Public Instruction
in the Punjab,
report
1899-1900 to 1903-04

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR

1899-1900,

BY

J. SIME, ESQUIRE, LL.D., C.I.E.,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1118, dated 15th November 1900.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1899-1900, forwarded with his letter No. 111 S., dated the 1st of October 1900.

REMARKS.—The report deals with the year 1899-1900, in which there were 3,064 public educational institutions in the Punjab, or 9 less than in the previous year. The reduction occurred in the number of Primary Schools of the Vernacular Aided Indigenous order, of which 24 ceased to exist, and against this has to be set off an increase of 15 in Colleges and Special and Secondary Schools. The year was therefore one of progress as regards public institutions, for the number of scholars attending them increased by 5,313 from 181,446 to 186,759 after decreasing by 2,560 in the previous year. Private schools, which after falling off to the extent of 312 in 1897-98 had increased by 24 in 1898-99, again declined by 272 in the year under report, in which they numbered 4,803 with 75,560 scholars as compared with 79,651 in the previous year. Taking Public and Private Institutions together, there was a decrease of 281 as compared with a decrease of 31 in 1898-99, and an increase of 1,222 scholars in contrast to a decrease of 470 in the previous year.

2. A comparison of the figures for Hindús and Muhammadans shows that while the attendance of the former at schools, public and private, increased by 2,515 after a decrease of 1,704 in the previous year, which followed an increase of 2,627 in 1897-98, the numbers of the latter fell by 1,258 in the year under report and by 6,118 in 1897-98, and increased only to the extent of 655 in the intermediate year. The proportion of Hindu to Muhammadan scholars is as 100 to 90, and if the figures for Public Institutions alone are taken it is as 100 to 65, the proportion of total population being as 100 to 126. The large number of Muhammadan children who attend institutions other than public are taught at Korán Schools, and it is owing to the closure of a number of these that the total number of Muhammadans under instruction has been so much reduced. In the number of European children attending school there was this year a reduction of 84. Taking the total number of native boys of a school-going age, there are 10 districts in the Province in which the proportion under tuition is less than 1 boy in 10, and the same was the case with the same 10 districts last year. The most backward district is Kángra, in which only 5·2 per cent. of the total attend school, and the most advanced this year (excluding Simla, in which the percentage, 32·2, is high owing to its large schools for European children) is Jhelum with 18·1 per cent. Last year Amritsar occupied this place with 16·6 per cent.

3. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 33,23,282, or greater by Rs. 1,02,616 than in the previous year. In 1897-98 and 1898-99 the expenditure increased by Rs. 83,800 and by Rs. 64,152 respectively. As regards this year's increase, which was evenly distributed over the different classes of institutions and the various heads of expenditure, it is satisfactory to note that it was to a great extent covered by additional income from fees and private sources The proportion of the total expenditure contributed this year and last by each source of income was as follows :—

Source of income.	Percentage of total income.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Imperial Revenues	3·9	3·8
Provincial Revenues	24·2	23·7
District Funds	19·5	19·1
Municipal Funds	11·4	11·4
Fees	26·1	27·2
Other sources	14·8	14·8

4. The number of schools under the management of District Boards was 1,807 with 89,520 scholars The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Director of Public Instruction considers the management of these to be "generally satisfactory and occasionally very much so." The Director qualifies this remark with the expression of a wish that members of the Boards would interest themselves more in the surroundings of schools near their homes, and especially in providing them with play-grounds. The Lieutenant-Governor commends this want to the special consideration of the Boards. There were 315 schools with 35,727 scholars under the management of Municipal Committees. The educational work done by these bodies shows steady improvement, and of four Municipalities named as behindhand in His Honor's review of last year's report, three, *viz.* Rúpar, Kaithal and Gohána, have improved, but not the fourth, Batála. It is matter for regret that the Delhi Municipal School has declined in every way since it was localized and that the Municipal Committees of the Delhi Circle are said as a rule to take very little interest in education. The Municipal Schools of the Siálkot District are said to be undermanned and in other respects deficient.

5. The Local Government has never yet found it necessary to exercise the power which it has reserved to itself of requiring any District Board to spend up to 25 per cent. of its income on education, and it is satisfactory to find that the expenditure of 18 District Boards is so near the above percentage as to have earned the commendation of the Director for dealing liberally with education. Primary education, however, has not received its due share of the expenditure, which at $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the amount the Boards might have been required to spend would have been Rs. 5,07,738, and at $\frac{3}{5}$ths of the budget provision made for education by District Boards should have been at least Rs. 4,20,000, but was in fact only Rs. 3,76,000. The Director is therefore justified in asking that the 13 District Boards whose expenditure has fallen considerably short of what might have been expected of them should devote their attention to increasing the number of Primary or Zamíndári Schools in their districts where necessary. The expenditure of the Kohát, Jhang and Mooltan District Boards was especially low, as was also that of the Hissar Board, which, however, had other calls upon it of an even more important nature. In the case of Municipalities it has been declared not to be the intention of Government to raise the expenditure on education in every case to the 10 per cent. of its income which the Municipality may be called upon to spend, and it is gratifying to find that only five Municipal Committees spent much less than this proportion. Where the income of a Municipality is swelled by taxes imposed for specific objects, *e. g.*, a water tax, 10 per cent. of the income is not a fair gauge of the expenditure on education. It is also higher than would be necessary in a town in which there are large or numerous private schools. Both these causes are in operation in Simla and explain the small percentage of the Municipal income which is there devoted to schools. Similar causes may account for the expenditure of Delhi, Lahore, Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi being only 50·1, 15·8, 41·9 and 32·2 per cent. respectively of $\frac{1}{10}$th of the Municipal income, but it would be well if the Commissioners of these Divisions would in reviewing Municipal accounts ascertain whether in these cases there is adequate reason for the apparently low expenditure. The smaller Municipalities are for the reasons above given able to approach the 10 per cent. limit more nearly than the larger ones. The backwardness of the Punjab in the matter of Primary education is a subject which needs to be constantly brought to the notice both of District and Municipal Boards, which have every temptation to concentrate their attention on Secondary education, in response to the demand of those who are more able to make themselves heard than the advocates of sound elementary teaching for the poor.

6. Two Assistant Inspectors were added to the strength of the establishment during the year and a third was raised from the Subordinate to the Provincial Service. The loss by death of Lála Amolak Rám, Assistant Inspector, is regretted. The number of superior inspecting officers is now considered quite sufficient. Nearly all the District Inspectors were relieved during the year of their

postal duties and so had more time to attend to their proper work, but some apprehension is expressed that the transfer of these duties to the Postal Department may ultimately cause harm to schools. While the personal interest of Deputy Commissioners in the schools of their districts is gratefully acknowledged by the Director they should impress upon their Tahsíldárs the necessity for visiting the schools of their tahsíls as required by the rules. The attention of all District Officers is invited to the remarks contained in paragraph 35 of the report on this subject.

7. In the Intermediate Examination 297 candidates were successful out of 652 who appeared, or nearly the same proportion as in the previous year, when the numbers were, however, smaller. For the B. A. Examination also the number of candidates, 364, was greater than in the previous year, but only 109 were successful, about the same number as in that year, though a smaller percentage. The M. A. Examination attracted fewer candidates than in any of the three preceding years, and the proportion of successes, 7 out of 22, though the same as in 1897-98, was less than in either of the last two years. For the degree of M. O. L. there was only 1 candidate and he was successful, and in the B. O. L. Examination 3 candidates out of 5 were successful. In all the Arts Examinations of the University there was a rise in the number of candidates from 899 to 1,053 and in passes from 371 to 417, a satisfactory recovery from the falling off in both recorded last year. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that complaints have been made, not for the first time, of the fluctuations in the standard of the Arts Examinations. Sir Mackworth Young has no doubt that a system of moderators is the proper remedy for such variations, but he is aware of the practical difficulty of introducing it. He would be glad to receive the Director's views as to the propriety of making any such suggestion to the Senate. In the various Law Examinations 281 candidates were successful out of 436. These figures are the highest yet recorded, and the Director thinks they mark the limit of the tide which has set in in favour of law during the last few years. In the Medical Examinations there were altogether 126 candidates, of whom 65 were successful. The corresponding figures in the previous year were 138 and 71. The Preliminary Scientific Examination was held this year for the second time, and 19 out of 26 candidates were successful as compared with 18 out of 20 on the previous occasion. In Engineering the first examination only was held, and the successful candidates were only 15 out of a total of 31, a falling off from the previous year, when they were 31 out of 40.

8. There were 10 Arts Colleges with 1,180 students in the Province during the year. A falling-off of 59 in the First Year Class seems to indicate a lull in the demand for University Education. The average annual cost of educating a student works out at Rs. 134 as compared with Rs. 130 in the previous year, the cost in the different colleges varying from Rs. 313 in the Government College to Rs. 41 in the Dayanand College, while the average fee per student varied from Rs. 84 in colleges under public management to Rs. 32 in unaided colleges. Among the minor colleges the Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret a falling off in the number of students in the Khálsa College. A new college for Hindús was opened at Delhi during the year, and it is reported to have failed to observe the Inter-College Rules. It is to be hoped that this defect will speedily be remedied.

9. The increase in the number of students on the rolls of the Oriental College, Lahore, is steady and marked There were 164 at the close of the year,—92 in the college and 72 in the school. More than half the total number hold scholarships or stipends, and against the total expenditure of Rs 30,992 fees yielded only Rs 286. The examination results were more favourable than in the previous year, though less than one-third of the candidates belonged to institutions in the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear of literary activity of several members of the staff, and notes the great need of books of general knowledge in the Vernacular, and the existence in consequence of a wide field for this activity.

10. There was an increase of 10 during the year in the number of Secondary Schools, 9 of the 10 being Anglo-Vernacular. The strong desire felt by the people for a knowledge of English is an important factor in the educational system of the Province. It greatly complicates the problem of bringing to the doors of the people a system of education based upon their every day requirements. It is out of the question to dream of stifling it, but it needs to be checked and subjected to tests designed to bring out the true character and tendency of the popular aspirations. The Department has refrained from doing anything to artificially encourage the demand and has been careful to provide one Vernacular Secondary Institution for every small group of Primary Schools, and the increase in recent years in expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular Schools has been almost entirely met from private sources and fees. The total number of scholars in Secondary Schools rose from 60,570 in 1898 99 to 63,427 in 1899-1900, two-thirds of the number, however, being at the Primary stage of their education. This is a fact which has to be borne in mind in dealing with the statistics of Primary education. The proportion being instructed in English was 46 per cent. of the whole, and agriculturists formed, as last year, 23 per cent. of the total number. The total expenditure on these schools which amounted to Rs. 9,79,108 increased by Rs. 25,000 as compared with the previous year, in which there was an increase of Rs. 27,000. The present year's increase was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 35,500 in fees, and the income from fees is now 48·4 of the total expenditure. The average expenditure per boy was Rs 15-15-0 as compared with Rs. 16-2-0 in 1898-99, and the average fee was Rs. 10-2-0 in Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Rs. 2-3-0 in others. The number of scholarships was sufficient to provide one for every 9 boys in High Schools and one for every 11 in Middle Schools.

11. Last year the percentage of failure in the Entrance Examination was high, only 51 per cent. of the candidates being successful, and there was consequently a large increase in the number of candidates this year, 566 per cent. of whom were successful This denotes a return towards the average percentage of previous years. Only 6 candidates belonged to the Oriental side. For the third time there were candidates for the examination in Science, and 11 were successful out of the 15 who entered. The proportion of failures in the Clerical and Commercial Final School Examination held for the first time in March 1900 was high, only 13 out of 57 candidates passing, an unfortunate result as it is scarcely calculated to encourage boys to take this useful course, but the newness of the subject may account for it. There were fewer candidates in the Middle School Examination this year than last, and the percentage of success dropped to 55·9 from 65·9, to which it had fallen by 8 per cent. in the previous year. These unfavorable results are attributed to a change of standard. The question of abandoning the Middle School Examination and having no examination till after five years' secondary study in the same way as there is now only one Primary examination following five years' primary instruction was under consideration during the year, but the opinion of the Educational Department is in favor of retaining the Middle School Examination as well as the Entrance, though it may be desirable to modify it and lower its standard, as well as adopt some measure with the object of maintaining the standard at something like a uniform level.

12. There was an increase of 14 in the Government and Board Schools (now 1,722) of the Primary Class, and the decline of 24 in the total number of Primary Schools was due to a reduction in the number of aided institutions by 38. Of these some have declined to the class of unaided schools, which have increased by 13, and some have ceased to exist. The attendance rose to 104,277 from 102,389 in the previous year, but did not reach the figure of the preceding year. The rise is, however, satisfactory, considering the nature of the year. The expenditure increased by Rs. 2,214. The average cost per scholar was Rs. 4-13-0 as in the previous year, and the average fee varied from 14 annas in Aided to Re. 1-7-0 in Government Schools. Of the whole expenditure

20·6 per cent. was provided from private sources (including fees), the only head under which there was an increase this year. The above figures take no account of the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, and it is shown in paragraph 98 of the report that if these be included the expenditure on Primary education is 8 lakhs of rupees as compared with 6½ lakhs spent on Secondary education, of which latter sum only 2½ lakhs are contributed by public funds. No account is here taken of the part of the cost of Normal Schools and Inspection debitable to Primary Schools. The results of the Primary Examination with a percentage of success of 70 show an improvement and a return towards the state of affairs which prevailed in years previous to 1898-99.

13. There was a diminution of 3 Zamíndári Schools in the Gujrát District, otherwise there was no marked decline in this class of schools during the year under report, at the end of which their number stood at 189 with 5,927 scholars, 68 per cent. of whom were agriculturists. The question of the continuance of these schools was, as desired by Sir Mackworth Young in his review of last year's report, considered at the Educational Conference, which recommended by a small majority their conversion into ordinary Primary Schools. His Honor, however, decided on a continuance of the experiment, and measures are being taken to give a fuller trial to the system.

14. The increase of 1,006 in the attendance at Indigenous Schools, though accompanied by a decrease of 16 in the number of schools, is gratifying after the continued decline in these schools and the number of scholars taught in them in recent years. The average annual cost per scholar continued to be Re. 1-10-0 as in the previous year compared with Rs. 3-10-0 in Primary Schools generally, and it will be much to be regretted if these cheap and useful institutions become further materially reduced. It is remarkable that very little advantage has been taken of the authority given by Local Bodies to establish Gurmukhi classes in connection with ordinary Board Schools. There are now in the Province 104 schools for low caste children attended by 2,004 scholars. These are nearly all dependent on missionary enterprise. It is noteworthy that the prejudice against ordinary schools being attended by this class of children is believed to be decreasing.

15. The proportion of boys who give up school permanently after passing the Primary Examination is again estimated this year at one-third, but the materials on which this estimate is based are of doubtful accuracy. It will be well to distinguish, as the Director proposes, between Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and next year's figures may afford more reliable information. The year was on the whole one of continued improvement in the matter of primary education.

16. In the Central Training College at Lahore the results of the examinations at which 80 per cent. of the candidates were successful were satisfactory, though scarcely so much so as in the previous year. There is still room for improvement in the treatment of the subject of school management, and the results of the examination in Drawing were very disappointing, especially in view of the time and trouble devoted to it by masters and pupils. The Director of Public Instruction will doubtless satisfy himself whether an unnecessarily high standard has been fixed in the examination in this subject. Practice in teaching on the other hand is most successfully taught. The Gymnastic Teacher's Senior Certificate was gained by 3 students and the Junior Certificate by 19, and considerable attention was paid to games.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the approved suggestions of the Educational Conference for increasing the popularity of Normal Schools will have the desired effect of increasing the attendance and of consequently augmenting the supply of certificated teachers for Primary Schools. The attendance during the year was better than in the previous one, but was still below the number of stipends available. The number of Junior Vernacular Certificates granted was 229, and 10 Zamíndári Certificates were also earned.

Although the proportion of unqualified teachers in boys' schools is still large (2,188 out of 6,550 as compared with 2,460 last year), this is in part due to the continued employment of old teachers, who must be allowed to serve their time. The supply of certificated teachers is, however, still short of the demand. And the pay offered for a certificated teacher is very small. In no case ought the minimum of Rs. 8 to be further reduced. Considering the immense difficulties that have to be encountered in securing qualified female teachers for girls' schools, the facts that 91 out of 527 teachers possess certificates and that 5 fresh certificates were gained during the year are not altogether unsatisfactory.

18. The fall in the attendance at the Lahore Law School which commenced in the previous year continued during the year under report, and the number of students at the end of the year was 368. The roll although reduced is certainly not unduly low, and the proportion of passes is steadily on the increase, and is 64 per cent this year compared with 58 per cent. last year. The numbers in the Medical College and School respectively were 188 and 233, the former representing a drop of 20 owing to causes of a temporary nature and the latter an increase of 7. The results of examinations have been noticed in paragraph 7 of this review. The income from fees was Rs. 8,125. The necessity of raising the preliminary qualifications for the Hospital Assistants' Department was referred to in His Honor's review of last year's report, and is again alluded to in this year's report, but no action appears to have been taken in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Medical School for Christian women continues to make progress and to do good work. The number of students in the Veterinary College was 112, of whom 72 were non-stipendiary; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 99 and 62. The attendance at the Mayo School of Art continues to increase steadily, and out of 33 who left the school during the year all but 3 obtained suitable employment on adequate pay. Twenty candidates were sent to the First Examination in Civil Engineering and 10 were successful. Last year's falling off in the attendance at the 7 Industrial Schools of the Province was quite made up during the year under report, when the students numbered 828 The Lahore Railway Technical School continued to do useful work, and the boys who left it during the year found suitable employment. The Amritsar and Ludhiána Schools gave specially satisfactory results, and the two needle work schools for girls in the Gujrát District are this year well reported on.

19. The number of native girls attending schools was 12,692, or 935 more than in the previous year, and the apparent decrease of 13 in the number of schools is deceptive, being due to the amalgamation of small scattered schools in Lahore. In the Jullundur and Deraját Circles new schools were opened. Sixteen of the schools were Secondary, being one more than in the previous year, and the attendance at these was 1,454, or 149 more than in the previous year. The reduction referred to above occurred in Primary Schools, which are now 307 in number with an attendance of 11,238. Peshawar continues to be the only district in the Punjab which has not got a single girls' school, and the five districts of Simla, Karnál, Bannu, Muzaffargarh and Hazára are next to it the most backward in the matter of female education. Of the total expenditure on female schools public funds provided 62 and private sources 38 per cent. The average cost *per annum* of a girl's education is Rs. 10-9-0. The income from fees is insignificant, though slightly larger than in the previous year, and was less than the reduction in expenditure, Rs. 2,854, effected during the year by the pursuance of the policy of curtailing gradually the number of scholarships, which at the end of the year was 606 only. Taking the Entrance, Middle School and Middle Standard Examinations together, the percentage of passes to candidates among native females was 86 as compared with 77 in the previous year; in the Upper Primary 65·3 as compared with 63·1; and in the Lower Primary Examination 65·2 compared with 58 9. Considering the immense obstacles that have to be contended with, the year was in the matter of female education one of progress.

20. There was a falling-off of 4 in the number of schools for Europeans and of 84 in the number of scholars attending them. The number of schools, public and private, is 43, of boys 1,247, and of girls 1,332,—total 2,579. In the Secondary stage there were 720 more than in the previous year, but the number was still less than that of the preceding year. The expenditure on public schools was met in the proportion of 34, 45 and 21 from Provincial Funds, Fees and School Funds, respectively, and the average cost per scholar was Rs. 79 in the Lawrence Asylums and Rs. 90 in other public schools compared with an average annual fee of Rs. 41 in Aided Schools. The examination results were satisfactory and were on the whole better than in the previous year. There was this year a higher percentage of success among girls than among boys; the reverse was the case last year. It is to be regretted that there are as many as 158 children of this class in the Province who are not in receipt of education. The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar continues to be well managed and in a high state of efficiency in all respects. In spite of some instructional defects the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is also very favourably noticed by the Director.

21. The reduction in the number of Muhammadan children attending school, as already noticed in paragraph 2 of this review, is in great part due to the closing of Korán Schools, and in the number attending public schools there was actually an increase Still the number of Muhammadan boys at school is 12 per cent. only as compared with 17 in the case of Hindús. There was a marked increase, however, in the number who passed the Entrance and Higher Examinations. Much has been done by the Anjumans and by private individuals to provide additional facilities for the education of Muhammadans by the establishment of special schools and otherwise, and the desire for education has much increased of recent years.

22. The number on the rolls of the Aitchison College was the same as in the previous year, 67. The results of the Primary and Entrance Examinations were satisfactory; those of the Middle School Examination less so. The question of adopting special lines for the instruction of the pupils of the College who have passed the Entrance stage is still under consideration. The discipline is reported to be excellent and the instructional state of the classes good. The lists of boys of good family have been scrutinized and revised in some of the Circles during the year, and it is now estimated that the total for the Province is 665, of whom 31 are in the Chiefs' College and only 7 are not under instruction, the majority of the remainder attending public schools. It would appear from the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction that the Managing Committee have not yet taken up the question of fixing a limit to the expenses of each class of boy at the College.

23. There was a fall of 268 in the number of private schools for native children which at the end of the year stood at 4,796 with an attendance of 75,411 as compared with 79,447 in the previous year. The reduction is assigned to the prevailing scarcity and occurred almost entirely in the Delhi and Ráwalpindi Divisions. The proportion of girl scholars to boys was, as last year, 12 per cent., in contrast to 7 per cent. only in the case of public schools. There seems reason to believe that a growing preference for public school education is effecting a steady diminution in the number of these schools in spite of the readiness of Government to aid them with grants on easy conditions.

24. The number of pupils in schools, public and private, in the Punjab Native States was 23,449 against 20,436 in the previous year. In examinations higher than the Entrance only 31 per cent. of the candidates passed as compared with 42 per cent. in the previous and 47 per cent. in the preceding year. For other examinations the corresponding percentages were 43, 54 and 64 respectively.

25. Discipline in the schools of the Province has shown steady improvement in recent years, and the conduct of the students is again favourably reported on this year. Every endeavour is made by example and precept to impart a good moral tone to those under instruction.

26. The numbers of boarding houses and their inmates were respectively 275 and 8,431 at the end of the year. Of these 10 were for females and had 552 inmates. All are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The deficiencies in respect of boarding houses noted last year in Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Montgomery and Ráwalpindi were to some extent made good during the year, but more boarding houses are still required in these districts.

27. The popularity of sports in the higher educational institutions of the Punjab was made manifest at the Annual University Tournament, which was witnessed by large crowds with great keenness, and at which there was close competition for the various trophies. District and Circle Tournaments for schools are also held. There seems little fear now of the interest in cricket, football and other manly games flagging ; and the principal want in connection with the subject of athletics is in regard to suitable play-grounds. The matter is one in which the liberality of wealthy native gentlemen might appropriately be enlisted.

28. A General Educational Conference was held in April 1900, and its decisions have been dealt with in a Government Resolution. A Departmental Conference was also held.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in acknowledging the good work done by the Text-Book Committee, which was this year of considerable amount and variety.

30. While the year marked a fall in the number of Indigenous Primary Schools, there was a general improvement in other public schools. In female education there was distinct progress. Besides this the examination results showed on the whole much improvement ; the fees for tuition have again much increased ; and the Director adds that discipline and tone are being gradually raised, and that private enterprise continues active and helpful. Considering that the year was one of scarcity and distress, it is matter for satisfaction that these results were achieved. On the whole in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the Director's modest claim that the work of education has not been thrown backward during the year but has gone steadily forward may well be admitted. The thanks of Government are again due to Dr. Sime for his interesting report and for his thorough supervision during the year of the Department under his charge.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report ; also that they be published in the Government Gazette and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information ; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

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DELHI CIRCLE, 1899-1900.

HISSAR DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Hissár M. B., A.-V., High.
- Sirsa ,, ,, Middle.
- Bhíwání ,, ,, ,,
- Hánsí M. B., V., ,,
- Barwála D. B., V., ,,
- Tohána D. B., V., ,,

67 Primary Schools for Boys.
5 ,, ,, for Girls.
1 ,, School for European Girls at Sirsa.
40 Private Schools (39 for Boys and 1 for Girls).

119

ROHTAK DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Rohtak M. B., A.-V., High.
- Jhajjar ,, ,, Middle.
- Gohána ,, ,, ,,
- Kalánaur D. B., V., ,,
- Bádlí ,, ,, ,,
- Mahm ,, ,, ,,
- Bahádargarh M. B., V., Middle.
- Kharkhauda D. B., V., ,,
- Berí M. B., V., ,,

58 Primary Schools for Boys.
6 ,, ,, for Girls.
37 Private ,, for Boys.

110

GURGAON DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Rewárí M. B., A.-V., High.
- Gurgáon D. B., V., Middle.
- Núh ,, ,, ,,
- Hasanpur ,, ,, ,,
- Sohna M. B., ,, ,,
- Palwal ,, ,, ,,
- Firozpur ,, ,, ,,

95 Primary Schools for Boys.
12 ,, ,, for Girls.
17 Private ,, (14 for Boys and 3 for Girls).

131

DELHI DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College.
1 Unaided Arts College.

12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Delhi Anglo-Arabic, High.
- ,, M. B., ,,
- ,, Aided Mission, ,,
- ,, ,, Anglo-Sanskrit, High.
- ,, ,, Suraiya Jáh's A.-V., High.
- Sonepat M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mahraulí D. B., V., ,,
- Najafgarh ,, ,, ,,
- Ballabgarh M. B., V., ,,
- Farídábád ,, ,, ,,
- Unaided A.-V. Middle School at Delhi.
- Aided A.-V. Middle Mukhlis Academy at Delhi.

1 Secondary School for European Boys at—
- Delhi (Station School) Middle.

2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Delhi S. P. G. Mission Aided Boarding, A.-V., Middle.
- Delhi Baptist ,, ,, ,, Ver.

96 Primary Schools for Boys.
10 ,, ,, for Girls.
1 ,, School, Unaided, for European Boys, Delhi.

3 Special Schools at—
- Delhi { Government Normal School for Masters. M. B. Industrial and Tibbiya (Medical) Schools for Males.

137 Private Schools (123 for Boys and 14 for Girls).

264

KARNAL DISTRICT—

9 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Karnál M. B., A.-V., High.
- Kaithal ,, ,, Middle.
- Pánípat ,, ,, ,,
- Thánesar M. B., V., ,,
- Sháhábád ,, ,, ,,
- Ládwa ,, ,, ,,
- Púndrí D. B., ,, ,,
- Kunjpura ,, ,, ,,
- Gharaunda ,, ,, ,,

87 Primary Schools for Boys.
4 ,, ,, for Girls.
102 Private ,, (92 for Boys and 10 for Girls).

202

UMBALLA DISTRICT—

16 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jagádhrí M. B., A.-V., High.
- Umballa City Aided Mission, A.-V., High.
- Umballa Cantonment Aided, A.-V., High, Hindú-Muhammadan.
- Umballa City Anglo-Sanskrit, Unaided, High.
- Umballa City M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Rúpar ,, ,, ,,
- Cantonment (Mission) Aided, A.-V., Middle.
- Kasaulí Aided A.-V., Middle.
- Murinda D. B., V., Middle.
- Kharar ,, ,, ,,
- Biláspur ,, ,, ,,
- Manímázra ,, ,, ,,
- Naráyangarh ,, ,, ,,
- Mullána ,, ,, ,,
- Sádhaura M. B. ,, ,,
- Búriya ,, ,, ,,

86 Primary Schools for Boys.
7 ,, ,, for Girls.
1 ,, School for European Boys.
117 Private Schools (102 for Boys and 15 for Girls).
1 ,, School for European Boys.

228

SIMLA DISTRICT—

6 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Simla Anglo-Sanskrit A.-V., Unaided, High.
- Simla M. B., A.-V., High,
- Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High, E.
- Simla Bishop Cotton, Aided, ,, E.
- ,, Christ Church Aided, Middle, E.
- ,, St. Michael's ,, ,, E.

8 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Sanáwar L. M. A., Government, High, E.
- Simla Auckland House, Aided, ,, E.
- ,, Convent Boarding ,, ,, E.
- ,, Ayrcliff ,, ,, E.
- ,, Mayo Industrial, ,, Middle E.
- ,, St. Francis' Convent, Aided, Middle, E.
- ,, Christ Church ,, ,, E.
- ,, St. Joseph's Day, ,, ,, E.

1 Primary School, Unaided, for Boys, E.
11 ,, Schools for Boys.
2 ,, ,, for Girls.
9 Private ,, for Boys.
,, ,, for Europeans (2 for Boys and 3 for Girls).

42

1,096

JULLUNDUR CIRCLE, 1899-1900.

KANGRA DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Pálampur D. B., A.-V., High.
- Núrpur M. B., „ Middle.
- Kángra Aided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
- Sujánpur Tira D. B., V., Middle.
- Nadaun „ „ „
- Sultánpur „ „ „
- Bhowrána, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.

54 Primary Schools for Boys.
10 „ „ for Girls.
16 Private „ (15 for Boys and 1 for Girls).
1 Private School for European Boys at Dharmsála.

88

HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT—

14 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Mahalpur Popular, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Hoshiarpur M. B., A.-V., High.
- Bajwára A.-V., High (Middle Department Aided).
- Hoshiárpur Sanátan Dharm, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- „ „ Vernacular High
- Hoshiárpur National, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Hoshiárpur Anglo-Sanskrit, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Tánda M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Mahalpur D. B., V., Middle.
- Garhsbankar D. B., V., Middle.
- Hariána M. B., „ „
- Mukerián „ „ „
- Dasúyah „ „ „
- Una „ „ „

137 Primary Schools for Boys.
12 „ „ for Girls.
109 Private „ (96 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

272

JULLUNDUR DISTRICT—

18 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jullundur M. B., A.-V., High.
- „ Aided Mission, „
- „ Unaided Doába, High.
- „ „ Anglo-Sanskrit, High.
- Jullundur Sanátan Dharm, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Ráhon M. ., A.-V., Middle.
- Kartárpur „ „ „
- Nakodar „ „ „
- Phillour „ „ „
- Cantonment Aided, „ „
- Adampur D. B., V., Middle.
- Pharála „ „ „
- Sháhkot „ „ „
- Aláwalpur M. B., „ „
- Banga „ „ „
- Nawashahr „ „ „
- Núrmahal „ „
- Banga Punjábí Anglo-Sanskrit, Middle.

1 Secondary School for Girls at Jullundur maintained by the Arya Samáj.

131 Primary Schools for Boys.
27 „ „ for Girls.
1 Special School (Government Normal School for Masters).

264 Private Schools 215 for Boys and 49 for Girls).

442

LUDHIANA DISTRICT—

22 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ludhiána M. B., A.-V., High.
- „ (Mission) Aided, A.-V., High.
- „ Christian Boys' Boarding High School Aided).
- Harí Middle School, Ludhiána (Unaided).
- Jagráon Engineering Popular, Unaided, A.-V., High.
- Jagráon M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Ludhiána (Arya), Aided, A.-V., Middle.
- „ (Islámiya), Aided, A.-V., High.
- Sanskrit School, Ludhiána (Rái Jugal Kishor's) Unaided, Middle.
- Samrála D. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Gujarwál „ V., „
- Shahna „ „ „
- Baddowál „ „ „
- Ráepur „ „ „
- Malaudh „ „ „
- Sáuehwál „ „ „
- Sawaddí „ „ „
- Khanna M. B., „ „
- Máchhíwára „ „ „
- Ráekot „ „ „
- Khanna Anglo-Sanskrit (Unaided, Middle.
- Ráekot A.-V., (Unaided) Middle.

1 Secondary School for Girls at—
- Gujarwál D. B., V., Middle.

1 North-West Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána City, Unaided.

91 Primary Schools for Boys.
17 „ „ for Girls.
1 Industrial School at Ludhiána for Boys.
151 Private Schools (136 for Boys and 15 for Girls).

284

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT—

11 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Ferozepore M. B., A.-V., High.
- The Popular Islámiya A.-V., Unaided, High
- Har Bhagwán Dás' Memorial A.-V., Unaidrd, High.
- Muktsar Anglo-Vedic, Anglo-Vernacular, Middle Unaided.
- Fázilka M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Cantonment Aided „ „
- Mehráj D. B., V. „
- Moga „ „ „
- Buttar „ „ „
- Zíra M. B., „ „
- Dharmkot „ „ „

1 Secondary School for Girls at—
- Ferozepore, Arya Orphanage, Middle, Unaided.

84 Primary Schools for Boys.
6 „ „ for Girls.
147 Private „ (134 for Boys and 13 for Girls).

249

1,335

LAHORE CIRCLE, 1899-1900.

JHANG DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Jhang Victoria Jubilee M. B., A.-V., High.
- Chiniot M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Lyallpur D. B., ,, ,,
- Ahmadpur D. B., V., ,,
- Shorkot ,, ,, ,,

61 Primary Schools for Boys.
9 ,, ,, for Girls.
120 Private ,, (117 for Boys and 3 for Girls).

195

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT—

8 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Montgomery Diamond Jubilee M. B., A.-V. High.
- Kamália M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Pákpattan ,, V., ,,
- Dipálpur D. B., A.-V., ,,
- Saiyadwála D. B., V., ,,
- Hujra D. B., V., Middle.
- Kamália Brádrí School, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Kitchin School, Pákpattan, ,, ,, ,,

32 Primary Schools for Boys.
2 ,, ,, for Girls.
92 Private ,, (90 for Boys and 2 for Girls).

134

LAHORE DISTRICT—

1 Government Arts College.
1 Aided ,, ,, (Mission).
1 Unaided ,, ,, (Dayánand A.-V.).
1 ,, ,, ,, (Islámiya A.-V.).
1 Aided Oriental College.
1 Government Medical College.

28 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Lahore Government, A.-V., (Central Model), High.
- Qasúr M. B., ,, High.
- Lahore Aided (Mission) A.-V., ,,
- ,, ,, (Aitchison College), A.-V., ,,
- ,, Unaided (Dayánand School) ,, ,,
- ,, ,, (Dayánand School), ,, ,,
- ,, ,, (Madrast-ul-Musalmín) ,, ,,
- ,, ,, Sanátan Dharm Sabha School, ,,
- ,, ,, Union Academy, ,,
- Lahore Diamond Jubilee, Middle.
- Lahore Aided (Oriental College School), V., High.
- ,, ,, (European Boys), E., High.
- ,, ,, (St. Anthony's) ,, ,,
- ,, ,, (Aitchison School), A.-V., Middle.
- Chúnián M. B. ,, ,,
- Meean Meer Cantonment, Aided, ,, ,,
- Unaided Shankar Dás School, Shahdara, A.-V., Middle.
- Punjábí School, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- 'Alírazábád, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Lahore Aided (N.-W. Ry. Night School), E., Middle.
- ,, ,, (Cathedral Orphanage), E., ,,
- Railway School, Aided, Middle, E.
- Bhadána D. B., V., Middle.
- Sursingh ,, ,, ,,
- Bághbánpur ,, ,, ,,
- Khem Karn M. B., V., ,,
- Pattí ,, ,, ,,
- Sharaqpur ,, ,, ,,

5 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Lahore Aided (Lady Dufferin School), A.-V., High,
- ,, ,, (Cathedral Girls' School), E., Middle
- ,, ,, (Convent ,,), ,, ,,
- ,, ,, (Cathedral Orphanage), ,, ,,
- ,, ,, (Victoria School), V., ,,

93 Primary Schools for Boys.
15 ,, ,, for Girls.
7 Special Institutions at—
- Lahore Government Central Training College.
- ,, ,, Normal School.
- ,, ,, Mayo School of Art.
- ,, Unaided Law School.
- ,, Government Medical School.
- ,, ,, Railway Technical School.
- ,, ,, Veterinary School.

234 Private Schools (192 for Boys and 42 for Girls.)

388

AMRITSAR DISTRICT—

1 Municipal Board College.
1 Khálsa Arts College, Unaided.
22 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Amritsar M. B., A.-V., High.
- ,, Aided (Mission), A.-V., ,,
- ,, ,, (M. A. O.), ,, ,,
- ,, Unaided (Khálsa), ,, ,,
- ,, ,, Onward ,, ,,
- ,, ,, Hindú Sabha School, A.-V., ,,
- Model High School, Amritsar.
- Khálsa Jubilee, Amritsar, Middle.
- Amritsar Pt. Baijnáth School, Unaided, Middle.
- Onward Night, Amritsar, Middle.
- Tarn Táran D. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Jandiála M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Amritsar Aided (Mission Night), A.-V., Middle.
- Majítha ,, (,,), ,, ,,
- Chabhal ,, ,, ,,
- Ajnála D. B., V., ,,
- Rám Dás ,, ,, ,,
- Rája Sánsí ,, ,, ,,
- Vairowál ,, ,, ,,
- Fatehábád ,, ,, ,,
- Butála ,, ,, ,,
- Tarn Táran Khálsa School, A.-V., High, Unaided.

3 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Amritsar Aided (Alexandra), A.-V., High.
- ,, (Christian Boarding), A.-V., Middle.
- ,, M. B., V., Middle.

105 Primary Schools for Boys.
39 ,, ,, for Girls.
1 Special School (Amritsar M. B., Industrial).
1 M. B. Clerical and Commercial School, Amritsar, High.
149 Private Schools (139 for Boys and 10 for Girls).

322

GURDASPUR DISTRICT—

18 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- Gurdáspur M. B., A.-V., High.
- Batála Aided (Baring School), A.-V., High.
- Rái Bhág Singh Rafa-i-'Am Unaided High School, Batála.
- Batála M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Dínanagar M. B., A.-V., Middle.
- Pathánkot ,, ,, ,,
- Srígobindpur ,, ,, ,,
- Dera Bába Nának ,, ,, ,,
- Batála A. L. O. E. Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
- Kanjrúr D. B., V., Middle.
- Shakargarh D. B., ,, ,,
- Sujánpur M. B., ,, ,,
- Kalánaur ,, ,, ,,
- Dharmkot Randháwa Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Diamond Jubilee, Unaided, Middle, Qádián.
- Ta'lim-ul-Islám ,, ,, ,,
- Diamond Jubilee National Unaided, A.-V., High Dínanagar.
- Dalhousie Convent School (Aided) E., Middle.

125 Primary Schools for Boys.
8 ,, ,, for Girls.
96 Private Schools (90 for Boys and 6 for Girls).

247

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT—

17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
- M. B. High School, Gujránwála.
- Gujránwála Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
- Wazírábád ,, (,,), ,, ,,
- Gujránwála Khálsa, Unaided, High.
- ,, Islámiya School, Unaided, High.
- Diamond Jubilee High School, Wazírábád (Unaided).
- Háfizábád Brandreth School, A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
- Anglo-Sanskrit School, Jalálpur Bhattián, A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
- Lyall Anglo-Sanskrit School, Rámnagar, A.-V., Unaided, Middle.
- Naushahra Virkan, Unaided, A.-V., Middle.
- Akálgarh M. B., ,, ,,
- Eminábád Unaided ,, High
- Háfizábád D. B., V., Middle.
- Sohdra D. B., V., ,,
- Pindi Bhattián D. B., V., ,,
- Rámnagar M. B., V., ,,
- Qila' Dídár Singh, M. B., V., ,,

2 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
- Gujránwála, Aided, (Mission), V., Middle.
- ,, (M. B.), V., Middle.

93 Primary Schools for Boys.
18 ,, ,, for Girls.
164 Private ,, (138 for Boys and 26 for Girls).

294

1,580

RAWALPINDI CIRCLE, 1899-1900.

SIALKOT DISTRICT—

1 Aided Arts College at Siálkot.
17 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Siálkot M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Aided (Scotch Mission), A.-V., High.
„ „ (American „) „ „
Siálkot, Unaided, A.-V., High. (Christian Training Institute).
Pasrúr D. B., A.-V., High.
„ Unaided, A.-V., Public, Middle.
Zafarwál M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Jámke „ „ „
Nárowál Unaided „ „
„ Aided „ „
Daska Unaided Mission, A.-V., Middle.
Sankhatra D. B., V., Middle.
Sambariál „ „
Gota „ „
Daska M. B., A.-V., „
Qila' Sohba Singh M. B., V., Middle.
Ghartal A.-V. Middle School.
5 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Siálkot 3, V., Middle.
„ 1, A.-V., Middle.
„ Aided (Convent), E., Middle.
150 Primary Schools for Boys.
32 „ „ for Girls.
145 Private „ (134 for Boys and 11 for Girls).

350

GUJRAT DISTRICT—

10 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Gujrát M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Aided (Mission), A.-V., „
Dinga Aided (Mission), „ Middle.
Gujrát Unaided (Islámiya), A.-V., „
Kunjah D. B., V., „
Phália „ „ „
Jalálpur Jattán, Aided, A.-V., „
Khárián D. B., V., „
Dinga A.-V., (Aided) „
Victoria Bharátrí A.-V., Middle, Jalálpur Jattán (Unaided).
74 Primary Schools for Boys.
4 „ „ for Girls.
2 Industrial Girls' Schools—one at Gujrát, and the other at Jalálpur Jattán.
243 Private Schools (208 for Boys and 35 for Girls).

333

SHAHPUR DISTRICT—

7 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Bhera M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Unaided, Anglo-Sanskrit, „
Sháhpur D. B., A.-V. (Davies School), Middle.
Miání M. B., A.-V., „
Khusháb „ „ „
Sáhíwál „ „ „
Naushahra D. B., V., „
55 Primary Schools for Boys.
11 „ „ for Girls.
232 Private „ (216 for Boys and 16 for Girls).

305

JHELUM DISTRICT—

10 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Jhelum M. B., A.-V., High.
Hindú Diamond Jubilee A.-V. High School, Pind Dádan Khán (Unaided).
Pind Dádan Khán M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Chakwál D. B., A.-V., „
Rohtás „ V., „
Talagang „ A.-V., „
Bhawan „ V., „
Sanghoí, Aided (Mission), A.-V., „
Kála A.-V., Aided, „
Domelí „ Unaided, „
72 Primary Schools for Boys.
12 „ „ for Girls.
330 Private „ (294 for Boys and 36 for Girls).

424

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT—

1 Unaided Arts College at Ráwalpindi.
20 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Ráwalpindi Aided (Mission), A.-V., High.
Murree Government (L. M. A.), E., „
Ráwalpindi Aided (Denys) A.-V., „
Islámiya Aided A.-V., High, Ráwalpindi. „
Sharesht Niti Shála of Bhái Búta Singh at Ráwalpindi (Unaided), A.-V., High.
Gujar Khán Mission A.-V., Unaided, High.
Ráwalpindi D. A.-V., Unaided, High.
Sagrí D. B., A.-V., Middle.
Ráwalpindi M. B., A.-V., „
Hazro „ „ „
Murree Aided (St. Thomas), E., „
Ráwalpindi Aided (Station), „ „
Gujar Khán D. B., A.-V., „
Kallar „ V., „
Sukho „ „ „
Gulliána „ „ „
Pindígheb M. B., „ „
Sadar Bazár, Ráwalpindi, Arya Samáj, A.-V., Middle.
Sukho Unaided A.-V., Middle.
Saiyad National A.-V. Unaided Middle School.
4 Secondary Schools for Girls at—
Murree Government (L. M. A., E), High.
„ Aided (St. Denys), E., „
„ „ (Convent) „ „
Ráwalpindi, Aided (Convent), E., Middle.
95 Primary Schools for Boys.
25 „ „ for Girls.
2 Special „ at—
Ráwalpindi Government Normal School for Masters.
Ráwalpindi Unaided Industrial School.
362 Private Schools (344 for Boys and 18 for Girls).

509

HAZARA DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Abbottábád Albert Victor (Unaided), A.-V., High.
„ M. B., A.-V., Middle.
Harípur „ „ „
Kot Najíbullah D. B., V., „
Baffa M. B., „ „
30 Primary Schools for Boys.
1 „ School for Girls, Unaided.
165 Private Schools (156 for Boys and 9 for Girls).

201

PESHAWAR DISTRICT—

12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—
Pesháwar M. B., A.-V., High.
„ Aided (Edwardes Mission), A.-V., „
Lála Rádha Kishan's Páthshála (Unaided), V., High.
National, Unaided, A.-V., High.
Islámiya School (Unaided), A.-V., High.
Mardán D. B., V., Middle.
Naushahra Kalán D. B., V., Middle.
Chársadda „ „ „
Zaida „ „ „
Chamkaní „ „ „
Akora „ „ „
Frontier A.-V. Unaided Middle School in Pesháwar Cantonment.
64 Primary Schools for Boys.
236 Private Schools (222 for Boys and 14 for Girls).

312

KOHAT DISTRICT—

1 Secondary School for Boys at—
Kohát M. B., A.-V., High.
11 Primary Schools for Boys.
2 „ „ for Girls, M. B.
56 Private Schools (54 for Boys and 2 for Girls).

70

2,504

DERAJAT CIRCLE, 1899-1900.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT—

12 Secondary Schools for Boys at—

	Mooltan	M. B., A.-V.,	High.
	,,	Aided (Mission), A.-V.,	,,
	,,	Cantonment Aided ,,	,,
	,,	Unaided (Anglo-Sanskrit), A.-V.,	High.
	Shujábád	M. B., A.-V.,	Middle.
	Mooltan	Unaided (Islámiya), A.-V.,	,,
	Kahror	D. B., V.,	,,
	Sarái Siddhú	,, ,,	,,
	Jalálpur	M. B., ,,	,,
	Tulamba	,, ,,	,,
	Mooltan	St. Mary's Convent School, E.,	Middle.
	Station	School for Europeans, E.,	Middle.
80	Primary Schools for Boys.		
1	,, School for Girls.		
1	Special School at—		
	Mooltan Government Normal School for Masters.		
187	Private Schools (160 for Boys and 27 for Girls).		
281			

BANNU DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—

	Bannú	Aided (Mission), A.-V.,	High.
	,,	V. J., M. B., ,,	,,
	Mianwáli	D. B., ,,	Middle.
	Mína Khel	M. B., V.,	,,
	'Isa Khel	,, ,,	,,
43	Primary Schools for Boys.		
1	,, Aided School for Girls.		
294	Private Schools (279 for Boys and 15 for Girls).		
343			

DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT—

8 Secondary Schools for Boys at—

	D. I. Khán	Aided (Mission), A.-V.,	High.
	,,	,, (Bharátrí Sabha), A.-V.,	High.
	,,	M. B., A.-V.,	Middle.
	Leiah	,, ,,	,,
	Kuláchí	D. B., ,,	,,
	Bhakkar	M. B., V.,	,,
	Karor	(Unaided) Anglo-Vernacular	Middle.
	D. I. Khán	(Unaided), A.-V.,	,,
49	Primary Schools for Boys.		
5	,, ,, for Girls.		
255	Private ,, (218 for Boys and 37 for Girls).		
317			

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT—

5 Secondary Schools for Boys at—

	D. G. Khán	M. B., A.-V.,	High.
	Rájanpur	,, ,,	Middle.
	Rojhán	D. B., V.,	,,
	Taunsa	,, ,,	,,
	Jámpur	M. B., A.-V.,	,,
54	Primary Schools for Boys.		
1	,, School for Girls.		
1	,, Unaided School for Girls at Jámpur.		
179	Private Schools (152 for Boys and 27 for Girls).		
240			

MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT—

3 Secondary Schools for Boys at—

	Muzaffargarh	M. B., A.-V.,	Middle.
	Kot Adú	D. B., V.,	,,
	'Alípur	M. B., A.-V.,	,,
53	Primary Schools for Boys.		
2	,, ,, for Girls.		
113	Private ,, (104 for Boys and 9 for Girls).		
171			
1,352			

Chapter I, 1.

General Summary.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ... English ...	10	9	1	...	1,180	1,165	15	...	1,54,878	1,45,679	9,199	...
Arts Colleges ... Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	92	85	7	...	19,908	21,189	...	1,281
Medical College	1	1	...	...	188	208	...	20	80,207	81,345	...	1,138
High Schools	106	103	3	...	28,086	26,145	1,941	...	6,87,401	6,66,789	20,612	...
Middle Schools	242	236	6	...	36,389	35,490	899	...	3,84,117	3,82,144	1,973	...
Total Secondary Schools ..	348	339	9	...	64,475	61,635	2,840	...	10,71,518	10,48,933	22,585	...
Primary Schools	2,339	2,350	...	11	104,370	102,460	1,910	...	4,82,338	4,80,787	1,551	...
Total Schools for General Education	2,687	2,689	...	2	168,845	164,095	4,750	...	15,53,856	15,29,720	24,136	...
Schools for Special Instruction	19	16	3	...	2,286	2,059	227	...	1,59,928	1,52,300	7,628	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	2,706	2,705	1	...	171,131	166,154	4,977	...	17,13,784	16,82,020	31,764	...
For Females.												
High Schools	9	8	1	...	863	768	95	...	79,828	69,754	10,074	...
Middle Schools	26	25	1	...	1,868	1,844	24	...	66,947	67,359	...	412
Total Secondary Schools ...	35	33	2	...	2,731	2,612	119	...	1,46,775	1,37,113	9,662	...
Primary Schools	308	321	...	13	11,250	11,068	182	...	81,097	80,538	559	...
Total Schools for General Education	343	354	...	11	13,981	13,680	301	...	2,27,872	2,17,651	10,221	...
Schools for Special Instruction	3	3	...	...	187	154	33	...	8,489	9,715	...	1,226
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	346	357	...	11	14,168	13,834	334	...	2,36,361	2,27,366	8,995	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females ...	3,064	3,073	...	9	186,759	181,446	5,313	...	22,05,138	21,57,599	47,539	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	4,323	4,560	...	237	67,250	71,384	...	4,134	...	...	...	...
For Females	480	515	...	35	8,310	8,267	43	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	4,803	5,075	...	272	75,560	79,651	...	4,091	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	7,867	8,148	...	281	262,319	261,097	1,222	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,761	1,51,295	1,466	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,65,383	9,11,772	53,611	...
Grand Total of Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,23,282	32,20,666	1,02,616	...

	Number of Scholars.								
High Stage ... ... Boys	3,970	3,555	415	...	From Imperial Revenues ...	1,26,053	1,26,545	...	492
High Stage ... ... Girls	47	48	...	1					
Middle Stage ... ... Boys	18,468	17,724	744	...	„ Provincial Revenues ...	7,88,173	7,79,834	8,339	...
Middle Stage ... ... Girls	536	520	16	...					
Total ... Boys	22,438	21,279	1,159	...	„ District Funds ...	6,36,121	6,28,562	7,559	...
Total ... Girls	583	568	15	...					
Upper Primary Stage* Boys	34,531	32,458	2,076	...	„ Municipal Funds ...	3,78,180	3,69,025	9,155	...
Upper Primary Stage* Girls	1,403	1,417	...	14					
Lower Primary Stage* Boys	111,918	110,418	1,500	...	„ Fees ... Tuition Fees ...	7,03,708	6,59,007	44,701	...
Lower Primary Stage* Girls	11,950	11,635	315	...					
Total* ... Boys	146,452	142,876	3,576	...	„ Fees ... Other Fees ...	1,99,287	1,81,494	17,793	...
Total* ... Girls	13,353	13,052	301	...					
					„ Other Sources ...	4,91,760	4,76,199	15,561	...
					Total ...	33,23,282	32,20,666	1,02,616	...

* Of both Secondary and Primary Schools.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Statistical summary.

1. The table on the opposite page gives a general summary of the statistics of educational institutions of all kinds in the Punjab during the last two years.

Number of institutions and scholars.

2. The number of Public Institutions has decreased by 9, or from 3,073 to 3,064, with, however, an increase of 5,313, or from 181,446 to 186,759, in the number of scholars. The fall in schools was wholly in those of the Primary grade, and is said to have been due mostly to the hard times; whilst the increase in scholars was shared by all classes of institutions except the Medical College, in which there was a slight decrease. Private Institutions have declined from 5,075 to 4,803, or by 272, with a fall also in the number of scholars from 79,651 to 75,560, or by 4,091. The decrease in institutions was on the side of both males and females, being in somewhat greater proportion in the case of the latter; whilst the fall in scholars was confined exclusively to the males. The prevailing scarcity must have had a bearing on the decline just as in the Public Institutions; but this is attributed mainly to natural decadence, in consequence of a growing preference for the newer, and more useful, kind of learning. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, there are now 7,867 educational institutions in the Province, giving instruction to 262,319 scholars, or a decline, on the whole, of 281 schools, and an advance of 1,222 scholars. The whole number now under instruction is 8·38 in 100 of the children, both male and female, of school-going age. Of this number, 239,624 are males, or 14·19 per cent., and 22,695 females, or only 1·57 per cent.

Colleges.

3. The number of Colleges is now 12, or one more than last year, namely, 10 Arts (English) Colleges, 1 Oriental College, and 1 Medical College, the additional institution being an Arts College. The attendance in the Arts (English) Colleges has risen from 1,165 to 1,180; in the Oriental College, from 85 to 92; but in the Medical College there has been a fall from 208 to 188. In all, there has been a gain for the year of 2 students only. Taking all the Colleges together, there are now 1,460 in receipt of a University education in the Province, not including 368 Law and 75 Engineering students, of whom 13 belonging to the Medical College are females.

Secondary Schools.

4. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen from 339 to 348, or by 9, with a rise also in the number of scholars from 6,1635 to 64,475, or by 2,840. The Secondary Schools for girls have also increased, namely, from 33 to 35, and the scholars from 2,612 to 2,731, or by 119. For both boys and girls, the number of Secondary Schools is now 383, with 67,206 scholars, or an advance on the previous year of 11 schools and 2,959 scholars. Of the schools, 351 are for Natives with 64,881 scholars, and 32 for Europeans with 2,325 scholars. Of the whole number of scholars in both classes of schools, 4,017 are at the High stage of instruction, and 19,004 at the Middle stage, compared with 3,603, and 18,244, last year. The number at the Primary stage is 44,185, or more than two-thirds of the whole.

Primary Schools.

5. The number of Primary Schools for boys shows a decrease of 11, or from 2,350 to 2,339, but with a rise from 102,460 to 104,370, or by 1,910 in the number of scholars. The Primary Schools for girls have also declined, namely, from 321 to 303, or by 13, but with a rise in the scholars from 11,068 to 11,250, or by 182. For both boys and girls, the number of Primary Schools is now 2,647, with 115,620 scholars, compared with 2,671 schools and 113,528 scholars in the previous year. Of the schools, 4 are for Europeans, with 105 scholars, leaving 2,643 schools, with

Chapter I, 6. General Summary.

115,515 scholars, for Natives. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, or 44,185, be added, we get a total of 159,805 at the Primary stage of instruction, of whom 35,937, or an increase of 2,062, belong to the Upper Primary stage, and 123,868, or 77 per cent. of the whole, to the Lower Primary stage.

Special Schools.

6. The schools for Special Instruction are now returned as 22, with 2,473 scholars, compared with 19 schools, and 2,212 scholars, last year. One of the additional institutions is a Clerical and Commercial School at Amritsar, with 68 scholars, which, but for its entirely separate organization, would have been more appropriately returned as a school for general education; and the other two are the Yunání and Vaidik Classes maintained by the Punjab University, with 41 scholars, which are now attached to two separate Colleges in Lahore. The previously returned institutions comprise 6 Training Institutions for male teachers, with 344 students; 1 Law School, with 368 students; 3 Medical Schools (one Yunání), with 434 students; 1 Veterinary School, with 112 students; 1 School of Art, with 278 students; and 7 Industrial Schools, with 828 students. Three of the institutions—1 Medical and 2 Industrial—are for females, and had together 187 students, which, with 2 women in the Medical Schools for men, makes 189 females in all in these institutions, and 2,284 males.

Private Institutions.

7. The Private Institutions returned this year consist of 4,796 schools for Natives, with 75,411 scholars, and 7 schools for Europeans, with 149 scholars. The schools for natives comprise 418 Advanced Schools for instruction in Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, with 6,198 scholars; 1,126 Elementary Schools teaching mainly a Vernacular Language, with 25,050 scholars; 3,215 Rote Schools teaching a religious scripture, chiefly the Qurán, by rote, with 42,954 scholars; and 37 Other Schools giving an elementary general education, but not conforming to departmental standards, with 1,209 scholars. The schools for natives include 4,319 Boys' Schools with 67,173 scholars, and 477 Girls' Schools with 8,238 scholars. The schools for Europeans are made up of 4 Boys' Schools with 77 scholars, and 3 Girls' Schools with 72 scholars.

Classification of institutions according to management.

8. The following statement gives the classification of all kinds of educational institutions according to their management:—

	1899-1900.		1898-99.	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under Public Management—				
Managed by Government	23	3,790	23	3,722
Managed by Local Boards	2,122	125,247	2,108	122,143
Under Private Management—				
Aided Institutions	705	40,061	757	39,763
Unaided Institutions	214	17,661	185	15,818
Total ...	3,064	186,759	3,073	181,446
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Indigenous Schools	4,796	75,411	5,064	79,447
European Schools	7	149	11	204
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,867	262,319	8,148	261,097

The Government Institutions are the same as previously, and comprise an Arts College, a Medical College, 10 Special Schools, 5 Model Schools attached to the Training Institutions, the Military Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree, and the Anglo-Arabic School, with its connected Branch, at Delhi. The Board and Unaided Schools have risen by 14 and 29, respectively; but the Aided Schools have decreased by 52. The variation in the Private Institutions has already been noticed. Of the scholars in Public

Institutions, 69 per cent. belong to the Government and Board Schools, 21·5 per cent. to the Aided Schools, and 9·5 per cent. to the Unaided Schools, or much as in the previous year.

Classification of scholars according to creed.

9. The table below classifies the scholars in all kinds of institutions according to creed :—

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hindús	134,974	132,459	2,515	...
Muhammadans	121,816	123,074	...	1,258
Native Christians	1,892	1,823	69	...
Others	1,085	1,105	...	20
Europeans	2,552	2,636	...	84
Total ...	262,319	261,097	1,222	...

There is an increase in the case of Hindús and Native Christians, but a fall in every other case. The increase of Hindús is marked, and is in striking contrast to the decline of the previous year. The decrease of Muhammadans is due to the closing of Qurán Schools. According to the figures now returned, the proportion of Hindú to Muhammadan scholars is about 100 : 90, compared with 100 : 126 of relative population. The contrast will appear all the greater when it is observed that, whilst 81 per cent. of the Hindú scholars belong to the Public Institutions, the proportion in the case of Muhammadan scholars is only a little over 58 per cent.

Comparison of boys under instruction in the different Districts.

10. The following statement gives the number of boys at school in the different Districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, and is given as an indication of the comparative progress of education, as regards the male population, in different parts of the Province. The comparative percentages in column 7 are derived from the figures of column 6, that is, the total attendance in all but the Rote Schools, in accordance with the orders of the Punjab Government on the subject.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Districts.	Male population.	Boys of school going age.	Total number of boys at school.	Number of boys at school omitting those attending Rote Schools.	Percentage of boys at school.
1	Simla	28,091	4,213	1,463	78	32·2
2	Jhelum	317,581	47,637	11,619	8,659	18·1
3	Amritsar	543,084	81,462	14,667	13,956	17·1
4	Ráwalpindi	478,457	71,768	14,541	11,780	16·4
5	Gujránwála	379,034	56,855	9,908	9,102	16·0
6	Ludhiána	354,409	53,161	9,547	8,486	15·9
7	Lahore	592,293	88,843	15,903	13,911	15·6
8	Delhi	344,801	51,720	8,805	7,613	14·7
9	Jullundur	492,877	73,931	12,490	10,327	13·9
	Bannú	197,536	29,630	7,141	4,123	13·9
11	Mooltan	347,158	52,073	8,043	6 820	13·1
12	Siálkot	598,415	89,762	12,851	11,562	12·8
13	Sháhpur	258,147	38,722	6,636	4,890	12·6
14	Gujrát	400,514	60,077	9,645	7,557	12·5
15	Jhang	233,589	35,038	4,839	4,351	12·41
16	Dera Ghází Khán	221,946	33,291	5,593	4,131	12·40
17	Dera Ismaíl Khán	260,687	39,103	6,312	4,802	12·2
18	Hoshiárpur	540,048	81,007	10,074	9,510	11·7
19	Umballa	470,561	70,584	9,137	8,196	11·6
20	Gurdáspur	513,429	77,014	9,239	8,678	11·2
21	Rohtak	313,442	47,016	5,308	5,067	10·7
22	Pesháwar	383,036	57,455	8,155	5,545	9·6
23	Muzaffargarh	206,924	31,038	3,482	2,777	8·94
24	Gurgáon	350,229	52,534	4,741	4,692	8·93
25	Ferozepore	485,600	72,840	6,904	6,097	8·3
26	Karnál	467,710	70,156	5,652	4,970	7·0
27	Montgomery	269,613	30,441	3,315	2,749	6·8
28	Hazára	278,265	41,739	4,457	2,817	6·7
29	Hissár	414,909	62,236	4,454	4,048	6·5
30	Kohát	112,803	16,920	1,534	1,002	5·9
31	Kángra	397,061	59,559	3,169	3,140	5·2
	Total	11,252,249	1,687,837	239,624	202,716	12·0

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Omitting Simla, where the number under instruction is swelled by the schools for Europeans, the range varies from 18·1 per cent. in Jhelum to 5·2 per cent. in Kángra. Ten Districts have still less than 1 in 10 boys at school, the backwardness of the Hissár, Karnál, Gurgáon, and Ferozepore Districts being specially noticeable. Eight other Districts have between 1 in 10 and 1 in 8 boys at school; ten others have between 1 in 8 and 1 in 6; and the remaining 2, still omitting Simla, have a somewhat less proportion than 1 in 5. The Lahore Circle has the greatest number of advanced places. The Delhi Circle, where education began earliest, takes a conspicuously low place. And that, on the average, as many as 88 boys out of every 100 are not at school, shows how much remains to be done, especially in the matter of elementary education.

Expenditure.

11. The whole departmental expenditure for the past year was Rs. 33,23,282, or Rs. 1,02,616 more than in the previous year. The *direct* expenditure, that is, expenditure on tuition, was Rs. 22,05,138, or an increase of Rs. 47,539; and the *indirect* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 11,18,144, or an advance of Rs. 55,077. The rise in direct expenditure extended to all classes of institutions, except the Medical College, the Oriental College, and Middle and Special Schools for girls, in which there was some decrease; that in indirect expenditure was under all the heads except Direction. Of the total expenditure, 66·35 per cent. was direct, and 33·65 indirect, compared with 66·99 and 33·01 per cent. last year. Of the direct expenditure, 89·2 per cent. was on institutions for males, and 10·8 per cent. on institutions for females, compared with the proportion of 92·4 per cent. of boys and 7·6 per cent. of girls in Public Schools.

Direct expenditure analysed

12. The direct expenditure on University Education was Rs. 2,54,993, or Rs. 6,780 more than last year, the rise being entirely on the Arts (English) Colleges, counteracted by a fall in both the Oriental and Medical Colleges. The average annual cost of educating a student in an Arts College comes to Rs. 140-8, towards which Rs. 56-13-5, or a little over 40 per cent. of the whole, was contributed from Public Funds. In the Medical College, the average annual cost per student is Rs. 419-14-11, to which Public Funds contributed Rs. 377-6-2, or nearly 90 per cent. The cost of University Education amounts to 7·67 per cent. of the total expenditure.

In Boys' Schools for General Education, the direct expenditure was Rs. 15,53,856, or an increase of Rs. 24,136, of which increase Rs. 22,585 was on the Secondary Schools, and Rs. 1,551 on the Primary. In Girls' Schools, the expenditure rose by Rs. 10,221 to Rs. 2,27,872, the increase being mostly on the Secondary Schools. In both Boys' and Girls' Schools, the total direct expenditure was Rs. 17,81,728, or 53·61 per cent. of the whole cost. The expenditure on Secondary Schools was Rs. 12,18,293, compared with only Rs. 5,63,435 on Primary Schools; but, as will be explained in the Chapter on Primary Education, a considerable proportion of the expenditure on Secondary Schools is due to Primary Education, on the ground that quite two-thirds of the scholars in those schools are at the Primary stage of instruction. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in a Secondary School is Rs. 18-12, of which Public Funds contributed Rs. 7-2, or 38 per cent.; in a Primary School, it is Rs. 5-2-3, the contribution from Public Funds being Rs. 3-15-4, or over 76 per cent. The much higher proportion in the latter case is an indication of

the comparatively small interest taken by the people in Primary Education.

In Schools for Special Instruction, the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,68,417, or Rs. 6,402 more than in the previous year. The rise was in the Medical School, the Law School, the School of Art, and the Industrial Schools, counteracted by a considerable fall in the Veterinary School. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 61,760 was on account of the Training Institutions for teachers, and Rs. 1,06,657 on account of the other institutions for Technical Training. In the former, the average cost of educating a student is Rs. 173-7-8, practically the whole of which was met from Public Funds; in the latter, it is Rs. 54-10-8, of which the contribution from Public Funds was Rs. 34-11-4, or over 63 per cent. The Medical School, the Veterinary School, and the School of Art, which come under the latter head, are supported almost wholly from Public Funds. These schools absorb 5·07 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Indirect expenditure analysed

13. Indirect expenditure is given in the General Summary table at the beginning of this Chapter under the two heads of Scholarships and Other Charges. On Scholarships, the expenditure was Rs. 1,52,761, or Rs. 1,466 more than in the previous year, the rise being in the Medical College and Special Schools, as will be shown in detail in the next paragraph. The details under the head of Other Charges are given below :—

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1,91,428	1,73,662	17,766	...
Furniture and Apparatus	43,657	38,285	5,372	...
University	1,13,737	1,07,039	6,698	...
Direction	49,878	51,639	...	1,761
Inspection	1,69,711	1,66,993	2,718	...
Miscellaneous	3,96,972	3,74,154	22,818	...
Total ...	9,65,383	9,11,772	53,611	...

There is a total rise of Rs. 53,611, distributed over all the heads but Direction. The increase on account of Buildings was due to special activity in the provision of Boarding Houses, and to the erection of new school-houses for the Municipal Board School, Pesháwar, the District Board Technical School, Ludhiána, and the Sresht Níti Shála, Ráwalpindi; whilst that against Furniture and Apparatus was on account of Metal Work classes opened in connection with the School of Art and the Railway Technical School, of new furniture to the Normal School, Mooltan, and the Central Model School, Lahore, and of the equipment of the recently opened Hindú College at Delhi. The enhanced University expenditure was due to examiners' fees; that on Inspection to the appointment of additional Assistant Inspectors; and that under the head of "Miscellaneous Charges" to increased ex-

Chapter I, 14. General Summary.

penditure on Boarding Houses. The slight decrease on Direction was due to the lower incremental grade of the present Registrar, Educational Department, and the diminished rate of exchange compensation. The cost of Buildings was 5·76 per cent. of the total expenditure; of Furniture and Apparatus, 1·31 per cent.; of the University, 3·42 per cent.; of Direction, 1·5 per cent.; of Inspection, 5·1 per cent.; and of Miscellaneous, 11·95 per cent.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

14. The table below compares the expenditure on Scholarships in each class of institution, from Public and Private Sources separately, for the last two years :—

		From Public Sources.	From Private Sources.	Total Expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure on education.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges	1899-1900 ...	17,648	7,463	25,111	·75
	1898-99 ...	18,102	7,913	26,075	·81
Professional Colleges	1899-1900 ...	7,850	3,504	11,354	·34
	1898-99 ...	6,951	3,269	10,220	·32
Secondary Schools	1899-1900 ...	70,681	5,906	76,587	2·30
	1898-99 ...	71,368	5,641	77,009	2·39
Primary Schools	1899-1900 ...	6,299	137	6,436	·19
	1898-99 ...	7,212	79	7,291	·23
Schools for Special Education	1899-1900 ...	25,542	7,731	33,273	1·00
	1898-99 ...	24,340	6,360	30,700	·95
Total ...	1899-1900 ...	1,28,020	24,741	1,52,761	4·6
	1898-99 ...	1,28,033	23,262	1,51,295	4·69

As already observed, the small rise in expenditure was confined to the Professional Colleges and Schools for Special Education. It was also wholly covered from Private Sources. The cost of Scholarships comes to about 4·6 of the total expenditure, of which 1·09 per cent. is due to Colleges, 2·5 per cent. to School for General Education, mostly to Secondary Schools, and about 1 per cent. to Special Schools. Of the whole expenditure on Scholarships, about 83 per cent. is met from Public Funds, and 17 per cent. from Private Sources.

Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.

15. The expenditure from Imperial Revenues for the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,053, or a decrease of Rs. 492. This expenditure was wholly on the Sanáwar Military Asylum and the Veterinary College, Lahore. The slight decrease arose from a considerable fall in the latter institution, counteracted by a nearly corresponding rise in the former. The expenditure from this source comes to 3·79 per cent. of the total, compared with 3·9 per cent. last year.

Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.

16. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 7,88,173, or Rs. 8,339 more than in the previous year. The rise was on account of Arts Colleges, High Schools, Schools for Special Instruction, Furniture, University, Inspection, and Miscellaneous, with a counteracting fall in the case of the Oriental and

Medical Colleges, Middle and Primary Schools, Scholarships, Buildings, and Direction. The expenditure from this source is 23·71 per cent. of the total, compared with 24·2 per cent. last year.

17. District Funds contributed Rs. 6,36,121, or a rise of Rs. 7,559, the increase being chiefly on Buildings. Municipal Funds contributed Rs. 3,78,180, or an advance of Rs. 9,155, due mostly to Buildings and Miscellaneous. The expenditure from District Funds comes to about 19·14 per cent. of the total, and from Municipal Funds to about 11·37 per cent., compared with 19·5 per cent. and 11·4 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

Expenditure from District and Municipal Funds.

18. The expenditure from Other Sources, which represents the contribution from Private Funds, other than Fees, to Education, amounted to Rs. 4,91,760, or Rs. 15,561 in excess of the year before. The rise was on account of Primary and Special Schools for boys, High and Middle Schools for girls, Scholarships, and Buildings. The expenditure from this source is 14·79 of the total, compared with 14·8 in the previous year.

Expenditure from Other Sources.

19. The income from Tuition Fees for the year was Rs. 7,03,708, or an increase of Rs. 44,701. The rise was in all kinds of institutions, with the exception of the Oriental College and Middle Schools for girls; and this is a constantly increasing source of income. The income from Other Fees, that is, fees for admission to the University Examinations and Boarding House fees, was Rs. 1,99,287, or Rs. 17,793 more than in the previous year, the rise being mostly in the University fees. Taking both kinds of Fees together, we get a total of Rs. 9,02,995, or 27·17 per cent. of the whole departmental expenditure, compared with 26·1 per cent. last year.

Fees.

20. At the close of the year, as many as 1,807 schools, mostly Village Schools, with 89,520 scholars, were under the management of District Boards. As explained in previous reports, the Boards at their monthly meetings pass resolutions on such educational matters as may be brought before them, and occasionally individual members take a helpful interest in the schools near their homes; but the practical control and management rest with the Deputy Commissioner, or the officer he may entrust with the charge of Education, the District Inspector of Schools being the directly responsible agent in the matter. And, according to the reports of the Inspectors, though the outward wants of the schools need more attention, the work of this agency continues to be generally satisfactory, and occasionally very much so. In the Delhi Circle, the management is said to be good on the whole, although the Gurgáon District, which once took the lead in the Province, still stands at the bottom of the scale. The Jullundur Inspector speaks favourably of all the Districts in his Circle, but notices marked deficiency in buildings and furniture in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts, and unnecessary changes among the teachers in the Ferozepore District. In the Lahore Circle, the management is said to be particularly effective in the Lahore, Amritsar, Montgomery, and Jhang Districts, but only fairly so in the other Districts, the Gujránwála District being slow to carry out suggestions involving expenditure, and the outward wants of the schools in the Gurdáspur District receiving insufficient attention. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the impression is generally favourable. With the exception of the Ráwalpindi and Jhelum Districts, where the interest is not pronounced, "the wants of the schools are generally well attended to and the suggestions of

Management of schools by District Boards

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the Inspecting Officers promptly carried out." The Deraját Inspector says that the management is satisfactory, and has a prospect of improvement, though the outward wants of the schools still stand in need of attention. The members of the Boards might, I consider, be held more responsible than they are for the surroundings of the schools near their homes, and the provision of play-grounds.

Management of schools by Municipal Committees.

21. The number of schools under the management of Municipal Committees at the close of the year was 315, with 35,727 scholars. These schools include a majority of the most important Secondary Schools in the Province. The authority of the Committees is real; and, under the control of the Deputy Commissioners, the educational work done by these Committees, though not yet all it might be, is gradually improving. From the Delhi Circle, the report is the least favourable. There, the members of Municipal Committees are said, as a rule, to take very little interest in education, and are slow to carry out any improvements involving expenditure. Notably the Delhi Municipal Board School has declined in every way since it was localised. But the Hissár, Karnál, Bhiwání, Rohtak, and Jagádhrí Schools are said to be well managed, and the Rúpar, Gohána, and Kaithal Schools to have improved in this respect since last year. The Jullundur Inspector considers that, with a few exceptions, Municipal Committees manage their schools fairly well. The Committee at Phillour is said to have much slackened their interest in their school since it was made Anglo-Vernacular, the remedy being plainly reconversion. And the Nikodar and Kartárpur Committees leave a good deal to be desired. In the Lahore Circle, the Municipal Board Schools at Pákpattan, Kamália, and Qila' Dídár Singh are not well managed; the outward wants of the schools at Batála, Kalanaur, and other Vernacular Middle Schools in the Gurdáspur District, and at Chiníot, have not received due attention; the Girls' Schools at Kalanaur, Chiníot, and Gujránwála need more looking to; and the school at Emináb́ád collapsed during the year for want of support. With these exceptions, the Municipal Board Schools throughout the Circle are said to be well managed. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the management of the Municipal Board Schools is said to have been satisfactory, except in the Sháhpur and Siálkot Districts. "In the former, there is a want of interest in the members of the Sáhíwál, Bhera, Khushá́b, and Miání Municipalities; and, in the latter, except at head-quarters, the schools are generally undermanned, with a want also of accommodation, and of furniture and appliances." The Deraját Inspector considers that the Municipal Board Schools are fairly well managed on the whole, though the Branch Schools and Girls' Schools require more attention. In cases, there is an inclination to appoint unqualified teachers, and to be slow in dealing with educational matters; but better things are expected. Very little is said this year of party-spirit in the schools; and it may be hoped that this element is being gradually controlled out of sight.

Extent to which District Boards fulfil their pecuniary obligations to education.

22. It is laid down in this Province that District Boards may be required to spend on education, exclusive of charges on buildings, *twenty-five* per cent. of their gross income, not including grants from public funds for the same object, nor school fees; and the statement given on the opposite page will show the extent to which the several District Boards fulfilled this obligation during the past year. From columns 3 and 4 of the statement, it will be seen that the total budget provision for all the Districts taken together fell short of the minimum that might be

Statement of Expenditure on Education from District Funds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Budget Provision for Education.						Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Twenty-five per cent. of District Fund income, exclusive of grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Fifteen per cent. of District Fund income, exclusive of grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government for Primary education.	Provision made in the budget for Primary education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended on education, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i. e.*, in 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ...	36,393	37,661	18,278	21,895	22,795	11,664	17,626	16,412	15,274	8,141
Rohtak ...	30,077	32,593	27,584	18,045	19,461	13,800	28,665	25,923	24,889	16,209
Gurgáon ...	31,468	33,373	26,443	19,017	20,017	12,667	24,459	22,537	20,837	21,274
Delhi ...	23,783	26,529	20,909	14,542	15,472	11,722	21,393	18,456	18,154	16,907
Karnál ...	25,363	27,463	24,418	15,345	16,595	13,372	23,376	21,191	21,273	11,641
Umballa ...	26,510	29,982	27,267	16,194	17,744	14,131	25,983	22,296	21,916	24,072
Simla ...	586	1,278	1,580	358	906	1,280	1,516	797	875	1,096
Total Delhi Circle	1,74,180	1,88,879	1,46,479	1,05,396	1,12,990	78,686	1,43,018	1,27,612	1,23,218	99,340
Kángra ...	26,424	32,485	25,661	16,592	17,729	12,637	22,384	18,120	18,659	12,340
Hoshiárpur ...	38,616	43,144	34,333	23,339	26,739	20,849	32,366	27,645	27,278	22,711
Jullundur ...	32,818	37,804	31,977	20,004	22,904	20,815	30,832	25,970	25,918	29,079
Ludhiána ...	27,181	36,869	34,316	17,269	20,557	13,350	33,091	23,101	26,164	21,723
Ferozepore ...	31,052	34,142	26,669	18,817	20,697	13,381	21,897	18,377	18,364	14,430
Total Jullundur Circle.	1,56,101	1,84,444	1,52,956	96,021	1,08,626	81,032	1,40,570	1,13,213	1,16,383	1,00,283
Jhang ...	31,167	33,167	16,562	18,880	19,680	7,518	15,757	13,190	12,417	8,883
Montgomery ...	14,859	16,703	14,074	9,117	9,617	6,139	14,639	12,872	14,575	5,597
Lahore ...	24,492	26,920	22,357	14,927	15,807	13,434	18,916	16,067	18,060	15,975
Amritsar ...	27,025	36,097	33,000	16,215	19,015	17,765	34,767	25,956	26,724	21,993
Gurdáspur ...	30,839	44,891	35,721	24,158	27,510	18,522	32,861	28,649	29,925	25,340
Gujránwála ...	29,778	34,331	23,797	18,056	21,349	15,053	24,230	19,831	19,777	14,477
Total Lahore Circle	1,67,160	1,92,109	1,45,511	1,01,353	1,12,978	78,431	1,41,170	1,16,565	1,21,478	92,265
Siálkot ...	43,185	53,391	47,155	26,917	30,417	25,088	46,781	35,656	35,769	22,168
Gujrát ...	17,329	21,709	21,600	10,397	12,897	11,008	24,136	19,948	18,125	15,107
Sháhpur ...	19,002	23,602	19,918	11,761	13,961	10,532	19,391	14,902	14,988	8,292
Jhelum ...	19,621	26,897	22,504	11,772	13,952	13,158	21,866	13,937	13,321	15,255
Ráwalpindi ...	24,056	29,312	27,236	14,907	17,007	13,380	28,309	22,912	23,205	16,129
Hazára ...	7,001	7,331	7,104	4,217	4,437	4,300	6,966	6,557	6,666	6,054
Pesháwar ...	27,773	28,467	24,121	16,424	16,624	12,875	22,329	21,615	19,065	10,622
Kohát ...	7,924	8,142	3,400	4,755	4,973	3,400	3,346	3,120	2,806	1,289
Total Ráwalpindi Circle.	1,65,891	1,98,851	1,73,038	1,01,150	1,14,268	93,741	1,73,124	1,38,647	1,33,945	94,916
Mooltan ...	34,303	35,675	19,852	20,645	21,595	13,190	19,408	18,143	18,383	15,425
Bannú ...	14,142	15,528	13,912	8,485	8,935	7,586	13,307	11,464	11,617	8,407
Dera Isma'íl Khán	17,191	18,807	14,545	10,509	10,829	7,518	12,851	11,686	12,524	7,519
Dera Ghází Khán...	12,244	13,336	13,422	7,442	7,897	7,444	13,140	11,979	11,712	10,280
Muzaffargarh ...	15,285	15,785	14,208	9,180	9,620	8,370	13,744	13,256	12,859	8,998
Total Deraját Circle	93,165	99,131	75,939	56,261	58,876	44,108	72,450	66,528	67,095	50,629
Grand Total for the Province.	7,56,497	8,63,414	6,93,923	4,60,181	5,07,738	3,75,998	6,70,332	5,62,565	5,62,119	4,37,433

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required by Rs. 1,69,491, and from column 8, that the gross actual expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 23,591. There was thus spent by District Boards on their schools, Rs. 1,93,082 less than they might have been called upon to spend, or Rs. 18,093 less than in the previous year. Comparing columns 9, 10, and 11, it will be found that the *net* expenditure, that is, the expenditure from the bare twenty-five per cent. requirement given in column 2, was only Rs. 446 less than in the previous year, but Rs. 1,25,132 more than it was the year before localisation. It was, however, Rs. 1,93,932 less than might have been required, or Rs. 18,798 further short than last year. The regulations also require that at least *three-fifths* of the amount available should be spent on Primary Education; and from columns 6 and 7, it will be seen that the budget provision in this behalf fell short of what might be required by the large sum of Rs. 1,31,740, or Rs. 19,519 more than in the previous year. The past year was a trying one for District Funds; but, when better times come, considering that Primary Education has an all but exclusive claim upon District Funds set apart for education, it may be hoped that, with the considerable margin available, new Zamíndári or Primary Schools will be opened wherever there is either a demand for, or a real need of, these.

Discharge of pecuniary obligations of District Boards considered by Circles and Districts.

23. Taking the expenditure of District Boards on education according to Inspectional Circles, it will be found that the gross expenditure in the Ráwalpindi Circle was 87 per cent. of what might have been required; in the Jullundur Circle, it was 76·2 per cent.; in the Delhi Circle, 75·7 per cent.; in the Lahore Circle, 73·4 per cent.; and in the Deraját Circle, 73 per cent. In the Ráwalpindi and Delhi Circles there was a slight rise, but in all the other Circles there was a fall, which was greatest in the Lahore Circle. If the Districts be compared in this respect, it will be seen that the Gujrát and Simla Districts spend in excess of the minimum that might be required; that the Dera Ghází Khán, Ráwalpindi, Amritsar, and Hazára Districts spend over 90 per cent. of the minimum; and that the Ludhiána, Rohtak, Siálkot, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh, Umballa, Bannú, Karnál, Sháhpur, Jullundur, Jhelum, and Delhi Districts spend between 80 and 90 per cent. There are, thus, as many as eighteen Districts which may be said to be dealing liberally with education; and, in respect to these, if elementary education is to be spread as it should be, it will be necessary, as I have remarked in previous reports, to adopt before very long some large new measure in this behalf. Of the remaining thirteen Districts, seven spend between 70 and 80 per cent. of the minimum, and may be said to have still a fair margin left for further expansion. The Kángra, Dera Isma'íl Khán, and Ferozepore Districts spend only between 60 and 70 per cent. of what is due to education; the Mooltan District spends only 54·4 per cent.; and the Jhang, Hissár, and Kohát Districts, between 40 and 50 per cent. only, or less than one-half of what might be required of them. The Government of India have recently invited attention to the special backwardness of the Punjab in the matter of Primary Education; and, in this connection, the thirteen less forward Districts above referred to may now be expected to increase their efforts in the required direction.

Extent to which Municipal Boards discharge their pecuniary obligations to education.

24. It is also prescribed, as in the case of District Boards, that Municipal Committees in the Punjab may be required to spend on education, not including buildings, *ten* per cent. of their annual income, exclusive of grants made for the same object and fees; and the statement extending from page 13 to page 16 will show the extent to which this obligation was fulfilled during

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.		Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i. e.*, in 1885-86.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissár ...	Bhiwáni		4,644	9,204	7,543	8,015	3,512	3,327	1,383
	Sirsa		1,817	5,717	4,966	5,425	1,637	1,368	1,624
	Minor		4,220	8,960	9,685	9,116	2,866	3,720	1,607
	Total Hissár ...		10,681	23,881	22,194	22,556	8,015	8,415	4,614
Rohtak ...	Rohtak		1,427	9,167	8,643	8,540	—351	296	584
	Minor		2,347	9,978	10,900	11,248	4,122	3,449	2,524
	Total Rohtak ...		4,074	19,145	19,543	19,788	3,771	3,745	3,108
Gurgáon ...	Rewárí		4,823	14,713	12,784	12,813	1,912	2,364	2,751
	Minor		3,944	6,357	5,376	5,439	2,513	4,354	1,765
	Total Gurgáon ...		8,767	21,070	18,160	18,252	4,425	6,718	4,516
Delhi ...	Delhi		42,917	64,037	34,184	32,089	10,728	11,440	9,223
	Minor		2,266	5,733	5,357	5,087	1,188	1,602	1,400
	Total Delhi ...		45,183	69,770	39,541	37,176	11,916	13,042	10,623
Karnál ...	Karnál		2,616	9,876	8,774	8,767	1,454	886	1,014
	Minor		6,563	12,479	12,187	12,073	5,206	6,632	4,755
	Total Karnál ...		9,179	22,355	20,961	20,840	6,660	7,518	5,769
Umballa ...	Umballa		5,397	8,595	6,539	6,252	2,767	2,733	526
	Jagádhrí		1,742	7,592	7,136	7,101	1,109	2,604	1,035
	Minor		1,749	5,253	5,179	5,237	1,385	1,660	1,289
	Total Umballa ...		8,888	21,440	18,854	18,590	5,261	6,997	2,850
Simla ...	Simla		32,947	37,063	7,483	7,577	3,198	4,043	1,107
	Total Simla ...		32,947	37,063	7,483	7,577	3,198	4,043	1,107
	Total Principal ...		98,330	1,65,964	98,052	96,579	25,966	29,061	19,247
	Total Minor ...		21,389	48,760	48,684	48,200	17,280	21,417	13,340
	Grand Total Delhi Circle		1,19,719	2,14,724	1,46,736	1,44,779	43,246	50,478	32,587
Kángra ...	Núrpur		611	4,364	4,135	4,160	321	510	1,084
	Minor		1,741	1,825	589	557	480	353	1,621
	Total Kángra ..		2,352	6,189	4,724	4,717	801	863	2,705
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur		3,094	15,632	14,830	14,171	3,028	2,439	952
	Minor		2,889	11,512	11,532	10,709	3,488	3,237	1,549
	Total Hoshiárpur ...		5,983	27,144	26,362	24,880	6,516	5,676	2,501
Jullundur ...	Jullundur		5,987	15,847	13,817	13,156	4,061	3,421	1,957
	Ráhon		669	5,769	5,227	4,841	471	—520	408
	Minor		3,530	14,459	13,414	12,633	1,834	1,464	3,764
	Total Jullundur ...		10,186	36,075	32,458	30,630	6,366	4,365	6,129
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána		8,422	18,612	20,420	19,229	10,932	6,862	5,243
	Minor		3,605	8,384	7,965	7,407	3,220	2,927	3,082
	Total Ludhiána ...		12,027	26,996	28,385	26,636	14,152	9,789	8,325
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore		4,558	11,818	11,076	10,533	4,047	5,269	2,686
	Minor		2,976	6,536	6,338	5,633	2,261	3,141	2,228
	Total Ferozepore ...		7,534	18,354	17,414	16,166	6,308	8,410	4,914
	Total Principal ...		23,341	72,042	69,505	66,090	22,860	17,981	12,330
	Total Minor ...		14,741	42,716	39,838	36,939	11,283	11,122	12,244
	Grand Total Jullundur Circle		38,082	1,14,758	1,09,343	1,03,029	34,143	29,103	24,574

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Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive, of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang ...	Jhang	3,238	14,413	14,631	14,196	3,231	3,464	1,998
	Minor	1,309	3,609	4,188	4,048	1,476	1,614	958
	Total Jhang ...	4,547	18,022	18,819	18,244	4,707	5,078	2,956
Montgomery ...	Montgomery	643	7,273	6,544	5,444	−271	−1,096	598
	Minor	1,583	4,408	4,304	3,679	1,316	375	2,112
	Total Montgomery ...	2,226	11,681	10,848	9,123	1,045	−721	2,710
Lahore ..	Lahore	46,480	48,800	8,413	7,741	5,372	3,884	4,250
	Qasúr	4,358	7,188	7,321	6,888	3,636	3,526	2,368
	Minor	2,799	6,536	7,854	7,285	3,169	3,287	1,919
	Total Lahore ...	53,637	62,524	23,588	21,914	12,177	10,697	8,537
Amritsar ...	Amritsar	42,639	75,519	57,000	59,822	25,597	26,538	13,121
	Minor	1,982	2,882	3,516	3,521	2,236	2,528	1,825
	Total Amritsar ...	44,621	78,401	60,516	63,343	27,833	29,086	14,946
Gurdáspur ...	Gurdáspur	656	12,780	12,456	12,396	248	−219	358
	Batála	2,738	8,318	8,318	7,643	1,652	2,067	1,890
	Minor	5,774	14,796	12,568	12,361	3,082	2,459	4,847
	Total Gurdáspur ...	9,168	35,894	33,342	32,400	4,982	4,307	7,095
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála	6,192	13,912	16,361	16,120	6,756	6,093	3,983
	Wazírábád	1,955	1,955	2,000	1,804	1,804	2,091	669
	Minor	1,512	5,693	5,450	4,995	1,048	1,397	1,665
	Total Gujránwála ...	9,659	21,560	23,811	22,919	9,608	9,581	6,317
	Total Principal ...	1,08,899	1,90,158	1,33,044	1,32,054	48,025	46,368	29,235
	Total Minor ...	14,959	37,924	37,880	35,889	12,327	11,660	13,326
	Grand Total Lahore Circle	1,23,858	2,28,082	1,70,924	1,67,943	60,352	58,028	42,561

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—continued.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Siálkot ...	Siálkot	9,895	15,245	16,468	17,003	10,594	10,272	2,211
	Minor	2,720	10,673	10,880	10,930	2,333	2,453	3,839
	Total Siálkot ...	12,615	25,918	27,348	27,933	12,927	12,725	6,050
Gujrát ...	Gujrát	2,121	11,641	11,930	12,316	3,646	1,088	600
	Minor	1,711	1,711	1,416	1,534	1,500	1,781	241
	Total Gujrát ...	3,832	13,352	13,346	13,850	5,146	2,869	841
Sháhpur ...	Bhera	1,395	7,775	7,781	7,672	1,439	1,418	1,162
	Minor	2,592	7,232	7,932	7,687	1,781	2,349	2,066
	Total Sháhpur ...	3,987	15,007	15,713	15,359	3,220	3,767	3,228
Jhelum ...	Jhelum	2,421	7,593	7,453	7,418	1,605	2,202	1,990
	Minor	2,860	4,860	4,084	4,017	2,039	2,192	866
	Total Jhelum ...	5,281	12,453	11,537	11,435	3,644	4,394	2,856
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi	20,800	23,000	7,600	7,409	6,189	5,721	4,343
	Minor	7,738	9,846	4,384	4,337	2,119	1,850	1,262
	Total Ráwalpindi ...	28,538	32,846	11,984	11,746	8,308	7,571	5,605
Hazára ...	Abbottábád	1,059	3,569	3,684	3,782	1,456	1,181	452
	Minor	1,944	3,164	2,608	3,466	2,049	2,092	1,465
	Total Hazára ...	3,003	6,733	6,292	7,248	3,505	3,273	1,917
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar	19,543	22,963	10,417	9,624	6,488	6,202	1,697
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Pesháwar ...	19,543	22,963	10,417	9,624	6,488	6,202	1,697
Kohát ...	Kohát	2,825	7,935	6,832	7,168	1,728	1,816	742
	Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Kohát ...	2,825	7,935	6,832	7,168	1,728	1,816	742
	Total Principal ...	60,059	99,731	72,165	72,392	33,145	29,900	13,197
	Total Minor ...	19,565	37,486	31,304	31,971	11,821	12,717	9,739
	Grand Total Rawalpindi Circle ...	79,624	1,37,207	1,03,469	1,04,363	44,966	42,617	22,936

Statement of Expenditure on Education from Municipal Funds—concluded.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Budget Provision for Education.			Actuals for Education.			
Districts.	Municipalities.	Ten per cent. of the Municipal income, exclusive of grants from other Public Sources and Fees.	Minimum provision that might be required by Government.	Total provision made in the budget, exclusive of expenditure on School buildings.	Gross expenditure during the school-year other than that on School buildings.	Net amount expended during the school-year.	Net amount expended during the previous year.	Net amount expended before localisation, *i.e.*, in 1885-86.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan	15,244	28,456	22,204	20,776	7,424	7,570	6,049
	Minor	1,986	4,338	4,696	4,897	2,719	2,564	1,177
	Total Mooltan ...	17,230	32,794	26,900	25,673	10,143	10,134	7,226
Bannú ...	Bannú	4,449	6,349	6,724	7,123	5,422	4,719	1,286
	Minor	1,633	3,163	3,151	3,353	1,829	1,458	708
	Total Bannú ...	6,082	9,512	9,875	10,476	7,251	6,177	1,994
D. I. Khán ...	D. I. Khán	5,170	7,426	6,895	6,935	4,443	3,880	1,975
	Minor	3,392	5,498	5,472	5,050	4,441	3,001	1,788
	Total D. I. Khán ...	8,562	12,924	12,367	11,985	8,884	6,881	3,763
D. G. Khán ...	D. G. Khán	6,771	14,107	12,390	11,847	4,014	4,794	1,531
	Minor	2,344	5,098	5,800	5,872	3,125	2,937	1,200
	Total D. G. Khán ...	9,115	19,205	18,190	17,719	7,139	7,731	2,731
Muzaffargarh ...	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Minor	2,168	6,975	7,121	6,453	1,955	1,572	732
	Total Muzaffargarh ...	2,168	6,975	7,121	6,453	1,955	1,572	732
	Total Principal ...	31,634	56,338	48,213	46,681	21,303	20,963	10,849
	Total Minor ...	11,523	25,072	26,240	25,625	14,069	11,532	5,605
	Grand Total Derajat Circle	43,157	81,410	74,453	72,306	35,372	32,495	16,446
	Grand Total Principal ...	3,22,263	5,84,223	4,20,979	4,13,796	1,51,299	1,44,273	84,850
	Grand Total Minor ...	82,177	1,91,958	1,83,946	1,78,624	66,780	68,448	54,254
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PUNJAB.	4,04,440	7,76,181	6,04,925	5,92,420	2,18,079	2,12,721	1,39,104

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the past year. From columns 3 and 4, it will be seen that the total budget provision of all the Municipalities taken together fell short of what might have been required by Rs. 1,71,256, and from column 5, that the actual gross expenditure was less than the budget provision by Rs. 12,505. The total gross expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 1,83,761 less than might have been required, or Rs. 6,369 further short than in the previous year Comparing columns 6, 7, and 8, it will be found that the total *net* expenditure was Rs. 5,358 more than last year, and Rs. 78,975 more than was expended the year before the schools were localised. The total *net* expenditure is still Rs. 1,86,361 less than the minimum that might be required, leaving a good margin for the further extension of elementary education, through the medium of Branch Schools, especially in the larger towns. But the tendency of Municipalities is, unfortunately, to think almost exclusively of their Secondary Schools.

Discharge of pecuniary obligations by Municipal Boards considered by Circles and Districts.

25. The degree to which the Municipal Committees of the Province, taken together, discharged, on an average, their pecuniary obligations to education during the past year was 76·3 per cent. of what might have been required, compared with 76·6 per cent. in the previous year. The Principal Municipalities spent an average of 70·8 per cent.; whilst the Minor Municipalities spent 93 per cent. Making a comparison by Circles, the Jullundur Circle has the highest average of expenditure, with 89·7 per cent. of what might have been required; the Deraját Circle comes second, with 88·8 per cent.; the Ráwalpindi Circle third, with 76 per cent.; the Lahore Circle fourth, with 73·6 per cent.; and the Delhi Circle fifth, with 67·4 per cent., the order being the same as last year. The averages for the Lahore and Delhi Circles are brought down by each of them having two of the largest Municipalities, which, with the exception of Amritsar, spend a comparatively small proportion of the prescribed minimum on education. The Minor Municipalities of eleven Districts spend more than the minimum that might be required; five other Districts spend more than 90 per cent.; and only two Districts spend less than 82 per cent., these two Districts being Ráwalpindi, with 44 per cent., and Kángra, with only 30·5 per cent. Of the Principal Municipalities, those at Gujranwala, Siálkot, Bannú, Abbottábád, Gujrát, and Ludhiána spend more than the minimum; those at Jhang, Jhelum, Gurdáspur, Qasúr, Núrpur, Sirsa, Dera Ismá'íl Khán, Rohtak, Wazírábád, Batála, Hoshiárpur, and Kohát spend more than 90 per cent.; and seven others spend between 80 and 90 per cent. Of the larger Municipalities, Amritsar continues to spend most liberally on education, with 79·2 per cent. of the minimum that might be required, compared with 50·1 per cent. for Delhi, 20·4 per cent. for Simla, and only 15·8 per cent. for Lahore. Montgomery spends 74·8 per cent., Mooltan 73 per cent., and Umballa 72·7 per cent.; whilst Pesháwar spends only 41·9 per cent, and Ráwalpindi only 32·2 per cent. The larger Municipalities have recently been asked to add the Clerical and Commercial Course, and Industrial and Technical Training, to their schemes of instruction; but, with the exception of Amritsar, they are not taking so readily to this as might have been expected.

Private enterprise in education.

26. Although the circumstances of the past year have not been very favourable to educational expansion; yet, from the Inspectors' reports, it is quite clear that the public interest and activity in the matter have in no degree diminished, which continues to be both a help and encouragement to the Department.

In the Delhi Circle, the Hindú College opened at Delhi in the beginning of the year is said to have taken firm root, and to have opened a B. A. Class. The Hindú-Muhammadan School

Chapter I, 26. General Summary.

in the Umballa Cantonment continues to be very efficiently conducted. The Arya Schools in Umballa City and Simla, and the two Private Schools at Rúpar are still maintained. A Muhammadan School has recently been opened in Karnál; and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has also been opened in Delhi. But the Delhi Circle is educationally the least progressive in the Province; and on this the Inspector remarks "that the number of native gentlemen who are really interested in educational matters, and are anxious to found new schools or improve old ones, is very small."

The Jullundur Inspector says: "The year under report has been one of marked activity in respect of private enterprise in education. Three new Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools came into existence, that is, the Anglo-Sanskrit School at Khanna, the Anglo-Sanskrit School at Ludhiána, and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Ráikot; and three schools were raised to higher grades, that is, the Sanátan Dharm Sabha Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Jullundur, to the High grade, the Anglo-Sanskrit Primary School at Banga, and the Arya Orphanage Primary School for girls in the Ferozepore Cantonment, to the Middle grade."

In the Lahore Circle, there was also no lack of enterprise during the year. "Thus," the Inspector observes, "besides many sectarian and non-sectarian schools already in the Circle, two new Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, namely, the Khálsa Night School, and the Onward School were started in Amritsar, a Diamond Jubilee School at Lahore, the Kitchin Anglo-Vernacular School at Pákpattan, and an Islámiya Anglo-Vernacular Primary School at Eminábád, and quite recently, an Anglo-Vernacular School at Sangla, a new growing town in the Chenáb Colony. Of the old schools, one at Háfizábád has been recently amalgamated with the Board School and the Islámiya High School at Qasúr has been reduced to a Primary School; but the Arya Schools at Eminábád and Kamália have been raised to the High grade. It may be stated that efforts are being made at Ajnála and Jandiála Sher Khán to subscribe money for the conversion of the local schools into Anglo-Vernacular Schools. There is no doubt that schools like the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic, the Union Academy, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental, and Baijnáth Schools are doing a very useful work, and supplying a distinct want; but some others, being in inefficient hands, and not really wanted where they exist, are doing considerable harm to the cause of discipline and sound education. But it is satisfactory to note that during the year there were fewer complaints against the management of such schools than in previous years."

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, two new High Schools were opened during the past year, one in Ráwalpindi, called the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic High School, under the management of the Arya Samáj, and the other at Gujarkhán, under the management of the American Mission. A spacious building is said to have been erected during the year for the Sresht Nítí Shála High School, Ráwalpindi, maintained by Rái Bahádur Búta Singh, at a cost of over Rs. 50,000. The Inspector remarks that educational enterprise among the people usually means not a desire for real culture, but merely a wish to pass the prescribed examinations. At the same time he admits that some of the Unaided Schools in his Circle are very well managed, "such as the Albert Victor Anglo-Sanskrit School at Abbottábád, the National School at Pesháwar, and the Sresht Nítí Shála at Ráwalpindi."

In the Deraját Circle, the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Karor continues to be maintained; a new school of the same

type has been opened at Dera Isma'íl Khan; a Nágrí Primary School for girls, under the name of the Hari Kanya Pátshála, has been started at Jámpur; and seven new Indigenous Schools offered themselves for inspection during the year. The Inspector also notices an amount of public spirit in the provision of school sites, school buildings, prizes, the starting of public libraries, and the like, which all help forward the cause of education.

General progress.

27. With the exception of the Private Schools, which have again much declined, and a fall in the number of Public Schools of Primary grade, although not in the scholars, the past year may be said to have been one of clear progress on the whole. The number of Colleges and Schools for Special Instruction has increased; the number of scholars at the higher stages of school instruction has risen considerably; the examination results have, on the whole, much improved; discipline and tone, which receive much attention, are being gradually raised; physical training continues to advance; the fees for tuition have again much increased; the teachers have been encouraged to meet more together for mutual improvement; and private enterprise continues active and helpful. In Girls' Schools, there is yet but little to be said of numerical progress; nevertheless, there is reported to be a gradual, if slow, advance of standard. Bearing in mind the very trying circumstances of the past year, it is, I consider, a matter for congratulation that the work of education, instead of being thrown backward, has, in nearly all respects, gone steadily forward during the year.

Chapter II, 28.

Controlling Agencies.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Director.

28. I remained in charge of the Department during the year, except for seventy-three days from the 12th January to the 25th of March, when I was on privilege leave. Mr. Bell acted as Director during my absence. During the touring season, the main educational centres of thirteen Districts, not including Lahore and Simla, were visited by either Mr. Bell or myself.

Inspectors.

29. Mr. Harvey was in charge of the Delhi Circle, throughout the year. Sardár Harí Singh, after a service of marked devotion and success, retired on medical certificate from the 7th October, and was succeeded in the Jullundur Circle by Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., who was transferred from the Deraját Circle. In the Lahore Circle, Mr. Bell was on privilege leave from the 28th May to the 21st August, and afterwards, as noted in the previous paragraph, officiated for seventy-three days as Director; and Mr. Knowlton, Principal of the Central Training College, acted for him on both occasions. Mr. Cope was succeeded in the Ráwalpindi Circle by Lála Nand Kishor, B.A, who remained in charge from the 22nd May. In the Deraját Circle, Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., acted as Inspector for thirty-six days, in place of Lála Umráo Singh on privilege leave; and, when the latter was transferred to the Jullundur Circle, he was succeeded by Lála Sheo Lál, B.A.

Miss Francis continued in the office of Inspectress of Schools during the year, except for three months when she was on privilege leave. No one officiated during her absence.

Assistant Inspectors.

30. During the past year the number of Assistant Inspectors was raised from seven to nine, by the addition of one Assistant to each of the Delhi and Jullundur Circles; so that four of the Circles have now two Assistants each, and the fifth, or Deraját Circle, one Assistant. The status of the Deraját Assistant was at the same time raised to that of the other Assistants, that is, from the Subordinate to the Provincial Service. Among the Assistant Inspectors, the following changes took place in the course of the year. On the appointment of Lála Nand Kishor to the Ráwalpindi Circle, Lála Sheo Lál was transferred to the Delhi Circle as Assistant Inspector; and on the appointment of the latter to the Deraját Circle, Lála Kundan Lál, B.A., from the Ráwalpindi Circle took his place. The new second Assistant Inspectorship in the Delhi Circle was conferred on Lála Súraj Naráin, who had for a number of years been Head Master of the Delhi Normal School. In the Jullundur Circle, the second Assistantship was filled by Lála Jugal Kishor, B.A., District Inspector. In the Lahore Circle, Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., took privilege leave from the 11th March; and Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín from the Deraját Circle officiated for him. There were several changes in the Ráwalpindi Circle, which ended in Khwája Sajjád Hussain, B.A., taking the place of Lála Sheo Lál, and Munshí Muhammad Ashraf, B A., the place of Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín. When the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector in the Deraját Circle was raised in status, it was conferred on Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín from the Ráwalpindi Circle; and when this officer was transferred temporarily to the Lahore Circle, his place was taken by Khalífa Imád-ud-dín. Lála Fateh Chand, B.A., in the Lahore Circle, remained fast throughout the year, as well as Pandit Rám Lachhman in the Jullundur Circle, except

for ten days. During the year, the Department suffered a heavy loss in the death, by an accident, of Lála Amolak Rám, Assistant Inspector, who was at the time in foreign service.

Inspection work.

31. With but few exceptions, chiefly in the Delhi and Ráwalpindi Circles, the rules prescribed for the visitation and inspection of the schools were fully complied with during the past year; and, as usual, the work of both the Inspectors and their Assistants was performed with marked carefulness and efficiency. The Delhi Inspector was 167 days on tour, and inspected 81 schools; the Jullundur Inspector inspected 134 schools in 237 days; the Lahore Inspector, 156 schools in 193 days, not including 12 days spent in examining schools at head-quarters; the Ráwalpindi Inspector, 113 schools in 198 days; and the Deraját Inspector, 121 schools in 210 days. The longest period of tour was in the Jullundur Circle, with the large District of Kángra inspected in the hot weather; the largest number of schools inspected was in the Lahore Circle, which includes all the European Schools within its jurisdiction; and the smallest return in both respects was in the Delhi Circle. In this Circle, one of the Assistants inspected 306 schools in 235 days, and the other, 289 schools in 158 days, the latter not having been appointed till September. In the Jullundur Circle, 305 schools were inspected by one Assistant in 219 days, and 211 schools in 153 days by the other Assistant, who, as in the case of the new Assistant in the Delhi Circle, was not appointed till September. In the Lahore Circle, one Assistant inspected 352 schools in 181 days, exclusive of 34 days spent in examining schools at head-quarters, and the other Assistant, 285 schools in 211 days; and in the Ráwalpindi Circle, 295 schools were inspected by one Assistant in 217 days, and 324 schools by the other Assistant in 222 days. The Assistant Inspector, Deraját Circle, was 219 days on tour, and inspected 201 schools. The highest return both of days on tour and schools examined, where there are two Assistants, was in the Ráwalpindi Circle, whilst the lowest return, in both respects, was in the Jullundur Circle; and the matter of re-arranging the Circles, so as to take one District from the former Circle by adding one to the latter, is about to be considered. Owing to the appointment of two additional Assistant Inspectors, and the adoption of the collective method of examination in all but the fifth Upper Primary class, the examining was less conducted *by centres* than heretofore, though this needs to be still further restricted; fewer District Inspectors were called away from their Districts to assist in the annual inspection; and there is reason to believe that the provision of superior inspecting officers is quite sufficient for the present. The Inspectors, without exception, speak most favourably of the work of their Assistants, though a tendency on the part of some to make the Upper Primary Examination a too hard and fast test requires to be checked. I am again indebted to the Inspectors for very cordial support throughout the year; and the zeal and earnestness with which they and their Assistants continue to discharge their arduous duties are, I consider, deserving of high commendation.

Work of the Inspectress.

32. The Inspectress of Schools was 76 days on tour, not including the days spent in visiting schools at Lahore, and examined 141 schools. Besides this, she supervised throughout the year the Victoria School at Lahore, and the *Normal Classes* in three other schools, and superintended the Middle Standard Examination for Native girls, the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination, and the girls' centre of the Examination for European Schools at Lahore. The duties were discharged with the usual efficiency.

Chapter II, 33. Controlling Agencies.

District Inspectors

33. With the exception of Simla and Kohát, every District in the Province is provided with a District Inspector of Schools, who has to visit every public school within his jurisdiction at least twice a year, to encourage all useful private schools, and to see to the efficient carrying on of the work of education, in all its parts, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Punjab Education Code. These officers are mostly pi l men; with but few exceptions now they are trained men, from whom a good deal might be expected; and the reports of the Inspectors on their work during the past year are generally very satisfactory. In the Delhi Circle, there was some deficiency in both the Gurgáon and Karnál Districts; in the Deraját Circle, the visitation of the schools was again deficient in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, although 279 days are said to have been spent on tour; but everywhere else the work had been diligently and well done, with increased efforts to improve the schools. During the year, nearly all the District Inspectors were relieved of their postal duties, which left them freer to attend to the increasing claims of the schools. The experiment of having Assistant District Inspectors in the larger and more advanced Districts has not yet been given effect to beyond Siálkot; but the advisability of this will, with the advent of better times, again be pressed on the attention of a few District Boards. The inspection of the outlying schools in the Simla and Kohát Districts was again carried out in a satisfactory manner by one of the teachers in the head-quarters' schools. The chief fault I have to find with District Inspectors is that, in a too close devotion to the detailed requirements of the Code, they leave themselves too little time for pioneering duties. But, at the present time, the pushing on, as far as possible, of elementary education, both male and female, needs the fullest attention.

Cost of Direction and Inspection.

34. The expenditure on Direction and Inspection for the past year amounted to Rs. 2,19,589, or 6·6 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, compared with Rs. 2,18,632, or 6·79 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of Direction is 1·5 per cent. of the total expenditure; whilst that of Inspection is 5·1 per cent. With the exception of Rs. 16,753 from District Funds, and Rs. 1,408 from Municipal Funds, on account of Inspection, the whole cost of Direction and Inspection is met from Provincial Revenues, or over 91 per cent. of the l. The amount paid from District Funds is on account of the office establishments of District Inspectors and of an Assistant District Inspector employed in the Siálkot District; and that paid from Municipal Funds is on account of the supervision of Girls' Schools at a few centres.

Other Controlling Agencies.

35. In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, it is laid down in the Punjab Education Code that Deputy Commissioners and other Civil Officers are required to use their influence for the promotion of education, and to visit and inspect the schools within their Districts as occasion may offer; and I am pleased to be again able to state that this requirement continues, in the majority of cases, to be fully satisfied, and, in many cases, with special personal interest on the part of the Deputy Commissioner, to the great advantage of the schools. The duties of the Tahsíl authorities to education are even more definitely prescribed. They are, in particular, required to visit the schools within their jurisdiction at least once a year, and expected to do so twice, to give careful attention to the outward wants of the schools, and to awaken the interest of the men of local influence in the progress of education. With but few exceptions, even the visits paid to the schools fall a good deal short of the minimum requirement; the chief objects of these visits are

generally ignored; and it is becoming more and more the impression of Inspecting Officers that, as a rule, the Tahsíl authorities take little or no personal interest in the schools, or in the intellectual and moral progress of the people. It may be that they are not the stamp of men, although local dignitaries, from whom to expect much in this direction; but it seems to me rather that they do not realise either the great importance of the duty, or the right measure of their responsibility in connection with it. And so long as it is so, the loss to the cause of public instruction of such help as officials in their position ought to be able and ready to afford will be very great. When Inspectors of Schools were in closer touch with village education, they were able to exact considerable attention to the schools from the Tahsíldárs; the Assistant Inspectors apparently do not succeed in doing this; and the whole matter is now mainly dependent on the District Officers.

Chapter III, 36.

University Education.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1899-1900 AND 1898-99.

Examinations.		Provincial Institutions.				Extra-Provincial Institutions.				Private Students.				Total.			
		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate (Arts)	Candidates	454	396	58	...	41	40	1	...	157	115	42	...	(a)652	551	101	...
	Passes...	237	206	31	...	18	18	..	...	42	29	13	...	(a)297	253	44	...
Calcutta First Arts	Candidates	6	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	2
	Passes...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Intermediate (Science).	Candidates	14	1	13	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	..	..	15	2	13	...
	Passes...	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	..	.	4	1	3	...
Intermediate (Oriental).	Candidates	7	4	3	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	..	8	4	4	...
	Passes...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	3	3	..
B. A.	Candidates	196	189	7	..	12	8	4	...	156	131	25	..	364	328	36	..
	Passes ..	74	77	...	3	...	3	...	3	35	28	7	..	109	108	1	...
B. O. L.	Candidates	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	.	5	3	2	..
	Passes ..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	..	3	2	1	...
M. A.	Candidates	13	12	1	...	...	..	...	...	9	8	1	...	22	20	2	..
	Passes .	7	8	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	10	...	3
M. O. L.	Candidates	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...
	Passes...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	1	...	1	...
Oriental Language Examinations.																	
Sanskrit Examination.	Candidates	76	55	21	...	40	52	...	12	26	19	7	..	142	126	16	..
	Passes ..	54	24	30	..	26	14	12	.	9	3	6	.	89	41	48	..
Arabic Examination	Candidates	26	16	10	..	29	30	.	1	11	3	8	..	66	49	17	..
	Passes...	20	9	11	..	18	16	2	...	7	1	6	..	45	26	19	...
Persian Examination	Candidates	9	11	.	2	105	93	12	...	30	18	12	...	144	122	22	..
	Passes ..	6	10	...	4	60	53	7	...	14	9	5	..	80	72	8	...
Gurmukhí Examination.	Candidates	4	3	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	2	..	.	7	7	...	...
	Passes...	4	3	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	.	1	5	7	...	2
Urdú Examination	Candidates	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Passes ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindí Examination	Candidates	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	..
	Passes ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Pashtú Examination	Candidates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	..
	Passes...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	..	4	...	4	..
Professional Examinations.																	
Law (Preliminary Examination).	Candidates	119	160	...	41	...	.	...	...	26	21	5	..	145	181	...	36
	Passes..	96	112	...	16	...	...	.	...	14	10	4	..	110	122	...	12
Law (First Certificate Examination)	Candidates	80	71	9	..	...	.	...	...	28	27	1	...	108	98	10	...
	Passes...	51	35	16	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	1	...	70	53	17	..
Law (Licentiate Examination).	Candidates	54	45	9	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	..	1	55	47	8	..
	Passes...	30	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	31	24	7	...
Law (Intermediate Examination).	Candidates	76	66	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	66	10	..
	Passes...	47	34	13	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	34	13	..
Law (L. L. B. Examination).	Candidates	52	37	15	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	52	37	15	...
	Passes...	23	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	6	.
Medicine (Preliminary Scientific Examination).	Candidates	26	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	(b) 26	20	6	..
	Passes...	19	18	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	19	18	1	..
Medicine (First Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	49	62	..	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 49	62	...	13
	Passes...	18	28	...	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 18	28	...	10
Medicine (Second Examination for L. M. S.)	Candidates	47	48	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	(a) 47	48	...	1
	Passes...	25	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 25	19	6	...
Medicine (First Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3
	Passes...	...	4	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Medicine (Second Examination for M. B.)	Candidates	3	4	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	3	4	...	1
	Passes...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	2	1	...
Civil Engineering (First Examination).	Candidates	32	35	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	2	34	40	...	6
	Passes...	14	29	...	15	...	1	...	1	1	1	..	...	15	31	...	16

(a). Includes two girls.

(b). Includes one girl.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

University Convocation.

36. The nineteenth Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 4th January last, when 139 were admitted to Degrees, compared with 174 in the previous year,—2 to B. O. L., 10 to M. A., 108 to B. A., 2 to M. B., and 17 to L. L. B. The Chancellor presided; and, according to a new procedure, the Convocation address was delivered by the Director of Public Instruction.

Chief measures of the year.

37. During the past year, the attention of the Senate was mostly taken up with routine business, and the introduction of minor changes in the rules and courses. But a few larger measures were considered, which deserve special notice. The regulations for the B. A. Examination were amended so as to place History and Philosophy on the same footing as Mathematics and Physical Science. A code of Pension and Leave Rules for the officials of the University was also adopted. Scholarships, to be provided by the University, were made available to those who pass the examinations of the Science Faculty, in addition to the existing Arts scholarships. Important changes were made in the composition of the Law School Staff, with a view to increased efficiency. The question of revising the existing scale of examiners' fees was dealt with at considerable length ; but, on the ground that that scale compares favourably, on the whole, with the rates of other Indian Universities, only very slight modifications were made. The Clerical and Commercial Examination was held for the first time in March last. Before relinquishing the office of Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Walker suggested to the Senate the need of a new University building, which should be adequate to the requirements, and worthy of the University and the Province; and this matter has been referred to a Sub-Committee of the Syndicate.

Examination results.

38. The table on the opposite page gives the results of the various University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the past two years.

Arts Examinations.

39. In the Intermediate Examination, 652 candidates appeared on the Arts side, and 297 passed, or 45·5 per cent., compared with 253 out of 551, or 45·9 per cent., in the previous year. One of the successful candidates was a girl from the Collegiate class attached to the Lady Dufferin School, Lahore. On the Oriental side, 6 out of 8 passed, against 3 out of 4 the year before. In the Intermediate Examination, in Science, 15 candidates appeared, and only 4 passed. The return of 2 passes out of 6 candidates in the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University concerns the Bishop Cotton School at Simla. In the B. A. Examination, 109 passed out of 364, or only 29·9 per cent., compared with 108 out of 328, or 32·9 per cent., in the previous year. In the B. O. L. Examination, 3 out of 5 passed, compared with 2 out of 3. In the M. A. Examination, 7 passed out of 22, compared with 10 out of 20 the year before. In the M. O. L. Examination, the single candidate passed. In all the examinations of the Punjab University on the Arts side taken together, there was a rise in the number of candidates from 899 to 1,053, and in the number of passes, from 371 to 417. On the Oriental side, the candidates and passes were 14 and 10, respectively, or just double, in both cases, the returns of the previous year. The average percentage of passes on the Arts side has fallen

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from 41·2 to 39·6; and most of the Colleges complain, in one way or another, of the results, especially in the B. A. Examination. But, as observed in previous reports, the private candidates, who number nearly one-third of the whole, are a good deal accountable for the comparatively low general percentage of passes.

Oriental Language Examinations.

40. In the Oriental Language Examinations, there was a rise from 304 to 365 in the whole number of candidates, and from 146 to 224 in the number of passes. In Sanskrit, 89 out of 142 passed, or 62 per cent., compared with only 32 per cent. in the previous year; in Arabic, 45 out of 66 passed, or 68 against 53 per cent; in Persian, 80 out of 144 passed, or 55 against 59 per cent.; and in Gurmukhí, 5 out of 7 candidates were successful. The table also gives 1 candidate in Urdú who failed, 1 in Hindí who passed, and 4 candidates in Pashtú who also passed. Less than one-third of the candidates belonged to institutions in the Province; about 48 per cent. were drawn from extra-provincial institutions; and private candidates made up just 20 per cent. of the whole.

Law Examinations.

41. In the Preliminary Examination in Law, 145 candidates appeared, and 110 passed, or 75 per cent., against 122 out of 181, or 67 per cent., in the previous year. In the First Certificate Examination, 70 out of 108 passed, or 64 per cent., compared with 53 out of 98, or 54 per cent., the year before. In the Licentiate Examination, 31 out of 55 passed, or 56 per cent., against 24 out of 47, or 51 per cent. On the Degree side, 47 out of 76, or 61 per cent., passed the Intermediate Examination, compared with 34 out of 66, or 51 per cent.; and in the L. L. B. Examination, 23 out of 52 passed, or 44 per cent., against 17 out of 37, or 46 per cent. Taking all the examinations together, there was a rise in the number of candidates from 429 to 436, and in the number of passes, from 250 to 281. As the increase in candidates since last year is comparatively small, it may be assumed that the strong current which set in a few years ago in favour of the study of Law has about reached its highest level.

Medical Examinations.

42. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination, 26 candidates appeared, and 19 passed, compared with 18 out of 20 in the previous year. In the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, 18 out of 49 candidates passed, or 36·7 per cent., against 28 out of 62, or 45 per cent., the year before; and in the Second Examination for Licentiate, 25 out of 47 passed, or 53·1 per cent., compared with 19 out of 48, or 39 per cent., in the previous return. In the First M. B. Examination, 1 candidate appeared but failed, against 4 successful candidates the year before; and in the Second M. B. Examination, 3 appeared and passed, compared with 2 out of 4 in the previous year. The total number of candidates in all the examinations was 126, compared with 138 in the previous year, and the number of passes 65, compared with 71.

Engineering Examinations.

43. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering, 34 candidates presented themselves, and 15 passed, compared with 31 out of 40 last year. Ten of the successful candidates belonged to the Engineering Class in the Mayo School of Art, which is supported from the Mayo-Patiála Endowment, and 4 to the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College. There can hardly be a doubt about the practical utility of encouraging this branch of technical education as far as possible; and I am glad to be able to state that, after all, the decision of the University to divert the Mayo-Patiála Endowment from its present object may not be carried out.

44. There are now ten Arts Colleges in the Province within British territory, compared with nine last year, the new College being the Hindú College at Delhi, which was opened in May, 1899. Two of the Colleges are under public management, namely, the Government College, Lahore, and the Municipal Board College, Amritsar; and of the remaining eight Colleges, three are Aided Institutions, namely, the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, the Forman Christian College, Lahore, and the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, and five are Unaided Institutions, namely, the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, and the Islámiya College, Lahore, the Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, the Khálsa College, Amritsar, and the new College at Delhi already mentioned. Four of the Colleges—the Government, Mission, and Dayánand Colleges, Lahore, and the St. Stephen's College, Delhi—teach up to the Degree standards; whilst the remaining six Colleges teach up to the Intermediate standard only.

Arts Colleges.

45. The statement below gives the number and classification of the students in all the Colleges for the last two years :—

Number of students.

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class ... { First Year ...	334	393	...	59
Intermediate Class ... { Second Year ...	479	399	80	...
B. A. Class ... ... { Third Year ...	150	159	...	9
B. A. Class ... ... { Fourth Year ...	197	194	3	...
M. A. Class	20	20	...	...
Total ...	1,180	1,165	15	...

There is a slight increase on the whole, but a fall in both the First and Third Year Classes, which, as these are the recruiting classes, implies some check to the rather excessive demand, during recent years, for a University education. The number in the M. A. Class does not tend to rise, which is to be regretted. The number in the First Year Class is 42 per cent. of the passes in the previous Entrance Examination, and the number in the Third Year Class, 73 per cent. of the passes in the Intermediate Examination, compared with 41 and 76 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

46. The following table gives the direct expenditure on all the Colleges, from the different sources, for the past two years :—

Expenditure.

From	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	54,993	46,833	8,160	...
District Funds	300	300	...	...
Municipal Funds	3,874	3,846	28	...
Fees	62,306	61,420	886	...
Subscriptions	11,384	12,303	...	919
Endowments and other sources	22,021	20,977	1,044	...
Total ...	1,54,878	1,45,679	9,199	...

The total expenditure was Rs. 9,199 more than in the previous year, due partly to the extra College, but mostly to increased charges in some of the previously existing institutions. Most of

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the rise was met from Provincial Revenues, owing to incremented salaries in the Government College, at the same time that there was a considerable fall in the fee receipts, and to an increase of the grant-in-aid to the Forman Christian College. The charge to Public Funds is now 38 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 35 per cent. last year. The average annual cost of educating a student is Rs. 134. In the different institutions, this cost works out as follows: Government College, Rs. 313; St. Stephen's College, Rs. 296; Gordon Mission College, Rs. 243; Scotch Mission College, Rs. 176; Khálsa College, Rs. 155; Amritsar Municipal Board College, Rs. 141; Forman Christian College, Rs. 109; Hindú College, Rs. 66; Islámiya College, Rs. 57; and the Dayánand College, Rs. 41.

Fees.

47. The income from Fees in all the Colleges now stands at Rs. 62,306, or 40·2 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 42·1 per cent. in the previous year. The average annual fee paid by each student in Colleges under public management was Rs. 84; in Aided Colleges, which charge three-fourths of the Government rates, it was Rs. 64; and in Unaided Colleges, which have arbitrary rates, it was only Rs. 32. The rates are lowest in the new College at Delhi; but they are also very low in the Gordon College and the Khálsa College, without much thought, perhaps, that collegiate education is being thereby unduly encouraged.

Scholarships.

48. The following statement gives the number of scholarships of different kinds current at the end of the year, with the expenditure on these from the various sources:—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	78	71	7	...
	Jubilee Scholarships	20	18	2	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships	11	11	...	...
	Other Scholarships	64	50	14	...
	Total	173	150	23	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	10,171	10,199	...	28
	District Funds	663	640	23	...
	Municipal Funds	1,512	1,732	...	220
	University Funds	5,626	5,165	461	...
	Other sources	1,634	1,992	...	358
	Total	19,606	19,728	...	122

The number of scholarships has increased by 23, with, however, a small decrease in the expenditure entailed. A rise in the number of scholarships actually current may take place without any increase in the number of scholarships available, as scholarships not taken up, or that may for any reason lapse, cannot be reawarded in this Province; and this, which appears to have been the case in the year under report, is sufficient to account for the figures of the table. It was suggested by the Education Commission that the sum assigned for scholarships in Arts Colleges should not exceed 2 per cent. of the Provincial grant for education. The number of such scholarships in the Punjab, which is not a variable quantity, was fixed with reference to the suggested limit; and the expenditure on these is now just 1·29 per cent. of the total grant from Provincial Revenues.

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49. The table below gives the results of the University Examinations (above the Entrance) for the Arts Colleges in British territory taken by themselves :—

Examination results in Provincial Colleges only.

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate	Candidates	450	393	57	...
	Passes	236	205	31	...
Intermediate, (Science).	Candidates	14	1	13	...
	Passes	3	...	3	...
B. A.	Candidates	196	189	7	...
	Passes	74	77	...	3
M. A.	Candidates	13	12	1	...
	Passes	7	8	...	1

There was an increase in the number of candidates in all the examinations, but a slight decrease in the number of passes in all but the Intermediate Examination. In the Intermediate (Arts) Examination, the percentage of passes was 52·4 against 52 in the previous year; in the B.A. Examination, it was only 37·7 against 40·7; and in the M. A. Examination, it was 53·8 against 66·6. The result in the Intermediate (Science) Examination was disastrous, and is attributed mainly to the fact that the regulations require 33 per cent. in every subject to pass. The decline in the B.A., results is said to have been due to a variation in the standard applied, chiefly in Persian and Mathematics; and the matter is being enquired into. The above figures for the Provincial Colleges separately are in every case more favourable than for the candidates generally.

Results for the different Colleges.

50. The subjoined statement gives the percentages of passes to candidates for the different Colleges in the three examinations :—

Name of College.	Intermediate.			B. A.			M. A.			Percentage of success on the whole.
	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	Candidates.	Passes.	Percentage of success.	
Government College	60	35	58·3	61	20	32·8	9	5	55·5	46·2
St. Stephen's College	19	13	68·4	11	6	54·5	2	...	...	59·3
Forman Christian College	87	48	55·2	75	22	29·3	...	...	...	43·2
Dayánand College	186	86	46·2	49	26	53·0	1	1	100·0	47·8
Amritsar M. B. College	28	12	42·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotch Mission College	23	9	39·1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Islámiya College	26	14	53·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon Mission College	11	7	63·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khálsa College	15	7	46·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindú College, Delhi	9	8	88·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Candidates	132	36	27·3	140	31	22·1	8	...	...	23·9

The results for two of the Colleges in the B.A. Examination were a good deal more favourable than for the other two; and this rather operates against the suspicion of a variation of standard. At the same time, it is somewhat remarkable that, whilst one of the lower results is the consequence of a fall of about 20 per cent. from the figures of the previous

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year, one of the higher arose from an advance of about 21 per cent.; and such marked variation for Colleges whose general circumstances are unchanged is not quite accounted for by the causes which ordinarily affect examination results.

Results in different subjects.

51. The following table gives the results, for the same Colleges, in the different subjects of examination:—

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.	Biology.
Intermediate Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	464	43	83	340	464	..	160	58	...	228	14
		1898-99	395	33	81	285	395	...	120	49	1	220	..
		Increase	69	10	2	55	69	...	40	9	...	8	14
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Passes	1899-1900	293	42	67	269	373	...	112	45	..	161	11
		1898-99	291	33	63	248	296	...	61	37	1	158	...
		Increase	2	9	4	21	77	..	51	8	..	3	11
		Decrease	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
												Physics.	Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	196	11	20	78	79	22	43	85	...	27	27
		1898-99	189	15	19	75	84	23	28	91	1	24	20
		Increase	7	...	1	3	...	...	15	...	...	3	7
		Decrease	...	4	...	...	5	1	...	6	1	...	...
	Passes	1899-1900	107	11	16	48	41	18	33	75	...	19	13
		1898-99	97	13	10	68	50	16	19	80	...	14	10
		Increase	10	...	6	...	...	2	14	...	..	5	3
		Decrease	...	2	...	20	9	..	...	5	...	...	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	10	...	2	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	
		1898-99	5	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	
		Increase	5	.	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	
	Passes	1899-1900	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1898-99	4	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
		Increase	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	

In the Intermediate Examination, the percentages of passes in the different subjects were—in Arabic 97, in Sanskrit and Mathematics 80, in Persian 79, in Biology 78, in History 77, in Philosophy and Science 70, and in English 63, all of which are satisfactory. Science and Philosophy continue the most popular optional subjects. In the B. A. Examination, the percentages were—in Arabic 100, in History 88, in Mathematics (B Course) 81, in Sanskrit 80, in Philosophy 76, in Physics 70, in Persian 61, in English 54, in Mathematics (A Course) 51, and in Chemistry 48. Except in Persian, Mathematics (A Course), and Chemistry, these results compare favourably with those of the previous year. In this examination, Mathematics and History are the most popular optional subjects. In the M. A. Examination, 5 out of 10 passed in English, compared with 4 out of 5 last year; 2 passed in Sanskrit, and 1 failed in History. In the Intermediate Examination, 22 were placed in the First Division; in the B. A. Examination, only 1; and in the M. A. Examination, the highest places gained were 2 in the Second Division by the candidates in English.

LAHORE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

52. The report of the Principal on the Government College, Lahore, is given as Appendix A to this report. The staff remained unchanged throughout the year.

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University Education.

53. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 210, compared with 238 in the previous year. The decrease is said to be due to the introduction of new College Rules, the enforcement of more regular attendance and stricter discipline, the deposit of caution money, and especially the refusal of promotion to those of the First and Third Year Classes who have neglected their studies. The Principal's view that the decline is only temporary is supported by the fact that, since the opening of the new session, the roll has gone up a little; but, considering there has been a rather steady fall for some years now, it cannot be said that the prospect numerically is hopeful. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 61,167, or Rs. 3,386 more than last year, owing to salary increments. As a consequence of the decreased attendance, the fees fell by Rs. 2,974, and are now a little below 28 per cent. of the total expenditure. The number of scholarships current at the end of the year was 37, or three fewer than the year before.

Statistics.

54. In all the examinations taken together, there was a fall in the number of candidates from 133 to 130, but a rise in the number of passes from 55 to 60, or from 41·6 to 46·2 per cent. The result in the B. A. Examination, with only 20 passes out of 61 candidates, is still feeble, and, compared with what was anticipated, is said to be inexplicable. In the Intermediate and M. A. Examinations, the highest places were taken by students of this College.

Examination results.

55. Much continues to be done for the character training of the students. The Boarding House, which had 134 in-residence when this report was written, is carefully managed, and, with the completion of the quadrangle in November last, effective supervision has become possible. Cricket, football, and tennis are regularly played; the Gymnasium is used by over one-third of the students; College Sports were inaugurated in the winter; and in the University Sports Tournament, this College won the Gymnastic and Athletic Trophies. The Union Club was reorganized during the year, and meets weekly. A College Prize Day has been revived; and, at the close of the year, a Graduates' Union was about to be formed. The conduct of the students is said to have been good, and the discipline and efficiency to have improved considerably. "It is," says the Principal, "the constant endeavour of the staff to maintain among the students a high moral tone, and a high standard of discipline." The other members of the staff continued to co-operate heartily with the Principal in all matters connected with the welfare of the College; and I desire here to warmly acknowledge this, as well as Mr. Robson's own untiring and highly efficient management of the College.

Higher training.

DELHI MISSION COLLEGE.

56. The report on St. Stephen's College, Delhi, is given as Appendix B.

Principal's report.

57. At the close of the year, there were 63 students on the roll, compared with 83 the year before, the fall being due partly to the opening of the Hindú College, and partly to "the enforcing of rules framed to secure better and more sustained and regular work, more especially in the Intermediate Classes." The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 18,971, or Rs. 354 less than in the previous year, of which 34 per cent. was met from Public Funds, about 25 per cent. from Fees, and the remainder from the Cambridge Mission. Seven scholarships were current at the end of the year, and six small College stipends.

Statistics.

58. The number of candidates in all the examinations fell from 38 to 32, and the number of passes from 25 to 19. In both

Examination results.

the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations the results were more than ordinarily favourable; but the two M. A. candidates failed. This College has again the highest average place for the year, but with no markedly high passes.

Higher training.

59. The Principal has not favoured me this year with any remarks on the higher training afforded; but it may be assumed that, in this excellent institution, all the usual influences were in full operation.

LAHORE MISSION COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

60. The report on the Forman Christian College is given as Appendix C.

Statistics.

61. There were 311 students on the roll at the end of the year, or 60 more than last year, the present number being the highest ever attained. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 33,122, or Rs. 3,288 more than the year before, of which 16 per cent. was met from Public Funds, 57 per cent. from Fees, and the rest from the Mission. Twenty-eight scholarships were current at the end of the year, or 6 more than in the previous year.

Examination results.

62. Compared with the previous year, the number of candidates in all the examinations rose from 124 to 162, and the number of passes from 63 to 70. The percentage of passes secured in the Intermediate Examination was satisfactory, although the results in Science were disappointing. In the B. A. Examination, this College suffered severely from the standard applied in some subjects; but some of the successful candidates gained high places, including the only one in the First Division.

Higher training.

63. Special emphasis is put upon the religious and moral instruction given; and the personal influence of the staff on the students continues marked. The Boarding Houses, which are anxiously supervised, had 136 in residence at the end of the year. The Library had large additions made to it during the year, and appears to be well used. The Literary and Temperance Societies and the Graduates' Association are also useful character forming institutions. Games and athletics are encouraged; and in the University Sports Tournament, this College carried off the Football Trophy, and only just missed winning the Cricket Trophy for the fourth time in succession.

DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE.

Principal's report.

64. The report on the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, is given as Appendix D.

Statistics.

65. The number of students at the close of the year was 380, or 38 fewer than the year before, the fall being mostly in the First Year Class. This is the first year there has been any check to the numerical growth of this College. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 15,599, or Rs. 519 more than last year, of which 83 per cent. was met from Fees. Forty-one scholarships were current at the end of the year.

Examination results.

66. The number of candidates in all the examinations was 236, or 13 more than the year before, but with the same number of passes, or 103. The B. A. results were more favourable than the Intermediate; and the single M. A. candidate passed. Several high places were taken by this College, including the second place in the B. A. Examination.

Higher training.

67. The discipline and behaviour are said to have been highly satisfactory; and the matter of moral and religious training receives much attention. The Library and Debating Club continue to be popular. The Boarding House had 224 in residence, and is

efficiently supervised. Participation in Sandhya is incumbent on all boarders. Increasing attention is given to physical training; and the Cricket Trophy last year fell to this College.

THE MINOR COLLEGES.

Municipal Board College, Amritsar.

68. The Municipal Board College, Amritsar, had 39 students at the end of the year, or 9 more than last year, although the First Year Class shows a falling off of 7. The expenditure was Rs. 5,098, of which 52 per cent. was met from Fees. Four scholarships were current. Twenty-eight candidates appeared in the Intermediate Examination, of whom 12 passed, against 5 out of 12 in the previous year; but no high places were taken. The conduct and tone are considered decidedly good; much interest is taken in games; and the general condition is satisfactory.

Scotch Mission College, Siálkot.

69. The Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, had 34 on the roll as in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 5,105, of which 10 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and nearly 35 per cent. from Fees. Six scholarships were current. In the Intermediate Examination, 9 passed out of 23, one being placed in the First Division. Moral and religious instruction receive careful attention; and the conduct and bearing of the students are said to have been very satisfactory.

Islámiya College, Lahore.

70. The Islámiya College, Lahore, had 58 on the roll, against 54 in the previous year. The expenditure was only Rs. 3,288, of which 55 per cent. was met from Fees. Twelve scholarships were current, and 21 small stipends granted by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám. In the Intermediate Examination, 14 out of 26 passed, two being in the First Division. Religious and moral instruction receive much attention; athletics and games are encouraged; and the Boarding House, with 25 inmates, is watchfully supervised.

Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi.

71. The Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, had 19 students on the roll, against 15 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,872, of which a little over 13 per cent. was met from Fees. Only one scholarship was current, as in the previous year. In the Intermediate Examination, 7 out of 11 passed, but with no markedly high place. Much care is taken in the matter of influencing the students' characters; and the behaviour is said to have been exemplary. More attention is to be given to physical training.

Khálsa College, Amritsar.

72. The Khálsa College, Amritsar, had only 26 students at the end of the year, compared with 42 the year before, due to the departure of Dr. Oman. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,806, of which 16 per cent. was met from Fees. Six scholarships were current, four of these belonging to the College endowment. In the Intermediate Examination, 15 candidates appeared, and 7 passed, one being in the First Division. The premises are excellent; the discipline and tone are said to have been very satisfactory; physical training is encouraged; and this College has great possibilities. It was honoured by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy just after the close of the year.

Hindú College, Delhi.

73. As already observed, the new Hindú College at Delhi was opened in May, 1899; and, at the end of the past year, it had 40 students on the roll. The expenditure was Rs. 2,850, of which something less than one-third was met from Fees. Of 9 candidates in the Intermediate Examination, 8 passed, the highest place taken being the 109th. The Inspector was pleased with the manner in which the work was proceeding; but it appears that the Inter-College Rules had not been strictly observed, which means defective discipline, and injury to other Colleges.

Chapter III, 74.

University Education.

THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Principal's report.

74. The report of the Principal on the Oriental College, Lahore, with the remarks thereon of the Managing Committee, is given as Appendix E, some details being omitted.

Number and distribution of the students.

75. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 164—92 belonging to the College Department, and 72 to the School, compared with 152 in the previous year. Of those in the College Department, 21 belong to the *General* side, and are reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and 71 to the *Language* side, reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations; and of those in the School, 17 are preparing for the Entrance Examination, and 55 for the lowest examination in Oriental Languages. There is an appreciable yearly advance chiefly on the Language side. All but six of the students on this side read also English—71 at the Primary, 22 at the Middle, and 10 at the High stage. In addition to the above, instruction is given in Oriental Languages to 142 students of the Government College; and, in connection with this, the error of returning an M. A. student as on the roll of the Oriental College has again to be noticed. Of the 92 College students, 63 are in receipt of scholarships or stipends; and of 72 in the School, 31 have such allowances. According to creed, the proportion is as follows: 81 Muhammadans, 68 Hindús, and 15 Sikhs.

Expenditure.

76. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 30,992, or a decrease of Rs. 2,314 on the previous year, of which only Rs. 286 was met from Fees. Calculated on the returns furnished, the average cost of educating a student in the College Department works out to Rs. 291, and in the School, to Rs. 73.

Examination results.

77. In the College Department, General side, 7 appeared in the Intermediate Examination, and 6 passed, one in the First Division; in the B. O. L. Examination, 2 appeared, and 1 passed; and in the M. O. L. Examination, 1 appeared and passed; in all, 8 passes out of 10 candidates, compared with 4 out of 6 in the previous year. One Arts student passed the M. A. Examination in Sanskrit. On the Language side, 24 appeared in the two higher examinations in Sanskrit, and 20 passed; 10 appeared in the corresponding examinations in Arabic, and 7 passed; 4 appeared in Persian, and 3 passed; and 2 appeared in the High Proficiency Examination in Gurmukhí and passed; in all, 32 passes out of 40, against 19 out of 28 the year before. Two out of 3 candidates passed the Special Examination in English now necessary for the Oriental Titles diplomas. In the School Department, General side, 6 out of 8 passed the Entrance Examination, compared with 3 out of 4 last year. On the Language side, 11 out of 12 passed the Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit; 6 out of 7 passed the corresponding examination in Arabic; and the 3 candidates in Persian and 2 in Gurmukhí also passed; in all 23 passes out of 24 candidates, compared with 14 out of 20 in the previous year. In every case, the results are markedly more favourable. For the Government College students, the results in Oriental Languages were again satisfactory, except in the B. A. Examination in Sanskrit, in which 12 out of 20 failed.

General remarks.

78. The College has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. A. W. Stratton in place of Dr. Stein; and under him, as well as during the interregnum, the management has continued completely efficient. The schemes laid down for the several sections of the institution are carefully followed; and the strict system of examinations, and of promotion in accordance therewith, tends to increase the general proficiency. The behaviour of the

students appears to have been approved; the Boarding Houses, with 86 in residence, are carefully supervised; and increased attention is given to physical training. Six of those who left the Language side during the year, after a training fitting them to be teachers of Classical Languages, in accordance with modern methods and through the medium of English, obtained suitable appointments. The continued literary activity of several members of the staff deserves high commendation; but much remains to be done for the production of books of general knowledge in the Vernacular.

University Sports Tournament report.

79. A summary of the report on the Punjab University Sports Tournament, drawn up by Professors Allen and Fleming, the Joint Honorary Secretaries, is given as Appendix F.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (NATIVE BOYS).

Statistical table.

80. The following table gives the statistics of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years:—

		Anglo-Vernacular.				Vernacular.							Number of				
		Government and Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Board Schools.	Aided Schools.	Unaided Schools.	Total.	Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	Number learning English.	Number of agriculturists.	Open Scholarships.	Jubilee Scholarships.	Zamindári Scholarships.	Other Close Scholarships.	Total.
Number of High Schools.	1899-1900	30	31	37	98	...	1	2	3	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	30	30	36	96	...	1	2	3	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Middle Schools.	1899-1900	57	17	38	112	122	...	...	122	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	57	16	32	105	121	...	...	121	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	1	6	7	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Number of Secondary Schools.	1899-1900	87	48	75	210	122	1	2	125	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-99	87	46	68	201	121	1	2	124	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase	...	2	7	9	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars. — High Stage.	1899-1900	1,353	1,181	1,261	3,795	...	72	15	87	3,882	3,850	542	285	52	17	62	416
	1898-99	1,184	1,069	1,157	3,410	...	67	7	74	3,484	3,391	507	290	59	14	74	437
	Increase	169	112	104	385	...	5	8	13	398	459	35	...	...	3	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	12	21
Middle Stage.	1899-1900	5,712	3,125	3,754	12,591	5,593	...	23	5,616	18,207	12,591	4,469	678	175	112	671	1,636
	1898-99	5,428	2,868	3,528	11,824	5,621	...	14	5,635	17,459	11,723	4,390	662	180	104	733	1,679
	Increase	284	257	226	767	...	...	9	...	748	868	79	16	...	8	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	5	...	62	43
Total Secondary Stage.	1899-1900	7,065	4,306	5,015	16,386	5,593	72	38	5,703	22,089	16,441	5,011	963	227	129	733	2,052
	1898-99	6,612	3,937	4,685	15,234	5,621	67	21	5,709	20,943	15,114	4,897	952	239	118	807	2,116
	Increase	453	369	330	1,152	...	5	17	...	1,146	1,327	114	11	...	11	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	12	...	74	64
Upper Primary Stage.	1899-1900	6,121	3,135	2,946	12,202	3,864	...	56	3,920	16,122	12,173	3,939	35	17	17	56	125
	1898-99	5,925	2,869	2,653	11,447	3,553	...	48	3,601	15,048	11,453	3,621	48	8	12	55	123
	Increase	196	266	293	755	311	...	8	319	1,074	720	318	...	9	5	1	2
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Stage.	1899-1900	6,975	4,591	3,946	15,512	9,619	...	85	9,704	25,216	776	6,114	...	...	...	33	33
	1898-99	6,998	4,359	3,325	14,682	9,826	...	71	9,897	24,579	732	5,774	...	...	...	30	30
	Increase	...	232	621	830	...	...	14	...	637	44	340	...	...	...	3	3
	Decrease	23	...	...	...	207	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Stage.	1899-1900	13,096	7,726	6,892	27,714	13,483	...	141	13,624	41,338	12,949	10,053	35	17	17	89	158
	1898-99	12,923	7,228	5,978	26,129	13,379	...	119	13,498	39,627	12,185	9,395	48	8	12	85	153
	Increase	173	498	914	1,585	104	...	22	126	1,711	764	658	...	9	5	4	5
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	1899-1900	20,161	12,032	11,907	44,100	19,076	72	179	19,327	63,427	29,390	15,064	998	244	146	822	2,210
	1898-99	19,535	11,165	10,663	41,363	19,000	67	140	19,207	60,570	27,299	14,292	1,000	247	130	892	2,269
	Increase	626	867	1,244	2,737	76	5	39	120	2,857	2,091	772	...	...	16	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	70	59

Number and classification of schools.

81. The number of Secondary Schools now returned is 335, or 10 more than in the previous year. Nine of the new schools are Anglo-Vernacular—2 Aided and 7 Unaided, and one is a Board Vernacular School. Of the whole number of schools, 210 are Anglo-Vernacular—87 Government or Board Schools, 48 Aided, and 75 Unaided, and 125 are Vernacular Schools—122 being Board Schools, 1 Aided, and 2 Unaided. According to grade, there are now 101 High Schools in the Province, or an increase of 2, and 234 Middle Schools, or an increase of 8. Only 3 of the High Schools are Vernacular, and 122, or a little more than one-half, of the Middle Schools. That nine of the ten new schools should have been Anglo-Vernacular shows clearly the direction of the people's desire in the matter of secondary education.

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Secondary Education.

82. With the increase in schools, there has alse been a rise in the number of scholars, or from 60,570 to 63,427, all the Circles sharing in the increase, particularly the Ráwalpindi Circle. The rise, as was to be expected, was chiefly in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools. At the High stage of instruction, there are now 3,882 scholars, or an increase of 398; at the Middle stage, there are 18,207, or an increase of 748; in all, 22,089 are now at the Secondary stages of instruction, or 1,146 more than last year. In the Vernacular Schools, 5,703 are at the Secondary stages, or 6 fewer than in the previous year; and only 87 are at the High stage. At the Primary stage of instruction, the number of scholars is now 41,338, or a rise of 1,711. The Primary scholars in the Secondary Schools are about two-thirds of the whole. The number learning English has advanced by 2,091 to 29,390. The number of agriculturists is 15,064, or about 23 per cent. of the whole, which, for town schools, may be considered a fair proportion.

Number of scholars.

83. The statement below gives the expenditure from different sources on all classes of Secondary Schools for Native Boys for the past year, and contrasts this with the figures of the previous year:—

Expenditure.

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.
ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1899-1900	9,132	32,309	1,51,968	2,20,501	7,517	4,21,427
	1898-99	9,810	37,421	1,57,317	2,09,608	7,731	4,21,887
	Increase	...	...	...	10,893	...	...
	Decrease	678	5,112	5,349	...	214	460
Aided Schools	1899-1900	70,483	3,976	21,008	1,24,890	55,987	2,76,344
	1898-99	67,483	1,795	18,859	1,15,717	63,775	2,67,629
	Increase	3,000	2,181	2,149	9,173	...	8,715
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	7,788	...
Unaided Schools	1899-1900	...	...	...	87,188	58,060	1,45,248
	1898-99	...	...	...	73,720	55,826	1,29,546
	Increase	...	...	...	13,468	2,234	15,702
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	1899-1900	79,615	36,285	1,72,976	4,,32,579	1,21,564	8,43,019
	1898-99	77,293	39,216	1,76,176	3,99,045	1,27,332	8,19,062
	Increase	2,322	...	...	33,534	...	23,957
	Decrease	...	2,931	3,200	...	5,768	...
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
Board Schools	1899-1900	...	71,971	16,525	41,585	532	1,30,613
	1898-99	...	70,839	17,518	39,562	637	1,28,556
	Increase	...	1,132	...	2,023	...	2,057
	Decrease	...	...	993	...	105	...
Aided Schools	1899-1900	1,514	39	7	23	2,225	3,808
	1898-99	1,752	45	8	25	2,777	4,607
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	238	6	1	2	552	799
Unaided Schools	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	1,668	1,668
	1898-99	...	...	...	...	1,656	1,656
	Increase	...	...	...	...	12	12
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Schools.	1899-1900	1,514	72,010	16,532	41,608	4,425	1,36,089
	1898-99	1,752	70,884	17,526	39,587	5,070	1,34,819
	Increase	...	1,126	...	2,021	...	1,270
	Decrease	238	...	994	...	645	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.	1899-1900	81,129	1,08,295	1,89,508	4,74,187	1,25,989	9,79,108
	1898-99	79,045	1,10,100	1,93,702	4,38,632	1,32,402	9,53,881
	Increase	2,084	...	...	35,555	...	25,227
	Decrease	...	1,805	4,194	...	6,413	...
Scholarships	1899-1900	4,933	47,346	11,788	...	5,489	69,556
	1898-99	5,062	47,317	11,288	...	5,266	68,933
	Increase	...	29	500	...	223	623
	Decrease	129	...	...	...	...	...

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There is an increase on the whole of Rs. 25,227, of which Rs. 1,597 was on Government and Board Schools, Rs. 7,916 on Aided Schools, and Rs. 15,714 on Unaided Schools. The total expenditure is now Rs. 9,79,108, to which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 81,129, or 8·3 per cent. of the whole, mostly in grants-in-aid, District Funds Rs. 1,08,295, or about 11·1 per cent., Municipal Funds Rs. 1,89,508, or 19·3 per cent., and Private Sources, including Fees, Rs. 6,00,176, or 61·3 per cent. The increase of Rs. 2,084 from Provincial Revenues was entirely due to higher grant earnings; and the decreases from all the other sources were on account of enhanced fee receipts. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools now works out to about Rs. 15-15; in Anglo-Vernacular Schools to Rs. 19-14, and in Vernacular Schools to Rs. 7-2, which are a little lower than the previous year's figures in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and a little higher in the Vernacular Schools. It may be remarked that, as nearly two-thirds of the scholars in these Secondary Schools belong to the Primary stage of instruction, a considerable share of the cost of these schools is really due to Primary Education.

Fees.

84. The Fee receipts for the past year amounted to Rs. 4,74,187, or Rs. 35,555 more than in the previous year, the increase being more than one-third in excess of the total rise in expenditure. All classes of schools contributed to the increase, especially the Unaided Schools. The income from this source is now 48·4 per cent. of the total expenditure. The average annual fee paid in Anglo-Vernacular Schools comes to Rs. 10-2, or about 51 per cent. of the cost; in Vernacular Schools, it comes to Rs. 2-3, or about 30 per cent. Whilst 86 per cent. of the whole expenditure is due to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, over 91 per cent. of the whole fee income is derived from the same schools.

Scholarships.

85. The number of scholarships of all kinds current at the end of the past year, as may be seen from the statistical table in the first paragraph of this Chapter, was altogether 2,210, or 59 fewer than last year. In High Departments, 416 were current, or about one to every nine scholars reading at that stage; in Middle Departments, 1,636 were current, or about one to every eleven scholars at that stage; and in Primary Departments, 158 were current, mostly on account of winners of scholarships electing to read in Anglo-Vernacular Schools after passing the Upper Primary Examination in the Vernacular. The rules relating to the award, currency, and drawment of scholarships are said to have been strictly observed. The expenditure on scholarships for the past year was Rs. 69,556, or Rs. 623 more than in the previous year. Of this expenditure, about 85 per cent. is met from District and Municipal Funds, about 7 per cent. from Provincial Revenues, and the remainder from Private Sources. The number of scholarships available at the Secondary stage of instruction in this Province may be said to be rather liberal; but this is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, that ample facilities for obtaining a good secondary education should be held out to a large number of youths in the lower schools. In accordance with these orders, the Punjab Government has fixed a minimum number of scholarships that shall be awarded yearly; Local Bodies are authorised, under certain restrictions, to provide other scholarships; and it is likely that the maximum number to be provided from Public Funds has now been about reached.

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Examination results for secondary classes.

86. The following statement gives the results of the Entrance and Middle School Examinations as regards Secondary Schools for Native Boys, for the last two years:—

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.				
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.									
Government and Board Schools.	1899-1900 ...	732	429	58·6	1,677	849	50·6	178	151
	1898-99 ...	538	284	52·8	1,557	1,024	65·8	145	120
	Increase ...	194	145	5·8	120	...	...	33	31
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	175	15·2	...	...
Aided Schools ...	1899-1900 ...	576	328	56·9	957	434	45·4	145	119
	1898-99 ...	499	282	56·5	834	536	64·3	119	94
	Increase ...	77	46	0·4	123	...	...	26	25
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	102	18·9	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1899-1900 ...	588	315	53·6	1,080	429	39·7	132	88
	1898-99 ...	500	228	45·6	1,078	537	49·8	90	63
	Increase ...	88	87	8·0	2	...	...	42	25
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	108	10·1	...	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1899-1900 ...	1,896	1,072	56·5	3,714	1,712	46·1	455	358
	1898-99 ...	1,537	794	51·4	3,469	2,097	60·4	354	277
	Increase ...	359	278	5·1	245	...	...	101	81
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	385	14·3	...	...
Vernacular Examination.									
Board Schools ...	1899-1900 ...	...	...	...	1,686	1,309	77·6	...	...
	1898-99 ...	...	...	...	1,693	1,304	77·0	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	5	·6	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools ...	1899-1900 ...	8	6	75·0	1	...	...	...	...
	1898-99 ...	4	3	75·0	...	...	...	...	...
	Increase ...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools ...	1899-1900 ...	...	...	...	18	11	61·1	...	...
	1898-99 ...	...	...	...	6	3	50·0	...	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	12	8	11·1	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1899-1900 ...	8	6	75·0	1,705	1,320	77·4	...	...
	1898-99 ...	4	3	75·0	1,699	1,307	76·9	...	...
	Increase ...	4	3	...	6	13	·5	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1899-1900 ...	1,904	1,078	56·6	5,419	3,032	55·9	455	358
	1898-99 ...	1,541	797	51·7	5,168	3,404	65·9	354	277
	Increase ...	363	281	4·9	251	...	...	101	81
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	372	10·0	...	...

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

Entrance Examination.

87. In the Entrance Examination, out of a total of 1,904 candidates, 1,078 passed, or 56·6 per cent., compared with 797 out of 1,541, or 51·7 per cent., in the previous year. The very striking rise in the number of candidates was owing to the unusual number of failures the year before. As many as 228 of the successful candidates were placed in the First Division. Of the successful candidates, only 6 belonged to the Vernacular side, and were contributed by the Oriental College. In the case of the Anglo-Vernacular Examination, the Government and Board Schools passed 429, or 58·6 per cent. of the candidates; the Aided Schools passed 328, or 56·9 per cent.; and the Unaided Schools 315, or 53·6 per cent. Fifteen of the candidates took the Entrance Examination in Science, and 11 passed, compared with 15 last year. Fifty-seven others appeared in the Clerical and Commercial Examination, held for the first time in March last, and only 13 passed, attributed to the character of the papers in Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic. According to the number of passes in this examination, the Lahore Circle heads the list with 387; the Ráwalpindi

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Circle comes second with 249 ; the Jullundur Circle third, with 197; the Delhi Circle fourth, with 128 ; and the Deraját Circle fifth, with 117. According to the proportion of successes, the Ráwalpindi Circle stands first, with 67·2 per cent. ; the Deraját Circle second, with 64·2 per cent. ; the Jullundur Circle third, with 53·6 per cent. ; the Lahore Circle fourth, with 53 per cent. ; and the Delhi Circle fifth, with 50·3 per cent.

Most successful schools in the Entrance Examination.

88. The schools with the largest number of successful candidates in the Entrance Examination were the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School with 44, the Central Model School with 43, the Mooltan Municipal Board School with 40, the Ráwalpindi Mission School with 36, the Gujránwála Mission School with 28, the Victoria Bhrátrí Sabha School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, with 27, and the Union Academy, Lahore, with 26. The schools with the highest percentages of passes, out of not less than ten candidates, were the Montgomery Municipal Board School and the Amritsar Mission School, which passed all their candidates ; the National High School, Pesháwar, with 90 per cent. ; the Municipal Board Schools at Jagádhrí, Jullundur, and Mooltan, the Mission Schools at Mooltan and Ráwalpindi, the Pasrúr District Board School, the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School, the Central Model School, and the Christian Training School at Siálkot, with between 80 and 90 per cent. ; and the Scotch Mission School, Siálkot, the Victoria High School, Wazírábád, the Doába High School, Jullundur, and the Jhelum Municipal Board School, with between 75 and 80 per cent. In the Arts Examination, the highest place was taken by the Ráwalpindí Mission School, with two more of the first twenty places ; the second place was taken by the Ludhiána Municipal Board School, with another of the first twenty places ; the Jullundur Municipal Board School had three such places ; and the Central Model School, two. The Central Model School took the first three places in the Entrance Examination in Science ; and the Municipal Board School, Amritsar, the highest three places in the Clerical and Commercial Examination.

Middle School Examination.

89. In the Middle School Examination, the whole number of candidates was 5,419, of whom 3,032 passed, or 55·9 per cent., compared with 3,404 out of 5,168, or 65·9 per cent., the year before. The decline of 10 per cent. on the whole is the more to be regretted that it follows a fall of over 8 per cent. in the previous year. On the Vernacular side taken by itself, there was a slight rise from 76·9 to 77·4 per cent. ; whereas on the Anglo-Vernacular side, there was an abrupt fall from 60·4 to 46·1 per cent., which the Inspectors attribute to a change of standard, especially in Arithmetic and Mensuration. Of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Government and Board Schools did best with 50·6 per cent. of successes, against 45·4 per cent. for the Aided Schools, and 39·7 per cent. for the Unaided Schools. Nearly all the passes on the Vernacular side belonged to Board Schools. Besides the ordinary candidates, 358 out of 455, or 78 per cent., passed in English only. The order of the Circles according to the number of passes in this examination is : Lahore first, with 951 ; Jullundur second, with 879 ; Ráwalpindi third, with 675 ; Delhi fourth, with 572 ; and Deraját fifth, with 313. According to the percentage of passes, the order is: Jullundur first, with 66 per cent. ; Deraját second, with 64 per cent. ; Delhi third, with 60 per cent. ; Ráwalpindi fourth, with 52·8 per cent. ; and Lahore fifth, with 52·1 per cent. In both cases, the places are very much as in the previous year ; but the fall both in passes and percentage is most marked for the Ráwalpindi Circle.

Most successful schools in the Middle School Examination.

90. The schools which passed the largest number of candidates in the Middle School Examination, on the Anglo-Vernacular side, were the Gujránwála Mission School with 59, the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School with 49, the Ludhiána Mission School with 46, the Ráwalpindi Mission School with 43, the Municipal Board Schools at Gurdáspur and Mooltan with 37 each, the Amritsar Municipal Board School with 35, the Jhang Municipal Board School with 34, the Scotch Mission School, Gujrát, and the Central Model School, with 33 each, and the Lahore Mission School with 31. The schools with the highest percentages of passes, out of not less than twenty-five candidates, were the Municipal Board Schools at Jhelum and Jullundur, the Baij Náth Public School, Amritsar, the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School, and the Umballa Mission School, with from 80 to 90 per cent., and the Mission Schools at Lahore, Ludhiána, and Amritsar, and the Ludhiána Municipal Board School, with between 75 and 80 per cent. Several schools, with but few scholars, passed all their candidates, the most notable of these being the Municipal Board Schools at Shujábád and Fázilka, and the Anglo-Sanskrit School at Jalálpur Bhattián. The highest place on the list was taken by the Pasrúr District Board School, which had another of the first twenty places; the Municipal Board School, Dera Isma'íl Khán, stood second; and the Municipal Board School, Ferozepore, third. The Sonepat Municipal Board School, the Gujránwála Mission School, and Dayánand Anglo-Vedic School had each two of the first twenty places on the pass list. On the Vernacular side, the Dasúha and Banga Schools passed the greatest number of candidates; and, of the schools with not less than twenty candidates, those at Gujarwál and Sháhkot passed all their candidates, and those at Banga, Kharar, Qila' Dídár Singh, Moga, and Dasúha had over 90 per cent. of successes. Every school in the Delhi District again passed all its candidates. The Najafgarh School again heads the list, with also the second place, the Shorkot School standing third, and the Khem Karn School fourth.

Examination system in Secondary Departments.

91. During the past year, the whole question of the system of examinations in force in the Province was considered, in connection with a report called for by the Government of India on the subject. As regards the Secondary Departments of schools, the case stands thus: The whole Secondary course of instruction extends over five years, divided into two stages, called Middle and High. The Middle stage covers three years, at the end of which the Middle School Examination is held; and the High stage two years, at the end of which the Entrance Examination (Arts and Science) and the Final School Clerical and Commercial Examination are held. The question raised was whether examinations at both periods are necessary. Regarding the Entrance and Final School Examinations, which come at the end of the Secondary stage of instruction, there is but one opinion, namely, that they are essential. But as regards the Middle School Examination, the case is not so clear. A few of the authorities consulted would dispense with this examination, at least on the Anglo-Vernacular side, so as to have a clear five years of uninterrupted secondary instruction before the Entrance and Final School Examinations. But the great majority are in favour of the retention of this examination, both Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular, on the ground that it marks the final stage of instruction reached by a majority of the scholars receiving a Secondary School education, that it is an incentive to diligence and efficiency in the Middle Classes, that it is a convenient means of determining the larger portion of the grants due to the Middle

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Departments of Aided Schools, and that having passed this examination qualifies for appointment to the lower grades of the public service. It may be desirable to modify and lower the standard of the Middle School Examination a little; but it is not the wish of more than a few of those best entitled to speak on the subject to abolish it altogether.

Advance of English compared with Vernacular education.

92. It has already been observed that as many as nine of the ten new Secondary Schools are Anglo-Vernacular; and, in accordance with this, there was a rise of 2,737 scholars in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, compared with only 120 in Vernacular Schools. The number learning English rose during the year by about 7 per cent., against a rise of only ·6 per cent. in the scholars attending Vernacular Secondary Schools. In the Entrance Examination, the number of Anglo-Vernacular candidates was 1,896, compared with only 8 Vernacular candidates; and in the Middle School Examination, the proportion was as 3,714 to 1,705. These facts show that, compared with Vernacular education, which is advancing at a rather slow pace, the progress of English education is decidedly marked. The desire of the people, chiefly on account of the clear marketable value of the commodity, is very generally in favour of English education; and this, together with the almost entire absence of a demand for Vernacular Secondary education, is apt to render Educational Departments open to the suspicion either that Vernacular education is not sufficiently encouraged, or that English education is unduly so. In this Province, much is done in support of the Vernacular Secondary Schools; and, as the need arises, the number of these is from time to time added to, with this object in view, that, in every District, there should ultimately be one for every small group of Primary Schools. This aim is occasionally frustrated by the strongly backed demands of the people to have English added to the Vernacular Middle Schools; but, wherever possible in the public interests, these demands are withstood. And, as regards Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the general demand for these is so great that their number will increase somewhat rapidly whether the Educational Department desires this or not; and, to avoid the error of unduly fostering them, it has been laid down that all new Anglo-Vernacular Schools claiming aid from public funds shall be established on the grant-in-aid system; and that, where English is introduced into a Board School, a considerable portion of the whole expenditure shall be met from private sources. As a matter of fact, most of the whole increased expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this Province during the last few years has been derived from private sources, including fees, which is in accordance with the principle that those desiring an English education should be required to pay adequately for it.

Varied studies in the higher classes.

93. In the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission, special importance was attached to what was called the bifurcation of studies in the upper classes of High Schools; and, in accordance with this, the Punjab University adopted an Entrance Examination in Science, running parallel to the Entrance Examination in Arts, and a Final School Examination, called the Clerical and Commercial Examination, intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits. For some years now the Entrance Science Course has been taught in a number of schools; and, although the number of successful candidates last year was small, it appears that they belonged to seven separate institutions. The Clerical and Commercial Course was adopted much less readily, for the reason, no doubt, that this course is designed to cut the students off from a University

career, which has, at present, a great attraction for the educated. But the full course has recently been adopted in a few schools; and the Clerical and Commercial Examination was held for the first time during the past year, when 13 out of 57 candidates, from the schools dealt with in this Chapter, passed. Parts of the scheme have been introduced into other schools; and there is reason to believe that the Secondary Schools are gradually ripening for a more general adoption of this course, as well as for increased diversity in their schemes of study.

General remarks on the Secondary Schools.

94. From the above paragraphs, it will have been seen that, except in the results of the Middle School Examination, the past year was one of numerical progress for these Secondary Schools; a few more schools and scholars; advanced fee receipts; and better examination results, on the whole. There has also been improvement in the quality of the work. On this the Delhi Inspector remarks: "English reading and pronunciation have received more attention; English writing is now taught in a satisfactory manner; efforts have been made to obtain a collection of materials for the illustration of Object Lessons; and Urdú, Persian, and Arabic have been taught more intelligently." He then refers to defects in certain other subjects. The Jullundur Inspector says: "The method of teaching has much improved with the increased number of trained and certificated teachers; and the work of most of the teachers was satisfactory, although map-drawing, practical work in Science, Physical Geography, *tarkíb*, and Recitation appeared to be in need of more careful teaching in a large number of these schools." The Lahore Inspector refers to the advantages of teachers' meetings to discuss matters connected with the working of the schools, which were more frequently held during last year than formerly, and to the instructional defects still needing attention, and adds: "Nevertheless, some advance was noticeable in these respects in many of the schools, and the general quality of the instruction is steadily improving. The work of the majority of the teachers is pronounced satisfactory; more attention is paid to sound methods of instruction; and, with the organization of teachers' meetings, the outlook is more hopeful in Board and Aided Schools. In Unaided Schools, however, with inefficient staffs and meagre provision for maintenance, the case is otherwise." In Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the accommodation is, in many cases, insufficient; but the times have not admitted of improvement in this respect. With the exception of Science and Mensuration apparatus, and pictorial illustrations, the equipment of the schools may be said to be satisfactory on the whole. But the supply of a few interesting and instructive books yearly to the School Libraries, so as to encourage private reading both in masters and boys, is a matter which scarcely anywhere receives the attention it deserves.

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Primary Schools.

CHAPTER V.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS (NATIVE BOYS).

Statistical table.

95. The statement below compares the statistics of Primary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years:—

		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars. Upper Primary Stage.	Number of Scholars. Lower Primary Stage.	Number of Scholars. Total.	Number of agriculturists.
Government and Board Schools	1899-1900 ...	1,722	15,806	64,153	79,959	42,177
	1898-99 ...	1,708	14,701	63,350	78,051	42,067
	Increase ...	14	1,105	803	1,908	110
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1899-1900 ...	508	1,986	18,582	20,568	8,255
	1898-99 ...	546	2,085	18,909	20,994	8,920
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	38	99	327	426	665
Unaided Schools	1899-1900 ...	106	258	3,492	3,750	1,250
	1898-99 ...	93	303	3,041	3,344	1,137
	Increase ...	13	...	451	406	113
	Decrease ...	...	45	...	...	...
Total ...	1899-1900 ...	2,336	18,050	86,227	104,277	51,682
	1898-99 ...	2,347	17,089	85,300	102,389	52,124
	Increase ...	...	961	927	1,888	...
	Decrease ...	11	...	...	...	442
Number of Scholars in Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools.	1899-1900 ...	...	34,172	111,443	145,615	61,735
	1898-99 ...	...	32,137	109,879	142,016	61,519
	Increase ...	...	2,035	1,564	3,599	216
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Zamíndárí Schools included in the above.	1899-1900 ...	189	1,079	4,848	5,927	4,064
	1898-99 ...	192	628	5,334	5,962	4,125
	Increase ...	...	451	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	3	...	486	35	61

Number and classes of schools.

96. The number of schools has fallen from 2,347 to 2,336, or by 11, accounted for by a decline of 38 in the Aided Schools, and an increase of 14 in the Government and Board Schools, and of 13 in the Unaided Schools. The Aided Schools in which the fall occurred, as well as the Unaided Schools, are mostly Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants; and, as many of these continue at the struggling stage, and are not very efficiently conducted, it is not surprising that numbers of them should occasionally give way, and especially during such a trying period as the past year has been. Before extinction, the Aided Schools generally fall first into the class of Unaided Schools; and the same causes that operate to decrease the former tend also to swell the latter. The decline in schools extended to all the Circles, but was greatest in Ráwalpindi, Jullundur, and Lahore. Of the existing schools, 1,722, or a little over 73 per cent. of the whole, are Government and Board Schools; 508, or nearly 22 per cent. of the whole, are Aided Schools; and 106, or less than 5 per cent. of the whole, are Unaided Schools. The institutions included as Government Schools in the first category number only 5; so that as many as 1,717 of the Primary Schools for Native Boys are Board Schools.

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Primary Schools.

97. Although there was a fall in the number of schools, there has been a rise, on the whole, from 102,389 to 104,277, or by 1,888, in the number of scholars, which, considering the times, may be deemed satisfactory. The rise, as was to be expected from the increased number of schools, was in the Government and Board and the Unaided Schools, counteracted by a fall in the Aided Schools. All but the Delhi Circle contributed to the increase, which was greatest in the Lahore Circle. Of the whole attendance in Primary Schools, 18,050 are at the Upper Primary stage of instruction, or an increase of 961, and 86,227 at the Lower Primary stage, or an increase of 927. The number of agriculturists is returned as 51,682, or 49·5 per cent. of the whole, which is a slight decline on the previous year. If the number attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added, or 41,338, we get a total of 145,615 at the Primary stage of instruction, or 3,599 more than last year.

Number and distribution of scholars.

98. The subjoined table gives the expenditure from different sources on Primary Schools for Native Boys for the last two years:—

Expenditure.

		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government and Board Schools.	1899-1900	3,988	2,99,551	38,205	54,806	1,660	3,98,210
	1898-99	4,143	3,00,446	37,329	50,772	1,551	3,94,241
	Increase	...	...	876	4,034	109	3,969
	Decrease	155	895	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1899-1900	3,512	29,364	4,912	11,117	22,129	71,034
	1898-99	3,497	32,763	6,292	9,946	19,181	71,679
	Increase	15	...	...	1,171	2,948	...
	Decrease	...	3,399	1,380	...	...	645
Unaided Schools	1899-1900	...	...	...	2,474	6,825	9,299
	1898-99	...	...	...	3,159	7,250	10,409
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	685	425	1,110
Total	1899-1900	7,500	3,28,915	43,117	68,397	30,614	4,78,543
	1898-99	7,640	3,33,209	43,621	63,877	27,982	4,76,329
	Increase	...	...	...	4,520	2,632	2,214
	Decrease	140	4,294	504	...	...	...
Scholarships	1899-1900	...	358	...	...	49	407
	1898-99	...	285	...	...	34	319
	Increase	...	73	...	...	15	88
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

The total expenditure is now Rs. 4,78,543, or Rs. 2,214 more than in the previous year. This small rise results from an increase of Rs. 3,969 on the Government and Board Schools, counteracted by a slight fall on both the Aided and Unaided Schools. The circumstances of the year rendered additional expenditure from public funds next to impossible; and the table shows a decrease under all the heads except private sources. Of the whole expenditure, 68·8 per cent. was met from District Funds, 9 per cent. from Municipal Funds, 1·6 per cent. from Provincial Revenues, and 20·6 per cent. from Private Sources, including Fees. The largest share naturally falls on District Funds, as most of the Primary Schools are Village Schools. The average annual cost per scholar in these schools comes to about Rs. 4-13-0; in Government and Board Schools, it is Rs. 5-4-0; in Aided Schools, Rs. 3-9-0; and in Unaided Schools, Rs. 2-14-0. Taken by itself, the total expenditure on Primary Schools, in comparison with that on Secondary Schools given in the last Chapter, or Rs. 9,79,108, might give the impression that much less is spent

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Primary Schools.

on Primary education than is required, considering the paramount claim that this has on the State. But, as already observed, about two-thirds of the scholars in Secondary Schools are at the Primary stage of instruction; and, in consequence of this, a considerable share of the expenditure on these schools may fairly be reckoned as due to Primary education. Speaking roughly, the average cost of a Primary class boy in a Secondary School may be taken at about one-third of the general average, per scholar, in that grade of school; and, as the number of such boys is not far from double the number at the Secondary stage, it would be clearly a good deal within the mark to take one-third of the expenditure on the Secondary Schools, or Rs. 3,26,369, as rightly due to Primary education. This being so, the correct estimate of proportionate expenditure on Primary and Secondary education comes to not less than Rs. 8,04,912 on the former, compared with not more than Rs. 6,52,739 on the latter; and of this revised estimate, as much as Rs. 5,05,842 of the amount due to Primary education was met from public funds, compared with only Rs. 2,52,622 from the same sources on Secondary education. And thus, it may be said, the relative claims on the State of the two classes of education have not been disregarded. The share of expenditure on Primary Schools from Provincial Revenues is admittedly small; and, if the proportion paid from this source on account of the Primary classes of Secondary Schools be added, it does not much exceed 4 per cent. of the total estimate. But the whole cost of the Normal Schools, and a large share of the expenditure on Inspection are due to Primary education; and these together make the charge to Provincial Revenues on account of this grade of education very considerable. As to District Funds, on which Primary education has an all but exclusive claim, it will be sufficient to state that, including indirect expenditure, more than three-fourths of the total expenditure on education from this source was due to Primary Schools and Departments.

Fees

99. The income from Fees rose from Rs. 63,877 to Rs. 68,397, or by Rs. 4,520, and now covers 14·2 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with 48·4 per cent. in the Secondary Schools. The rise was in the Government and Board and the Aided Schools; and it is noticeable that whilst there was an advance in the fee receipts of Aided Schools notwithstanding a decline in scholars, the reverse was the case in the Unaided Schools, that is, the fees fell notwithstanding a rise in scholars. The children of agriculturists are still exempt from fees in Vernacular Primary Schools; and it is not anticipated that it will be possible to alter this for some years to come. The rates laid down for non-agriculturists are purposely low for the present, and special rates are still allowed in certain backward Districts; but, as circumstances permit, the normal rates are being gradually worked up to, and the rules laid down for the levy of fees where due, and to the degree due, are said to be, as a rule, strictly observed. The average fee, per head, paid by non-agriculturist scholars in Government and Board Schools, was approximately Re. 1-7-0; in Aided Schools, it was about 14 annas; and in Unaided Schools, it was just under Re. 1.

Scholarships.

100. In Boys' Schools, scholarships paid from public funds are not ordinarily available at the Primary stage of instruction; and the small return under this head in the table of expenditure was, as heretofore, mostly on account of a few stipends paid to boys of the Mína tribe in the Gurgáon District, to boys in the Kulú Sub-Division of the Kángra District, and to Wazírí boys in the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, to encourage them to attend

school. The small sum paid from Private Sources was on account of stipends in the Branches of the Islámiya School, Lahore.

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101. The following statement gives the results of the Upper Primary Examination for the last two years, both as regards the Primary Schools and the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools for Native Boys :—

Upper Primary Examination.

		Number of candidates.*	Number passed.*	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates who took up English only.	Number passed in English only.
Government and Board Schools	1899-1900 ...	10,688	7,753	72·5	1,103	935
	1898-99 ...	10,233	7,226	70·6	896	705
	Increase ...	455	527	1·9	207	230
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1899-1900 ...	1,382	762	55·1	499	406
	1898-99 ...	1,285	682	53·1	438	374
	Increase ...	97	80	2·0	61	32
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1899-1900 ...	435	250	57·0	122	106
	1898-99 ...	431	191	44·3	125	93
	Increase ...	4	59	12·7	...	13
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	3	...
Total ...	1899-1900 ...	12,505	8,765	70·1	1,724	1,447
	1898-99 ...	11,949	8,099	68·8	1,459	1,172
	Increase ...	556	666	1·3	265	275
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of those who took up English only.

Results compared.

102. The results of this examination for the past year show a satisfactory advance in every respect. The number of candidates rose from 11,949 to 12,505, or by 556, compared with the returns of the previous year; the number of passes increased from 8,099 to 8,765, or by 666; and there was an advance also in the percentage of passes from 68·8 to 70·1. Besides the ordinary full examination, 1,724, who had previously passed in the Vernacular, appeared in English only, and 1,447 were successful, or 83·9 per cent., compared with 1,172 out of 1,459, or 80·3 per cent., the year before. The Government and Board Schools, with 72·5 per cent. of passes, achieved the greatest success in this examination; but there was an advance every way in the other classes of schools, and especially in the Unaided Schools. The largest number of passes was in the Ráwalpindi Circle with 2,537 passes; the smallest was naturally in the Deraját Circle, with 819. The proportion of passes in the different Circles was as follows: in the Ráwalpindi Circle 76 per cent.; in the Laháre Circle 70·8 per cent.; in the Delhi Circle 70 per cent.; in the Jullundur Circle 65·9 per cent.; and in the Deraját Circle 61·6 per cent., the range of variation being somewhat wider than usual. It was brought to my notice during the past year how liable a system of examining by a fixed small number of questions in each subject is to fail; and I have recently issued a Circular to Inspectors on the need of scrutinizing their Assistants' methods, and of advising and cautioning them in the matter.

Examination system in Primary Schools and Departments.

103. As observed in last year's report, the Upper Primary Examination is now the only individual test applied by inspecting officers in Primary Schools and Departments for Native Boys. The Primary course of instruction extends over five years, divided into two stages, called Lower Primary and Upper Primary. The

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Lower Primary stage covers three years, and the Upper Primary stage two years; and the Upper Primary Examination is held on the completion of the whole Primary course of five years. Previous to 1898, an examination was also held at the end of the Lower Primary course, so that the Primary Examination system was thus exactly similar to that now prevailing in Secondary Departments; but, since the year named, this intermediate examination has been discontinued, and, as above stated, there is now but one departmental examination for Primary Schools and Departments at the full end of the course. This circumstance made it comparatively easy to justify the system of Primary Examinations now in vogue. There is but one examination at the finishing stage of a large majority of the scholars; and the almost unanimous opinion is that this examination is necessary. A rather widely entretained impression was brought out, that the scope of the examination might be narrowed; but this is a matter which has been dealt with from time to time by the Educational Conference, and had best be left to that body. The Primary classes below the highest are still examined departmentally by the collective method; but a doubt is entertained in some quarters whether there has not already been some decline both in diligence and proficiency in consequence of the altered system; and this, together with the fact that the classes to be individually examined are admitted to be, with hardly an exception, the best in the schools, is sufficient to make one pause before advocating any further reduction of the precise tests.

Zamíndárì Schools.

104. From the table given in the first paragraph of this Chapter, it will be seen that the number of Zamíndárí Schools is now 189 with 5,927 scholars, or 3 schools and 35 scholars fewer than last year. The decline in schools was wholly in the Gujrát District. The Jullundur Circle, contrary to what might have been expected, is that in which this class of school has least prospered; and again there is a fall in attendance in that Circle. The number of agriculturists attending these schools is only 68·5 per cent. of the whole. None of the schools are Gurmukhí or Pashtu Schools, although the Vernacular taught is expected to be in accordance with the wishes of the people. Seven are Hindí and 182 Urdú Schools. From the reports of Inspectors, it appears that the state of the schools is fairly satisfactory on the whole. In some localities they are said to prosper; and one Inspector says: "There is no cause for despondency in the matter of Zamíndárí Schools, if only the special rules relating to them be strictly observed." These rules concern the teaching of Arithmetic and Accounts by Native methods and in the Mahájaní character, the attendance of the scholars during only one meeting a day, and the closing of the schools during harvest. These rules are said to be now generally observed except the important one of half-time attendance, which was meant to prevent the scholars from getting out of touch with field work; and for this the District Inspectors must be held responsible. But the schools are not popular; and the question of their continuance was discussed at the last Educational Conference, when a conclusion was arrived at by a small majority that they should be converted into ordinary Primary Schools. The Punjab Government has, however, not accepted this decision; and measures are to be adopted by which the experiment may be continued with more hope of success.

Indigenous Schools examined for grants.

105. The statistics of Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants under Chapter III of the Punjab Education Code are included in the returns of ordinary Aided Primary Schools; but the following table shows separately the number of these schools, the number of scholars attending them,

the number of passes by the different standards, and the amount of grants earned for the last two years :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Institutions	Indigenous Schools ...	194	209	...	15
	Other Schools ...	333	334	...	1
	Total ...	527	543	...	16
Number of Scholars...	Indigenous Schools ...	7,557	7,664	...	107
	Other Schools ...	11,939	10,826	1,113	...
	Total ...	19,496	18,490	1,006	...
Number passed by ...	First Standard ...	3,016	2,715	301	...
	Second „ ...	1,919	2,055	...	136
	Third „ ...	1,515	1,403	112	...
	Fourth „ ...	1,036	939	97	...
	Fifth „ ...	698	688	10	...
	All Standards ...	8,184	7,800	384	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Grants earned.	Attendance Grants ...	5,077	5,125	...	48
	Instruction Grants ...	18,146	17,501	645	...
	Staff Grants ...	8,767	8,357	410	...
	Total Grants ...	31,990	30,983	1,007	...

Comparison of figures.

106. The number of schools examined for grants has decreased from 543 to 527, or by 16, with, however, an increase in the number of scholars from 18,490 to 19,496, or by 1,006. The fall in schools was confined to the Lahore and Ráwalpindi Circles; whilst the rise in scholars extended to all the Circles, and was greatest in Jullundur. For the last three years in succession these schools have declined rather markedly in number, though the increased attendance this year is satisfactory; and their growing unpopularity is attributed to a preference for the more advanced instruction given in the ordinary schools, and to the frequent incompetence of the teachers. A great difficulty in connection with these schools has been the unreliability of the Registers; but these are now said to be generally well and reliably kept. Reading and Writing are usually satisfactory; but Arithmetic and Geography remain poor. On the whole, as a cheap unofficial agency for the spread of elementary education, they continue to deserve the utmost encouragement that can be given to them. "The quality of the instruction," says the Lahore Inspector, "is slowly improving; and some of the institutions that are under energetic teachers are doing useful work, and supply a distinct want in places where it would be difficult to open Board Primary Schools for want of funds. There is some improvement also in the keeping and marking of the Attendance Registers, and in organization and discipline, though they still leave a great deal to be desired." The number of passes by all but the Second Standard is a considerable advance on the previous year. The grants earned amounted to Rs. 31,990, more than three-fifths being on account of instruction. The average earning per scholar on the rolls works out to Re. 1-10-0, or the same as last year, compared with Rs. 3-10-0, the average cost per head to Public Funds in the Primary Schools generally.

Gurmukhí Classes.

107. As noticed in previous reports, Local Bodies are empowered to establish Gurmukhí Branch Schools or Classes in connection with the ordinary Board Schools for boys, wherever these should be really desired by the people; but very little advantage has been taken of the authority given. There are now

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altogether 19 classes of this description in the Province, attended by 536 scholars, compared with the same number of classes and 517 scholars last year. The classes are confined to the Jullundur and Lahore Circles. In the Jullundur Circle, there are 11 classes—6 in the Ferozepore District, 4 in the Hoshiárpur District, and 1 in the Jullundur District, with 319 scholars, only about one-half of whom are Sikhs. In the Lahore Circle, there are 8 classes—1 in Amritsar, 1 at Maghiána, 2 in the Lahore District, and 4 in the Montgomery District, with 217 scholars. There is also a Gurmukhí Branch School connected with the Municipal Board School at Mooltan, which had 63 on the roll at the end of the past year, of whom 6 only were Sikhs. In the Khálsa College, Gurmukhí is a compulsory language throughout the course of the School Department; and it is taught in all the Secondary Classes of the Khálsa School at Gujránwála. In the central Districts of the Province a large proportion of the Girls' Schools are Gurmukhí Schools; and it is perhaps to be regretted that more was not done from the first exclusively through the medium of the real mother tongue, although it is not suprising that both School Boards and people should occasionally want either Urdú or Nágrí (commonly called *Shástrí*) Schools even for their girls. But it is quite different in the case of boys. With them it is the official language—the language that pays, or that leads on furthest—that is sought after; and it is chiefly on this account that there is but little or no desire for Gurmukhí Schools or Classes. The people were expected to select Gurmukhí for the Zamíndárí Schools in certain Districts; but they declined to do so. In the Oriental College, Gurmukhí has practically disappeared from the General (Arts) side; and it is the least popular of all the Vernaculars on the Language (Oriental) side.

Schools for low-caste children.

108. In the Delhi Circle the S. P. G. and Baptist Missions support 23 schools, attended by 735 scholars, for the special benefit of low-caste children, compared with 22 schools and 543 scholars in the previous year. *Nineteen of the schools are* in the Delhi District, *and 4 in the Gurgáon District. Instruction* is given in *Urdú* or *Hindí according to the standards laid* down for Indigenous Schools, and some of the commoner handicrafts are also taught in several schools. To encourage the more general introduction of manual occupations, grants have now been made available for these, on the recommendation of the Educational Conference held in April last. Special means are still employed to bring boys of the Mína tribe in the Gurgáon District to school, but not with much success, although the matter is one deserving of special attention from the District and Assistant Inspectors.

In the Jullundur Circle, 4 schools of this class are now returned, with 39 scholars, compared with 3 schools and 31 scholars last year. Two of the schools are in the Kángra District, 1 is at Hariána in the Hoshiárpur District, and 1 in Jullundur,—all supported by Missionary Societies.

In the Lahore Circle, there are now 49 schools of this class returned, with 910 scholars, compared with 32 schools and 635 scholars last year. With the exception of 1 school for Mazhabí Sikhs in the Khángah Dográn Tahsíl of the Gujránwála District, the schools are all Mission Schools. Eleven are in the Lahore District, 14 in the Gurdáspur District, and 24 in the Gujránwála District. Many of the schools are attended by all classes of the people, although the lower castes predominate; and girls are said to attend in some instances. A proportion of the schools are in receipt of grants, under the rules for Indigenous Schools.

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the schools for this class are now returned as 28 in all, with 320 scholars, against 25 schools and 289 scholars the year before. The chief school is the Training Institute at Siálkot with 134 scholars, which is an Anglo-Vernacular High School exclusively for Native Christians, and doing exceedingly well. Twenty-five other schools are in the Sialkot District, and 2 in the Gujrát District, all Mission Schools in receipt of grants under Chapter III of the Punjab Education Code. The Inspector makes no reference this year to the schools for Sánsí children, which receive, I fear, less attention than they deserve.

Summing up what has been said above, there are now 104 schools in the Province, with 2,004 scholars, intended mainly for low-caste children, and nearly all dependent on the benevolent enterprise of Missionary Societies. The Inspectors also give returns, though not complete, of the boys of this class who attend the ordinary schools; and one of them remarks that the prejudice against this is gradually disappearing.

How far school attendance ceases beyond the Primary stage.

109. There is still a good deal of difference in the estimate for the several Circles of the number of boys who give up attending school after passing the Upper Primary Examination. The Delhi Inspector gives the number of those who continue reading in a Secondary School as 82 per cent. of those who pass, leaving only 18 per cent., who return to their hereditary occupations; but this proportion is not borne out by the number reading in the Middle classes. In the Jullundur Circle, the proportion who break off at the Primary stage is given as 23·7per cent.; in the Deraját Circle, it is given at 29·2 per cent.; in the Lahore Circle, at 29·4 per cent.; and in the Ráwalpindi Circle, at 37·5 per cent. On the whole, it may be assumed, as last year, that about one-third would be a fairly correct average. In one District, the average for Vernacular Schools taken by themselves is given at 62 per cent.; and as, without doubt, there must be a marked difference between the case of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the figures in each case will be given separately next year. The comparison required is between the numbers attending the First Middle Classes and the number who passed the Upper Primary Examination in the previous year.

General remarks on the Primary Schools.

110. Although there was a fall in the number of Primary Schools during the past year, which was hardly surprising in the circumstances, in every other respect the record is one of appreciable progress. There was a rise in the number under instruction; the examination results were somewhat more favourable than in the previous year; there was an advance, though not great, in the fee receipts; and, from the inspection reports, it is clear that there was also some instructional improvement. The Delhi Inspector writes: "As regards the general character of the instruction, unmistakeable signs of improvement may be noticed in every direction, and this is natural. Nearly every school now has at least one trained teacher; and the example of these men, supplemented by the directions given by trained District Inspectors, has in many cases caused the old teachers to improve their methods of teaching." The Lahore Inspector considers that, excepting in a few particulars, the past year was one of "decided advance all round," and that "more life and activity have been infused into the teaching." The other Inspectors write in very similar terms; and with the exception of Geography, Grammar, and Mensuration, which are still ineffectively taught, the work of the teachers is said to have been approved, on the whole. Object teaching has made a distinct advance. The experiment

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110. of giving instruction in Patwáris' work in the Hoshiárpur District is still continued; an elementary Primer on the Punjab System of Land Records is now read in every Board Primary School; measures are being adopted with a view to the introduction of Drawing and Music, although these are large, as well as difficult, matters; and Drill, in most of the Circles, is said to be generally good. Not much was done during the year for school buildings, and some Districts are very badly off in this way, many schools meeting under trees or in open sheds, which, whilst all very well when the boys could come and go as they liked, is quite unsuited to modern conditions; but the requirements in this respect are now more fully recognised, and what is waited for is the means, which better times may be expected to furnish. The schools are fairly well supplied with what is absolutely necessary in furniture and appliances, except Mensuration apparatus, which is still often deficient; but something beyond the bare requirements in illustrative charts, &c., would greatly benefit the schools. Playgrounds are still wanted here and there; but these are being gradually supplied. The School Branch Post Office system, which is now in very general operation throughout the Province, continues to work quite satisfactorily; but some of the Inspectors seem doubtful whether inconvenience and harm to the schools may not result from the transfer of the supervision of these Post Offices from the District Inspector of Schools to the Postal Department, which has recently been carried out.

CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Number and kinds of institutions.

111. The institutions for the training of male teachers in this Province are six in number, namely, a Central Training College at Lahore, and a Normal School at the head-quarters of each of the five Circles of Inspection. The Central Training College is for the training of teachers for Secondary Schools, both English and Vernacular; and the Normal Schools are for the training of Vernacular teachers for Primary Schools and Departments. No special institution for the training of female teachers yet exists in the Province, the only provision for this at present being what are called *Normal Classes* attached to a few of the ordinary Girls' Schools, the working of which will be explained later on.

I.—THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

Organization, &c.

112. The report of the Principal on the Central Training College is given as Appendix G. This institution has both an English and a Vernacular section. In the former, there is a *Senior Class*, training teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools, and a *Junior Class*, training mainly for Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools and Departments; and in the latter, there is a single *Vernacular Class*, training for all kinds of purely Vernacular work in Secondary Schools. For admission to the Senior English Class, candidates must either be B. As., or must have read up to that standard in a recognised College; for the Junior English Class, candidates must either have passed the Intermediate Examination, or have read up to that standard; and for admission to the Vernacular Class, candidates must have passed either the Entrance Examination or the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, that is, the examination appointed for the students of Normal Schools. In all the classes, the course extends over one year; supplementary instruction is given in the subjects of general knowledge to ensure accuracy and precision; but a large portion of the time is given to School Management and Method, both theoretical and practical, and to Elementary Science in the Senior English and Vernacular Classes. It may be added that the Central Training College, which was established in 1880, fully anticipated the recommendation of the Education Commission, that Training Schools, Government or Aided, for teachers of Secondary Schools, should be encouraged.

Number of students.

113. At the close of the past year, the College contained in all 74 students, compared with 75 in the previous year. The Senior English Class had 22 students—2 teachers, 16 stipendiaries, and 4 non-stipendiaries; the Junior English Class had 18 students—1 teacher, and 17 stipendiaries; and the Vernacular Class had 34 students—12 teachers, and 22 stipendiaries. Fourteen of the Senior English Class were graduates, including 2 M. As. About one hundred candidates applied for admission to the English Classes; and, though 25 seem to have joined the Junior Class at first, this number soon became reduced to 18, or 7 less than the number of stipends available, which, on account of the special demand for Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate-holders, is much to be regretted. This is attributed by the Principal to the raising of the standard of qualification for admission to the class, which not only narrows the field of selection, but has brought out the fact that those who have passed the Intermediate Examination are mostly inclined to complete the course for the B. A.

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degree, and to defer joining the Training College till they are qualified for the Senior Class, with the higher work and better prospects to which it leads. But the difficulty will, I believe, soon disappear.

Expenditure.

114. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 26,221, or Rs. 4,137 less than the year before, owing mainly to officiating arrangements in the staff. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 17,742 was due to Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 8,479, or about one-third of the whole, to Stipends. The average cost of each student for the session, calculated on the average number on the roll monthly, or 78·6, comes to close on Rs. 334.

Certificate Examinations.

115. From the Senior English Class, 21 candidates went up for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 17 passed, ten being placed in the First Division, compared with 16 passes last year, including five in the First Division. The failures were one in School Management, two in Mathematics, and three in Science. The failures in the last subject are attributed to a higher standard of marking both in the written and practical examination. All passed in the Practice of Teaching; and only one of the four failures came short in more than one subject. Besides those from the Training College, 8 private candidates appeared, and 2 passed. Thirteen of the successful candidates were graduates.

From the Junior English Class, 18 appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, and 12 passed, with three only in the First Division, against 14 passes the year before, with eight in the First Division. Four of the failures were in School Management, two in Geography, and one in English Reading. All passed in the Practice of Teaching. Six private candidates were also examined, of whom 3 passed.

From the Vernacular Class, 34 candidates went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and 30 passed, 18 being in the First Division, compared with 32 passes in the previous year, and 13 in the First Division. Three failed in School Management, and two in Mathematics. All passed in the Practice of Teaching. Six private candidates also appeared for this Certificate, and 3 passed.

Character of the results.

116. The above results for the Training College, with a total of 59 passes out of 73 candidates, or 80 per cent., though scarcely so favourable as last year, may yet be deemed satisfactory. Considering, however, the standard of attainments required for admission to the classes, the proportion of failures, namely, one in five, is still larger than might be expected. The marks gained in several subjects, especially in the Junior English Class, are also comparatively low, leaving a good deal of room for improved proficiency; but, as remarked by the Principal, the standard of appraisement is strict. The entire absence of failure in the Practice of Teaching is again highly satisfactory; but that one out of every nine of the candidates should have failed in School Management leaves more to be desired in this part of the special training.

Results in Drawing.

117. Special attention was given to the teaching of Drawing during the past year; but, tested by the number of passes in the examination for Drawing Masters' Junior Certificates, the result was again very disappointing. The course consists of instruction in elementary Freehand, Model, and Geometrical Drawing; and one or more of these subjects may be taken, at any time, in the Certificate Examination, the rules merely stipulating that, for the award of the Certificate, the three subjects must have been passed in within three consecutive years, and at least 50 per cent. gained of the marks allotted to the Blackboard parts of the test. The students are not required to present themselves in all

the subjects; but they are expected to do as much as they can. In accordance with this arrangement, the whole of the students, that is, 74, presented themselves in the last examination in one or more subjects, with the result that only 2 passed completely in Freehand, 2 in Model Drawing, including in each case Blackboard Drawing, and 1 in Geometrical Drawing. The last result especially is surprising; for the subject is one which a diligent schoolboy, to say nothing of B. As. and would-be teachers, might master for himself. But it is just possible, as surmised by Mr. Wright, that, without a model of the kind to go by, an "unnecessarily high standard" has been fixed; and this will have to be gone into. Meanwhile, the assurance of the Principal that everything is being done to make the teaching successful must, I consider, be accepted. "Not a little of my own time," he remarks, "and also that of the tutors of the College, was freely given to attain this end, and to assist the work in every way possible. Six periods a week of careful instruction were given to each class, in addition to the time devoted by the students to private study of the subjects. The classes, as a whole, were better prepared in their work than had been the case in former years; and an improved result on last year was confidently anticipated. I am, therefore, utterly unable to account for the fact that the results this year are not even so good as last year." He adds further on that the disappointment to the students and the staff has been great. There is not the smallest doubt about the earnestness of the work; and, although but very few of the students succeeded in gaining certificates even in single subjects, it may confidently be assumed that the training received in this new direction must have sent them forth better fitted for their profession than they would otherwise have been, which is, after all, as noticed last year, the main object of the Drawing Classes. Six private candidates appeared in the examination for the Drawing Master's Senior Certificate; and of these, one passed in all the subjects, though he did not qualify in the Blackboard test, one passed in Freehand, Model Drawing, and Drawing to Scale, one passed in the last two subjects, and two passed in Drawing to Scale only.

Professional training.

118. As already observed, a large portion of the time available is given to the professional part of the training. The course consists of (1), Lectures on the Principles of Education, on School Organization and Discipline, and on Methods of Teaching; (2), Model Lessons before the students by members of the College and Model School staffs; (3), Criticism Lessons by the students; (4), Practice in class teaching; and (5), Visits of Observation to the Model School. As regards the first part of the course, the prescribed text-book is followed, supplemented by notes and hints from the teachers; and, whereas the advantage of the latter, and of full discussion on all points with the students, cannot be overrated, a precise knowledge of the text-book is of first importance. It follows from this that the book adopted should be the best available; and the Principal has expressed a doubt whether this is so at present. The object of the Model Lessons is to exhibit the application of the principles and methods inculcated in the lecture-room in the actual practice of teaching, and to have examples of the best kind added to precept. The Criticism Lessons continue to be given in courses carefully drawn up and worked through; and the effectiveness of these is very great. "It is interesting to note," says the Principal, "how the carping or fault-finding criticism of comparatively unimportant defects sometimes met with during the earlier part of the year, almost entirely gives way to the higher standard of lesson criticism,—the important matter of logical arrangement, correct method and skill in handling the subject

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and the class,—by the end of the session." The actual teaching work of the students in the Practising School receives much attention. During the six winter months, every student takes his turn of an hour a day for a week at a time in the Model School; and about thirteen are at work every day in this connection. They prepare their own notes of lessons, give their lessons to the class under the supervision of the Master in charge, and a full criticism of the lessons is submitted to the Head Master, who deals with it as may be required. "It is essential," observes the Principal, "that the practical work undertaken should be continuous. An occasional lesson is not sufficient to give the opportunity or the time for a young teacher to show his ability to stand alone, or to manage and deal with a class of boys under the normal conditions which a Class Master has to face. To meet this necessity, a continuous course of lessons in a single subject, to a particular class, is assigned to each student for a week at a time." Visits of Observation are paid to the Model School weekly; and the lessons observed are said to have been generally well given. On the whole, there is good reason to believe that this important part of the training continues to be thoroughly efficient, which is corroborated by the entire absence of failures in the Practice of Teaching in the Certificate Examinations.

Physical training.

119. The prescribed courses in physical training, including Drill, Gymnastics, and the Principles of Physical Training, are said to have been carefully worked through during the past year; but the success achieved in the Gymnastic Teacher's Certificate Examinations cannot yet be pronounced entirely satisfactory. In the Senior Certificate Examination, 9 were examined, and 3 passed; and, in the Junior Certificate Examination, 62 were examined, and 19 passed; in all, 22 successes, compared with 24 in the previous year. Twenty-two private candidates, mostly Gymnastic Instructors from different parts of the Province, also competed for the Senior Certificate, of whom 10 passed, and 5 for the Junior Certificate, who all failed. Tennis, Cricket, and Football were also played, but mostly Tennis, owing to a want of suitable ground for the larger and more educative games; and the Principal expresses a hope that the opportunity now existing of remedying this defect will not be let slip.

General remarks.

120. The conduct of the students is described as very good; and every means is used "to train them in habits of cleanliness, regularity, diligence, good manners, and honesty in word and deed." The Debating Society met with fair regularity throughout the year; and a special feature of the subjects selected was that they bore, more or less, on teaching work. Other subjects would probably have been more improving. The Boarding House had 158 in residence, including the students of the Normal School. The accommodation is suitable; strict discipline is maintained; and the management and supervision continue to be highly satisfactory. The students, when they leave College, have no difficulty in obtaining appointments, Senior Anglo-Vernacular men commanding salaries from Rs. 40 to 60, Junior Anglo-Vernacular men from Rs. 20 to 30, and Senior Vernacular men from Rs. 10 to 15. Inspecting Officers and School Managers continue to speak very favourably of the work, and influence for good on the schools, of the men turned out by the Training College.

Model School.

121. The Central Model School had 729 on the rolls at the end of the year, or 8 fewer than last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,750, of which Rs. 11,771, or 62 per cent., was met from Fees. As the Practising School for the Training

Institutions at Lahore, it continues to serve its purpose admirably, the work and diligence of the whole staff in this connection being highly commended. But it is also one of the chief Public Schools in the locality, providing a general education for the people; and in this respect a high degree of efficiency and popularity is maintained. In the public examinations, the success achieved was much above the average, 46 out of 56, or 82 per cent., having passed the Entrance Examination, 33 out of 58 the Middle School Examination, and 82 out of 95 the Upper Primary Examination. The discipline and tone are excellent; games and physical training receive due attention, this school having again, for the third time in succession, won both the District and Circle Cricket Trophies; and generally the condition of the institution is highly satisfactory. Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., officiated as Head Master during the absence in the Training College of Mr. Wright; and to both of these officers the thanks of the Department are due for eminently devoted and successful work.

The staff.

122. For two periods during the year, Mr. Knowlton, the Principal, officiated as Inspector of Schools, and Mr. Wright acted for him. The Principal, besides his duties in the Training College, supervises the Lahore Normal School, and inspects the other Normal Schools; and all these important duties were discharged with commendable zeal and efficiency by both the permanent and the officiating officer. The latter in his report speaks in high praise of the work of the staff generally.

II.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Statistical table.

123. The following table gives the statistics of the Normal Schools in the Province for the last two years:—

			1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools			5	5	...	...
Number and Distribution of Scholars at the close of the year.	Government Stipendiaries		270	247	23	...
	Total		270	247	23	...
	In Ordinary Class	Teachers	113	97	16	...
		Others	146	136	10	...
	In Zamíndárí Class reading—	Urdú	9	12	...	3
		Punjábí	2	2	...	...
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure. On Establishments and Contingencies.	From Provincial Revenues		18,009	17,879	130	...
	Total		18,009	17,879	130	...
On Stipends	From Provincial Revenues		17,472	16,595	877	...
	From District Funds		58	58	...	...
	Total		17,530	16,653	877	...
	Grand Total		35,539	34,532	1,007	...
Results of Examinations.						
Junior Vernacular Examination			192	179	13	...
Zamíndárí Teachership Examination			10	12	...	2
Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examination			103	75	28	...

Number of schools and students.

124. The number of Normal Schools remains 5, one being at the head-quarters of each Inspectional Circle. The number of students in all the schools at the end of the year was 270, compared with 247 last year. The increase is decidedly satisfactory; but, as the number of stipends available is 316, it has to be regretted that as many as 46 should still have lapsed in the course

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of the year. The lapses were mostly in the Jullundur and Ráwalpindi Circles. Various explanations have been offered from time to time as to the cause of these lapses; and efforts have been made both by the Inspecting Officers and the schools to check them, but not with much result. In consequence of this, the matter was referred to the last Departmental Conference for full discussion. The Conference considered that the lack of stipendiaries was owing mainly to the unpopularity of educational service in Primary Schools, because less than the minimum salaries prescribed are frequently given by the Boards, to the undue length of the courses of reading prescribed for Normal Schools and the high standard exacted in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, and to the age fixed for admission to a Normal School, seeing that the age at which the Vernacular Middle School is now ordinarily passed has been much reduced. Suggestions were made by the Conference on each of the three points, which were generally approved by the Punjab Government; and it is hoped, though not very confidently, that the measures adopted will prove of some avail in the matter.

Organization, and distribution of the students.

125. The Normal Schools, as already observed, are for the training of Vernacular teachers for Primary Schools and Departments. The course of training covers one year, and consists of more advanced instruction in the subjects of a general education most necessary to an elementary teacher, of a course of instruction in School Management and Methods of teaching, of Model and Criticism Lessons, and of practical teaching, under trained Masters, in the Model Schools. The students are either young teachers sent in for training, or youths who have passed the Middle School Examination, and propose to become teachers. Each school draws its students from the Districts of the Circle to which it is attached, the number of stipends assigned to the different Districts being in proportion to the calculated requirements of each. With the exception of the Lahore School, there is now but one class in the Normal Schools, called the *Junior Vernacular Class*, in which the students are prepared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination. In the Lahore Normal School, there is also a *Zamíndárí Class*, in which teachers are trained for the Zamíndárí Schools. The statement below gives the distribution of the students over the different schools at the end of the year:—

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
DELHI NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	59	48	11	...
JULLUNDUR NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	52	52	...	...
LAHORE NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	63	57	6	...
Zamíndárí Class	11	14	...	3
RAWALPINDI NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	48	42	6	...
MOOLTAN NORMAL SCHOOL.				
Junior Vernacular Class	37	34	3	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	270	247	23	...

Of the students in the Junior Vernacular Classes, 113 were teachers, and 146 stipendiaries. Of those in the Zamíndárí Class, 9 read Urdú and 2 Punjábí. Chapter VI, 126. Training Institutions.

126. The whole expenditure on the five schools for the year amounted to Rs. 35,539, against Rs. 34,532 in the previous year, the rise being mostly on account of the greater number of stipends current. The expenditure on Establishments and Contingencies remains slightly in excess of that on Stipends. The average cost of each student for the session works out to about Rs. 127. Expenditure.

127. From the Junior Vernacular Classes, 259 candidates in all appeared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate, and 192 passed, or 74 per cent., compared with 179 out of 234, or 76 per cent., in the previous year. The following table gives the results of this examination for the different institutions, arranged in the order of the percentages gained :— Certificate Examinations.

	Number examined.	Number of Passes.			Percentage of passes.
		Total.	First Division.	Second Division.	
Lahore	63	48	9	39	76
Mooltan	37	28	7	21	75
Ráwalpindi	48	36	13	23	75
Delhi	59	43	8	35	72
Jullundur	52	37	11	26	71
Total	259	192	48	144	74

There is but little variation between the highest and lowest percentage; and this was what was to be expected, for the students are very much of a kind, and the schools are about equally well manned. The Lahore School has regained its position; and the Jullundur School has lost two places. The average degree of success on the whole, though a little below what it was last year, may be reckoned as fairly satisfactory; but the number of First Division places has declined from 84 to 48, which is regrettable. The highest pass was from the Mooltan School; the second highest from the Lahore School. The chief subjects of failure were School Management and Persian. In the Practice of Teaching, which is generally blank, there were two failures. Besides the candidates from the Normal Schools, 70 private candidates appeared in this examination, and 37 passed. In all, 229 succeeded in gaining the Junior Vernacular Certificate at the last examination.

For the Zamíndárí Certificate, 11 candidates appeared from the Lahore Normal School, and 10 passed, with 4 in the First Division, against 12 out of 15 last year, and 3 in the First Division. The single failure was in School Management only. Five private candidates also appeared, and 3 passed.

In the examination for Junior Gymnastic Certificates held by the Inspector in each Circle, 103 were successful, against 75 in the previous year, which is satisfactory. The Delhi and Ráwalpindi Schools did best in this particular; the Jullundur Circle the worst, with only 10 passes out of 52 students.

128. As in the Training College, special attention is given to the professional part of the training, consisting of instruction in organization, method, management, and practical teaching; and that full 85 per cent. should have passed in School Management, Special training.

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and only 2 out of 259 have failed in the Practice of Teaching, may be taken as evidence that this part of the training continues to be effective. The text-book in School Management and Method—the *Ishárát-ut-T'alím*—has become rather out of date; and steps are being taken to provide a more suitable book, although the matter is by no means easy, seeing that the Training School masters have but little leisure. As regards practical teaching, the measures adopted in all the schools include Model Lessons frequently given by the staff, Criticism Lessons by the students, and periods of actual teaching in the Model School; and the result is generally considered to be highly satisfactory. Speaking of real skill in teaching, however, Mr. Knowlton remarks that the matter is one admitting of much improvement. "The lessons given before me at the Certificate Examination," he says, "were stereotyped in plan, and, in very few cases, bore traces of the teacher's individuality. It is thus evident that the instruction in school-method results more in the slavish adoption of devices than in the thorough grasp and intelligent adoption of principles." This is very much what I said last year in connection with the Training College; and the defect needs careful seeing to. The teachers are all trained men; the schools are carefully supervised; the Principal of the Training College visits them all once a year to see that the best methods and a high standard are followed; and there can hardly be a doubt that the professional work done continues to be, on the whole, distinctly efficient.

General condition of the schools.

129. All the Normal Schools but that at Delhi have been provided with special buildings; and the organization and equipment of them all are satisfactory. Each has a suitable Model School attached to it, which is utilised on the right lines. Each school has also a gymnasium and a gymnastic instructor; and the prescribed courses in Drill and Gymnastics are carefully gone through, including also instruction in the Principles of Physical Training. All the students are boarders; and a good Boarding House is attached to each school, which is carefully managed and supervised. The diligence of the students is, without exception, commended; and their conduct, except in a few cases in Delhi where attempts were made to copy during examination, is said to have been good. A strict discipline is, in every case, maintained; and the tone of the schools, with general good feeling among the students, is favourably reported on. On the whole, it may be said that the Normal Schools continue to be maintained on a sound and thoroughly practical footing.

Employment of the students.

130. The demand for trained teachers continues to be much in excess of the supply; and, in consequence, successful candidates in the Certificate Examination find no difficulty in obtaining employment. Most of the Inspectors still complain, however, that not a few of the men after training can only get Rs. 6 from the Local Boards, although it is specifically laid down that "no certificated male teacher shall receive less than Rs. 8 per mensem"; and, as one Inspector observes, this not only leads to a scarcity of students, but degrades the teaching profession enormously. The recent order of the Punjab Government on the point has already been referred to; and it may be hoped that the pittance of at least Rs. 8 a month will no longer be grudged to a duly qualified elementary teacher, the product of a good deal of labour in the Normal Schools. From the returns furnished by the Inspectors, it appears that out of a total of 6,550 teachers employed in Boys' Schools in the Province, only 4,362 possess the required certificates, which leaves 2,188 still unqualified, against 2,460 so returned last year. The deficiency, which it will take a long time to supply, is mostly in the Aided and Unaided Schools; and, in

Government and Board Schools, making allowance for old teachers who could not well be dismissed, the supply of certificated teachers is now so nearly equal to the demand, that it has been prescribed that no substantive teachership can be conferred on any one not having the necessary qualification. The employment of certificated teachers in Aided Schools is encouraged by the regulation which makes part of the grants available depend on the employment of such teachers.

III.—TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

Provision of Female Teachers.

131. Owing partly to the backwardness of female education, but mostly to the prevailing purdah system, there are as yet no Training Schools for female teachers in the Province; and, as explained in previous reports, the plan at present existing for the training of such teachers is that of having what are called *Normal Classes* attached to some of the ordinary Girls' Schools. In these classes, girls are prepared for the Certificate Examinations prescribed for female teachers. The training extends over two years; and stipends are available for the period to those likely to become teachers. The classes have to be recognised by the Department as having suitable arrangements for the training required; and the Inspectress of Schools visits them occasionally to see that they are efficiently conducted. The plan is not an entirely satisfactory one, and yields but a very small addition yearly to the number of qualified teachers; but, in the circumstances, it is the best that has been tried. To meet the case of Primary Schools for Hindús, Miss Francis advocates a return to "Teachers' Classes for Hindú Widows;" and this matter will be referred to the Punjab Association, although there is nothing in the present arrangement opposed to the selection of Hindú Widows for training, provided they are of suitable age. Meanwhile, the pressing need for qualified female teachers will be understood from the circumstance that of the 527 teachers now employed in Public Schools for girls, only 91 hold certificates. Sixteen others are returned as trained; but the remaining 420, or about four-fifths of the whole, are unqualified, and many of them quite inefficient.

Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.

132. During the past year, Normal Classes were maintained in the Victoria School, Lahore, and in the Municipal Board Girls School and the Christian Girls School, Amritsar. In all 19 stipends were current, the cost of which for the year was Rs. 833. There were also two girls under training in the Lady Dufferin School, Lahore, for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, without stipends. A good deal of pains appears, as usual, to have been bestowed on these classes; for the schools are interested in the experiment. In the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination for female teachers, 8 candidates appeared, and 5 passed, 2 in the First Division, compared with 5 out of 6 in the previous year. Three of the successful candidates belonged to the Amritsar Municipal Board School, including the first place, one, occupying the second place, to the Victoria School, and one to the Christian Girls School. Two of the failed candidates came short in the Practice of Teaching only. There were no candidates in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination; but two girls from the Lady Dufferin School appeared in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination intended primarily for males, and failed. In all, the addition made during the year to the number of qualified teachers is inconsiderable; but we have at present to be content with small things.

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Technical Education.

CHAPTER VII.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Present provision for Technical Education.

133. In addition to the Training Institutions for Teachers dealt with in the last Chapter, the special means at present existing for Technical Education in the Punjab consists of a Law School, a Medical College and School, a Veterinary College, a School of Art, and seven Industrial Schools. A Medical School for Women at Ludhiáňa, a Yunání School of Medicine at Delhi, and the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindú Technical Institute at Lahore are also returned. But besides the above special means, Engineering up to the standard of the First Examination in Civil Engineering is taught in the School of Art and the Dayánand College; Agriculture in an elementary form, with Practical Mensuration, is taught in every Board Primary School, and has, during the past year, been included as an optional subject in the Middle School Examination; the Clerical and Commercial Course is being slowly adopted either in whole or in part; Physical Science is taught rather widely in Secondary Schools; Object teaching is becoming more and more general; and Drawing is gradually gaining a footing. These, and the school system of the Province generally, have, it is believed, a very important bearing, both direct and indirect, on Technical Education properly so called.

I.—THE LAW SCHOOL.

Statistics of the Law School.

134. The following table gives the statistics of the Law School at Lahore, maintained by the Punjab University, for the last two years:—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.
Number of students		368	411
Expenditure		Rs. 11,600	Rs. 10,940
Results of Examinations.			
Preliminary Examination ...	Candidates	119	160
	Passes	96	112
First Certificate Examination ...	Candidates	80	71
	Passes	51	35
Licentiate Examination	Candidates	54	45
	Passes	30	23
Intermediate Examination ...	Candidates	76	66
	Passes	47	34
L. L. B. Examination	Candidates	52	37
	Passes	23	17

Comparison of figures.

135. The number of students at the end of the year was 368, or 43 fewer than the year before, which also showed some decline; and the conjecture risked last year that a reaction had at length set in to the remarkable rush for several years in the direction of law may now be taken as correct. But there is no likelihood of the numbers descending to an unduly low level. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 11,600, or a rise of Rs. 660 on the previous year, owing to the appointment of one more Reader. The whole expenditure was covered by the fees quite three times over; and there are ample means for the reforming measures aimed at by the School Committee. The examination results

have already been analysed in Chapter III; and it will suffice to remark here that these results were, on the whole, satisfactory, with an average of 64 per cent. of passes, compared with 58 per cent. last year.

II.—MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.

Principal's report, Medical College.

136. The report of the Principal on the Medical College and School, Lahore, is given as Appendix H. The numbers on the rolls of both the College and School at the end of the last two years were as follows:—

	1899-1900.	1898-99.
College	188	208
School	233	226

There was a decrease in the College of 20 students, and a rise in the School of 7. The expenditure for the past year on the College amounted to Rs. 88,993, including an extraordinary charge of Rs. 6,330 on Chemicals, or a little less than the previous year, and on the School Rs. 37,714, or Rs. 4,332 more, the rise being mostly due to enhanced salaries. The number of scholarship-holders in the College was 60, and in the School 170, leaving 128, and 63 non-stipendiaries, respectively, in these institutions. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 26 candidates appeared and 19 passed; in the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations, 50 appeared and only 18 passed; and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations, 50 appeared and 28 passed; in all, 65 out of 126, or 51 per cent., were successful, compared with 71 out of 138, or 51 per cent., in the previous year. In the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma, 67 passed out of 71, or 94 per cent., against 38 out of 60, or 63 per cent., the year before. Discipline is said to have been good throughout the year.

Remarks of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

137. In reviewing the Principal's report, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals makes the following remarks:—

"It is hoped that the new masonry macerating shed, in connection with the anatomical rooms, which is to replace the temporary structure destroyed by fire in April last, will be ready for use, at latest, by the end of September. This shed is essential to the dissecting room, as without it the teaching of Practical Anatomy cannot be carried on.

"The decrease in the number of students in the College, pointed out in the report, was probably due to causes of a temporary nature.

"Reference was made in my remarks on the report for 1898-99 to the necessity of raising the preliminary educational qualifications of the Hospital Assistant Class from the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School test to the Entrance Examination. The subject is again alluded to in the present report; and I repeat my recommendation that the standard be raised as suggested. There would be no difficulty in getting a sufficient number of candidates, and many of those now entering the School have passed the Entrance Examination.

"The results of the various examinations may, with one exception, be considered satisfactory. In the First M. B. and L. M. S. Examination, only 18 out of 50 candidates passed, that is, 36 per cent., as compared with 52·06 per cent. in the preceding year. The extraordinary failures in Physiology, in a great measure, account for this, 22 candidates having failed in this subject alone.

"The income from College fees continues to increase. During the year a sum of Rs. 8,125 was realised on this account, compared with Rs. 7,965 in the preceding year. Including Dissecting Room fees, it should be noted that over 11 per cent. of the total expenditure of the College Department is covered by the income from fees."

North India Medical School for Christian Women.

138. The *North India Medical School for Christian Women* is meant to provide a thorough medical training, combined with the influences of a Christian Home, for the Christian Women of

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India. Its primary object is to train such women as desire to engage in Zanána Medical Missions. At the close of the past year, there were 58 students on the rolls, against 26 in the previous year, of whom 21 belonged to the Medical Classes, 4 to the Compounders' Classes, 17 to the Dáis' Classes, and the rest to the Nurses' Classes. Fourteen of the students were Europeans or Eurasians, 30 Native Christians, 13 Muhammadans, and 1 Hindú; and 27 received instruction through the medium of English, and the remainder through Urdú. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 13,616, including maintenance and scholarships. Thirty of the students were in receipt of scholarships. The School seems to be doing very good work both instructionally and in the Hospital.

Tibbiya School, Delhi.

139. The Madrassa Tibbiya, or Yunání School of Medicine, at Delhi, had 143 students on the roll at the end of the year, compared with 135 last year. All but four of the students are Muhammadans. Besides the Yunání system of medicine, lectures on Anatomy and Surgery are delivered. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,791, of which Rs. 1,100 was met from Municipal Funds. The Boarding House attached to the School had 40 in residence at the end of the year.

Punjab University Yunání and Vaidik Classes.

140. The Yunání and Vaidik Classes, maintained by the Punjab University, are now conducted in connection with the Islámiya and Dayánand Colleges at Lahore. In the former, there were 26 students on the roll, and in the latter 15. The expenditure on both amounted to Rs. 540 only.

III.—VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Principal's report, Veterinary College.

141. The report of the Principal on the Veterinary College, Lahore, is given as Appendix I. The number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 112, compared with 99 the year before, of whom 58 belonged to the First Year's Class, and 54 to the Second. The number of stipends and scholarships current at the end of the year was 40, leaving 72 non-stipendiary students. The whole expenditure for the year was Rs. 35,125, or Rs. 4,027 less than the previous year, owing mostly to savings on salaries. About 39 per cent. of the expenditure was met from Imperial Revenues, nearly 50 per cent. from Provincial Revenues, and the rest from Other Sources. The Fee, Forge, and Hospital receipts amounted to Rs. 4,035, or a little less than last year. In the Final Examination, 54 candidates presented themselves, and 47 passed, or 87 per cent., compared with 36 out of 44, or 81·8 per cent., the year before. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class, 48 out of 57 passed. The course of studies has been changed somewhat; and for the students who hereafter enter the College, the period of training has been extended to three years.

IV.—MAYO SCHOOL OF ART.

Principal's report, Mayo School of Art.

142. The report of the Principal on the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, is given as Appendix J.

Number and distribution of the students.

143. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March was 278, compared with 239 last year, the distribution as regards stages of instruction being as follows:—

First Class	132
Second Class	35
Third Class	26
Fourth Class	42
Engineering Class	43
	278

Of the students, 129 are Muhammadans, 94 Hindús, 46 Sikhs, and 9 Native Christians. Only 98 belong to the artisan class. The Principal complains of irregular attendance and unpunctuality, which he is endeavouring to check.

Subjects of instruction.

144. The boys of the First Class all learn Freehand Drawing, Practical Plane Geometry, and the more advanced, Plan and Elevation; 57 learn also Elementary Modelling, 38 Carving, 25 Repoussé Work, and 12 Blacksmith's Work. Elementary instruction in the 3 Rs. is also given to 86 boys belonging to the lower section of this class. Those of the Second Class all learn Building Drawing to Scale, Model Drawing, Solid Geometry, and Modelling in clay; 12 learn also Painting, 10 Carving and Joinery, 5 Repoussé Work, and 8 Blacksmith's Work. The students of the Third Class all learn Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, Modelling in clay and Casting in plaster, Light and Shade, and Perspective; 17 learn also Ornamental Drawing and Design, and 9 Carving and Joinery. All the students of the Fourth Class learn Architectural Design, Building Construction, and Modelling in clay and terra cotta; 20 practise also Applied Designs for building decoration, 19 Carving and Joinery, 1 Repoussé, and 2 Blacksmith's Work. The Engineering Class, which is supported by the Punjab University, prepares students for the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Expenditure and Stipends.

145. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 19,382, or Rs. 5,385 more than in the previous year, the considerable rise being due to the presence of both the Principal and Vice-Principal during the greater part of the year, and to the addition of Metal-Work Classes since October last. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 3,926 was on account of stipends, or Rs. 650 more than last year. The number of stipends current at the end of the year was 54, leaving 224 non-stipendiary students, or 50 more than the year before. Class fees are not yet charged; and this is a matter which will soon have to be reconsidered.

Work of the year.

146. In the Elementary Classes, the present Principal has introduced more blackboard demonstration, which has already resulted in general improvement at this stage, and is likely, in time, to influence the work of the more advanced classes. In the Wood-Carving Class a great deal of practical work is done; and this has brought 6 or 7 of the senior students to a high degree of efficiency in this kind of work. But the Principal regrets that, in the absence of a demand for wood-carving, even such students find it more profitable to turn draftsmen, and "their unique knowledge of wood-work is turned to no account." During the Summer Vacation, the students of this class executed a very fine Showcase in deodar wood for the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition. An elaborate casket in carved shísham wood, with silver mounts, was also executed for the Lahore Municipal Committee, which gained the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy. Other important pieces of work were also done by this class. In the Advanced Drawing Class, some careful copies in colour of the historic buildings in and around Lahore were prepared for the Calcutta Museum; and endeavours are being made to get coloured records of all the notable, but decaying, buildings in the District; but the changes in the class brought about by the students completing their course and getting employment hampers work in this direction. The opening of the classes in Metal-Work has made a notable addition to the school course, and several students are already showing an aptitude for this work. More system has been introduced into the Modelling and Moulding Classes; and a large quantity of plaster decoration has been prepared by the

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Technical Education.

advanced students. The Engineering Class continues to prosper; and of 20 candidates in the First Examination in Civil Engineering held in May last 10 were successful. Some of these students have already obtained employment, on the strength, it is said, of the excellent working drawings done in the School. On the whole, it may be said the past year was one of successful work, as well as of progress on right lines.

Besides his duties in the School, the Principal, as heretofore, inspected and reported on the Railway Technical School at Lahore, and the Industrial Schools at Delhi, Ludhiána, and Amritsar. He also conducted the Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools, and the examinations for Drawing Master's Certificates, and arranged for and supervised the Lantern Readings in the cold weather.

Employment of the students.

147. From the list appended to the Principal's report, it appears that as many as 33 students left the School during the past year, and that all but 3 are known to have obtained suitable employment. Sixteen are said to be employed as Sub-Overseers, 10 as Draftsmen, 1 as an Estimator, 1 as a Designer, 1 as an Assistant Drawing Master, and 1 as a Miniature Painter. The salaries earned are, as a rule, comparatively high; and, besides its influence on the artistic industries of the Province, the School may be said to produce the skill for which there is a very clear demand.

Evening Classes.

148. The report last year on the experiment of Evening Classes was not favourable. During the past year, strong efforts were made to increase their popularity, but not with much success. The numbers have, however, risen a little, and stood at 25 at the end of the year. As the Principal remarks, "these classes offer special advantages to young artisans, who wish to improve the quality of their daily work, and are also particularly convenient to College students, who desire to make themselves acquainted with subjects that cannot fail to be of use to them in the profession they are likely to adopt"; and it is to be hoped that, when the advantage of them has become better known, they will be much better attended. The young teachers in Lahore would find them of immense value; and it was expected that these would be the first to take to them.

The Staff.

149. On the 9th of May, 1899, Mr. Percy Brown, who had been selected by the Secretary of State for India to succeed Mr. Andrews, assumed the office of Principal, from which date Bhái Rám Singh and Munshí Sher Muhammad reverted to their substantive appointments of Vice-Principal and Drawing Master, respectively; and for the rest of the year the work of the School was carried on with the full staff. The Principal acknowledges the assistance received from the staff in his endeavours to improve the inner working of the institution; and I consider that he is himself entitled to commendation for those endavours, as well as generally for a year of successful work and management.

Magic Lantern Readings.

150. The Magic Lantern Readings, in connection with this School, were continued during the past winter, and 12 in all were given. The readings were the following:—On "The Human Body" by Pandit Bálkishan Kaul; on "The Chemistry of the Sun" by Mr. Hemmy; on "Italy" by Mr. Arnold; on "Warren Hastings" by Mr. Allen; on "Round the World with a Camera" by Lála Khushí Rám; on "Round the World in Ninety Minutes" by Lála Jíya Rám; on "The Great Ice Age" by Lála Sundar Dás Súrí; on "A Study of the Sky" by Mr. Fleming; on "South Africa" by Lála Shiv Diyál; on "Some Modern Applications

of Electricity" by Lála Ruchí Rám Sahní; and on "The Queen's Jubilee" for Native Ladies by Mrs. Roshan Lál. The readings continue to be extremely popular; and I am indebted to the Lecturers and the Committee for most kind help in the matter. The expense of the course amounted to Rs. 667-12-0.

V.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Number of schools and scholars.

151. The number of Industrial Schools now returned is 7 with 828 scholars, compared with the same number of schools and 743 scholars last year. The following is a detail of the schools and the attendance in each :—

For Males.

Railway Technical School, Lahore	334
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar ..	163
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi ...	101
Municipal Board Industrial School, Ludhiána ...	77
Sir Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School, Ráwalpindi	24
	699

For Females.

Municipal Board Industrial School, Gujrát ...	83
Municipal Board Industrial School, Jalálpur Jattán	46
	129

There is a rise of 72 scholars in the schools for males, and of 13 in the schools for females.

Railway Technical School.

Statistics.

152. The Railway Technical School, Lahore, had 334 scholars at the close of the year, or 55 more than last year, of whom 33 belonged to the Middle Department, 32 to the Upper Primary, and 269 to the Lower Primary. The numbers in the higher classes are still low; but the general advance is satisfactory. All but 31 of the scholars belong to the artisan class; 232 are Muhammadans, 53 Sikhs, and 49 Hindús. The technical subjects taught are Drawing, Wood-Carving, Carpentry and Joinery, and Iron and Tinsmith's work. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 8,178, or Rs. 1,159 more than the year before, owing to the addition of Metal-Work Classes and the necessary initial appliances. Fees are taken from the non-artisan scholars only; and the amount collected last year was Rs. 261-5-0, or an increase of Rs. 90-3-0. Forty-five Lord Lawrence Scholarships were current at the end of the year.

Examination results.

153. This institution is inspected on its general side by the Inspector of Schools, and on its special or technical side, by the Principal of the School of Art; and both these officers report favourably on the general condition of the classes. On the general side of the Primary Department, the results of the Inspector's examination were as follows; Infant Standard, 63 examined and 54 passed; Lower Primary Standard, 34 out of 38 passed; Upper Primary Standard, 7 out of 8 passed; in all, 109 were examined and 95 passed, or 87 per cent., compared with 75 out of 96, or 78 per cent., last year. On the technical side, as tested by the Principal of the School of Art, the results were: Infant Standard, 63 examined and 51 passed; Lower Primary Standard, 41 out of 66 passed; Upper Primary Standard, 6 out of 9 passed; in all 138 were examined and 98 passed, or 71 per cent, compared with 82 out of 110, or 74 per cent, in the previous year. In the Middle Standard Examination, 11 were examined, and all passed.

Chapter VII, 154. Technical Education.

The Blacksmith's Classes, recently started, were the least satisfactory. The Head Master complains of a low *morale* among the boys, although they are diligent and obedient; but the school influence is beginning to tell even in this direction.

Employment of the scholars.

154. Thirty-two boys are reported to have left the school during the past year from classes above the Lower Primary; and all but one of these are accounted for. Five are employed as Draftsmen, 4 as Carriage Examiners, 2 as Carpenters, 2 as Guards, 1 as a Painter, 1 as a Compositor, and 1 as a Pansál Nawís; 6 have joined the School of Art, 7 have joined other schools, and 2 have returned to farm work. The wages of those employed ranges from about 8 annas a day to Rs. 25 a month.

Evening Classes.

155. The Evening Classes in connection with this school continue to be attended with some degree of success. The classes are open to artisans, including apprentices in the Railway Workshops; and, at the end of the year, there were 51 on the rolls,—34 Muhammadans, 9 Hindús, and 8 Sikhs. The attendance is not very regular, owing to the difficulties noticed last year; but as the advantages of the training offered come to be realised, these difficulties will no doubt be overcome. The classes meet three times a week for two hours each; and instruction in the 3 Rs. and in Drawing is given at various stages up to the Upper Primary Standard. The Head Master says that all the scholars appreciate highly the usefulness of the classes, and instances the case of one who, after a little more than a year's training, rose from being an ordinary mason to the position and pay of a masonmistry, so well did a small amount of general knowledge and of skill in Drawing serve him.

Amritsar Industrial School.

156. The number on the rolls of the Amritsar Municipal Board School at the end of the year was 163, or 50 more than last year, 6 being in the Middle Department, 31 in the Upper Primary, and 126 in the Lower Primary. Eighteen scholarships were current. The technical subjects taught are Drawing, Carpentry, Metal Engraving, and Photography. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,787, against 2,530 in the previous year. In the subjects of general knowledge, 26 out of 33 passed the Infant Standard, 26 out of 28 the Lower Primary, and 9 out of 9 the Upper Primary; in all, 61 passes out of 70, or 87 per cent. In the technical subjects, 25 out of 34 passed the Infant Standard, and all the candidates by the Lower and Upper Primary Standards, or 28 and 9, respectively, passed; in all, 71 candidates and 62 passes, or 87 per cent. These results are decidedly satisfactory; and the Inspecting Officers were generally pleased with the work. Fifteen boys are said to have left during the year, nearly all of whom are earning a fair living, 2 as Photographers, 1 in a Carpet Factory, and 11 as Carpenters.

Delhi Industrial School.

157. The Municipal Board Industrial School at Delhi had 101 scholars at the end of the year, or an increase of 18, 4 of the scholars being in the Middle Department, 30 in the Upper Primary, and 67 in the Lower Primary. The technical subjects taught are Drawing and Carpentry only. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,851. On the general side, all the 19 examined by the Infant Standard passed, 8 out of 10 passed the Lower Primary Examination, and 5 out of 10 the Upper Primary; in all, 32 out of 39 passed, or 82 per cent. On the technical side, 15 out of 18 passed the Infant Standard, 4 out of 8 the Lower Primary, and all the 8 Upper Primary candidates failed These results are not satisfactory on the technical side; and the Principal of the School of Art did not think well of the instruction in Drawing.

Ludhiána Industrial School.

158. The number of scholars in the District Board Industrial School at Ludhiána is now returned as 77 against 66 last year, of whom 7 are in the Middle Department, 19 in the Upper Primary, and 51 in the Lower Primary. The technical subjects taught are Drawing, Carpentry, and Blacksmith's Work. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,090. On the general side, 6 out of 8 passed the Infant Standard, 13 out of 15 the Lower Primary, and 9 out of 10 the Upper Primary; in all, 28 out of 33 passed, or 84 per cent. On the technical side, 13 out of 19 passed the Lower Primary Standard, and 11 out of 12 the Upper Primary; in all, 24 out of 31 passed, or 77 per cent. The results on both sides are favourable. Taking everything into consideration, the Principal of the School of Art considered the state of the school "very satisfactory."

Sir Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School.

159. Sir Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School at Ráwalpindi, which has hitherto been returned as an ordinary Middle School, with an Industrial section, is now returned as a Primary School, with only 24 scholars, compared with 86 last year. The Inspector reports that it has almost nothing to show; and there has never, I fear, been sufficient spirit in the enterprise to ensure its continuance.

Industrial Schools for females.

160. Two Sozankárí Schools for girls continue to exist in the Gujrát District, one at Gujrát, and the other at Jalálpur Jattán. The attendance on both has risen from 116 to 129. Nothing but Needlework is yet taught in these schools; but there is a proposal to add a little general instruction to both almost immediately. The Inspector considers that both are doing useful work in their own way, the sewing, knitting, and embroidery in the Gujrát School being superior to what is generally met with. Most of the girls are said to belong to respectable families.

Other schools deserving notice.

161. Besides the schools above named, there are others deserving of mention, although some of them are not altogether technical in their aims. There is, first, the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Technical Institute at Lahore, which has been already referred to. At the end of the year, it had 39 on the rolls, to whom instruction is given in Shorthand, Type-writing, Accounts, Drawing, Tinsmith's Work, and Photography. Good work seems to be done, though as yet in a small way; and, during the year, 2 of the scholars passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination of the Punjab University, and 12 gained Second Class Certificates for Shorthand from the Phonetic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. This is a promising institution; and the promoters are now occupied with the provision of a suitable building, the foundation-stone of which was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in April last. The Elementary School in connection with the St. Francis' Orphanage at Lahore has 129 scholars, most of whom are taught either carpet-weaving, shoe-making, or tailoring. On the technical side of the Dayánand College, besides the Engineering Department already mentioned, there is a tailoring and a carpentry class. In the Mission Orphanage at Clarkabad both boys and girls are trained in all kinds of household and field work; and, as regards the Girls' School, Miss Francis says: "It is unrivalled in its systematic teaching of all womanly handicrafts." The Christian Boys' Boarding School at Ludhiána has a workshop attached to it, in which 22 of the boys learn either carpentry, carpet-weaving, shoe-making, or tailoring. Shorthand is taught in several schools, as a beginning to the Clerical and Commercial Course; and there is a prospect of the full course being soon introduced into the Board Schools at all important commercial centres.

Chapter VIII, 162.

Female Education (Natives).

CHAPTER VIII.

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

Statistical table.

162. The table below gives the number of Public Schools for Native Girls, and the number of scholars attending them, for the last two years :—

			High Schools.			Middle Schools.			Total of Secondary Schools.			Primary Schools	Grand Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Number of	
			Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular	Total.			Girls learning English.	Scholarships.
Number of	Board Schools	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	186	191	...	...
		1898-99	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	5	188	193	...	...
		Increase	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Aided Schools	1899-1900	2	...	2	3	5	8	5	5	10	101	111	...	...
		1898-99	2	...	2	3	4	7	5	4	9	119	128	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18	17	...	...
	Unaided Schools.	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	1	1	20	21	...	...
		1898-99	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	13	14	...	...
		Increase	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Scholars in	High Stage	1899-1900	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	...
		1898-99	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	...
		Increase	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Stage	1899-1900	41	...	41	32	128	160	73	128	201	...	201	71	74
		1898-99	36	...	36	25	125	150	61	125	186	...	186	55	97
		Increase	5	...	5	7	3	10	12	3	15	...	15	16	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Total Secondary Stage.	1899-1900	52	...	52	32	128	160	84	128	212	...	212	82	74
		1898-99	47	.	47	25	125	150	72	125	197	...	197	66	97
		Increase	5	...	5	7	3	10	12	3	15	...	15	16	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	Upper Primary Stage.	1899-1900	41	...	41	58	240	298	99	240	339	642	981	97	532
		1898-99	45	...	45	70	251	321	115	251	366	672	1,038	115	612
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	4	...	4	12	11	23	16	11	27	30	57	18	80
	Lower Primary Stage.	1899-1900	60	...	60	129	714	843	189	714	903	*10,596	11,499	91	...
		1898-99	61	...	61	111	570	681	172	570	742	10,380	11,122	63	...
		Increase	...	...	...	18	144	162	17	144	161	216	377	28	...
		Decrease	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Primary Stage.	1899-1900	101	...	101	187	954	1,141	288	954	1,242	11,238	12,480	188	532
		1898-99	106	...	106	181	821	1,002	287	821	1,108	11,052	12,160	178	612
		Increase	...	...	...	6	133	139	1	133	134	186	320	10	...
		Decrease	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Grand Total	1899-1900	153	...	153	219	1,082	1,301	372	1,082	1,454	11,238	12,692	270	606
		1898-99	153	...	153	206	946	1,152	359	946	1,305	11,052	12,357	244	709
		Increase	...	...	...	13	136	149	13	136	149	186	335	26	...
		Decrease	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103

* Includes 21 Boys.

Number of schools and scholars.

163. The number of schools has fallen from 335 to 323, but with a slight rise from 12,357 to 12,692, or by 335, in the number of scholars. The decline in schools, though the Delhi and Ráwalpindí Circles also show one school less each, was mainly in the Lahore Circle with 18 schools less, said to be mostly due to a reorganization of the Mission Schools in Lahore, by amalgamating a number of small scattered schools into a few central schools, so as to secure improved teaching and more effectual supervision. The result has been a numerical decline, but, the Inspectress thinks, a clear instructional advantage. The Jullundur and Deraját Circles both return a few more schools; and all the Circles, except Lahore, show an advance in scholars. If to the 12,692 attending

these schools, the number of girls in Technical Schools, or 202, be added, as well as the number in Private Schools, or 8,238, it will be found that the whole number of Native girls under school instruction in the Province is only 25,132, or not more than 1·7 in 100 of the girls of school-going age, compared with 21,075 in the previous year.

Secondary Schools.

164. The number of Secondary Schools is now 16, or 1 more than last year, namely, 2 High Schools, and 14 Middle Schools. The two High Schools are as before the Alexandra School, Amritsar, and the Lady Dufferin School, Lahore, both Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Native Christian girls. The Middle Schools consist of 3 Anglo-Vernacular, and 11 Vernacular Schools, the former being the S. P. G. School at Delhi, the C. M. S. School at Amritsar, and the American Mission School at Siálkot,—all Aided Schools for Native Christian girls, and the latter, 5 Board Schools at Amritsar, Gujránwála, Siálkot—where there are two, one for Hindús and one for Muhammadans, and Gujarwál in the Ludhiána District, 5 Aided Schools, including the Baptist Mission School, Delhi, the Victoria School, Lahore, the American Mission School, Gujránwála, the Scotch Mission School, Siálkot, and the Arya Samáj Orphanage, Ferozepore, and the Unaided Kanya Mahávidyála, Jullundur. The number of girls attending these schools is 1,454, or 149 more than last year. The number at the High stage of instruction is 11, as in the previous year, at the Middle stage 201, or a rise of 15, and at the Primary stage 1,242. The increase was almost wholly in the Vernacular Schools; although the number learning English has risen from 244 to 270 since last year.

Primary Schools.

165. The number of Primary Schools has fallen from 320 to 307, the difference being due to the closure of 2 Board and 18 Aided Schools, and the return of 7 more Unaided Schools. But whilst the number of schools has declined, the number of scholars has advanced from 11,052 to 11,238. If the scholars attending the primary classes of the Secondary Schools, or 1,242, be added, we get a total of 12,480 at the Primary stage of instruction, of whom 981 are at the Upper Primary stage, and 11,499 at the Lower Primary stage, or a rise of 320, resulting from an increase of 377 at the Lower Primary stage, and a decrease of 57 at the Upper Primary stage. The decline at the latter stage is attributed to the exceptionally small number of passes last year by the Lower Primary Standard.

Comparison according to Circles.

166. Comparing the Inspectional Circles as regards the progress of female education, the order of precedence stands as follows:—The Lahore Circle first, with 98 schools—7 Secondary and 91 Primary—and 4,693 scholars; the Ráwalpindi Circle second, with 91 schools—4 Secondary and 87 Primary—and 3,501 scholars; the Jullundur Circle third, with 75 schools—3 Secondary and 72 Primary—and 2,232 scholars; the Delhi Circle fourth, with 48 schools—2 Secondary and 46 Primary—and 1,568 scholars; and the Deraját Circle fifth, with 11 schools—all Primary—and 698 scholars. As already observed, there was an advance in scholars in all the Circles except Lahore, the greatest rise being in the Deraját Circle. The Lahore Circle has 154 scholars beyond the Primary stage; the Ráwalpindi Circle, 23; the Delhi Circle, 20; and the Jullundur Circle, 15. As yet, the Deraját Circle has no Secondary School for girls, and has only 42 scholars above the Lower Primary stage.

Comparison according to Districts.

167. The following statement gives the attendance at Native Girls' Schools of all grades according to Districts:—

Chapter VIII, 168.

Female Education (Natives).

No.	Districts.	Number of Girls in			
		High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Total
1	Hissár	...	...	183	183
2	Rohtak	...	...	233	233
3	Gurgáon	...	...	294	294
4	Delhi	...	164	335	499
5	Karnál	...	...	73	73
6	Umballa	...	...	195	195
7	Simla	...	...	91	91
8	Kángra	...	...	224	224
9	Hoshiárpur	...	...	349	349
10	Jullundur	...	105	792	897
11	Ludhiána	...	29	545	574
12	Ferozepore		58	130	188
13	Jhang	...	...	374	374
14	Montgomery	...	...	106	106
15	Lahore	100	323	907	1,330
16	Amritsar	53	166	1,479	1,698
17	Gurdáspur	...	...	364	364
18	Gujránwála	...	191	630	821
19	Siálkot	...	265	1,048	1,313
20	Gujrát	...	...	177	177
21	Sháhpur	...	...	551	551
22	Jhelum	...	...	395	395
23	Ráwalpindi	...	...	931	931
24	Hazára	...	...	28	28
25	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...
26	Kohát	...	...	106	106
27	Mooltan	...	...	139	139
28	Bannú	...	...	*57	*57
29	Dera Isma'íl Khán	...	...	289	289
30	Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	166	166
31	Muzaffargarh	...	...	47	47
	Total ...	153	1,301	11,238	12,692

* Includes 21 boys.

The Amritsar, Lahore, and Siálkot Districts are the most advanced, with over a thousand scholars each; the Ráwalpindi, Jullundur, and Gujránwála Districts follow with over eight hundred each; the Ludhiána and Sháhpur Districts have over five hundred each, whilst the Delhi District has fallen just below that number; eight other Districts have between two and four hundred each; and of the remaining fourteen Districts, eight have made a little way, with over one hundred scholars each; five, namely, the Simla, Karnál, Bannú, Muzaffargarh, and Hazára Districts have still but very little to show, and the Pesháwar District remains blank. In the absence of public enterprise in this direction, the need of special efforts on the part of the District Boards, in all the backward Districts, becomes year by year increasingly urgent.

Expenditure.

168. The table on the opposite page gives the expenditure from different sources on schools of all kinds for Native girls for the past two years, and also on the Scholarships current in those schools. There is a small increase of expenditure on the schools from Rs. 1,28,195 to Rs. 1,28,857, or by Rs. 662, the rise being wholly in the Secondary Schools, counteracted by a fall in the Primary Schools. Of the total expenditure, nearly 62 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and a little under 38 per cent. from Private Sources. The average cost of educating a scholar in these schools comes to Rs. 10·9 per annum; in the Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, it is Rs. 65·12, and in the Vernacular Schools, Rs. 22-5; and in the Primary Schools, it is Rs. 7-7.

Fees.

169. The income from Fees for the past year was only Rs. 2,033, or Rs. 56 more than last year, of which Rs. 1,790 was collected in the two Aided High Schools, and Rs. 243 in a few

FEMALE SCHOOLS—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		Board.				Aided.				Unaided.				Total.			
		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Secondary Schools. Anglo-Vernacular.	Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	6,384	6,346	38	...	...	...	...	...	6,384	6,346	38	...
	District Funds	...	...	...	...	234	190	44	...	...	...	...	...	234	190	44	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	1,790	1,815	...	25	...	...	...	...	1,790	1,815	...	25
	Other Sources	...	...	...	...	15,733	15,649	84	...	...	...	...	...	15,733	15,649	84	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	24,141	24,000	141	...	...	...	...	...	24,141	24,000	141	...
In Secondary Schools. Vernacular.	Provincial Revenues ...	657	1,025	...	368	8,859	8,735	124	...	...	...	...	...	9,516	9,760	...	244
	District Funds	277	323	...	46	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	277	398	...	121
	Municipal Funds ...	8,964	8,947	17	...	665	462	203	...	...	...	...	...	9,629	9,409	220	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
	Other Sources	...	...	...	...	4,610	3,404	1,206	...	1,087	1,000	87	...	5,697	4,404	1,293	...
	Total ...	9,898	10,295	...	397	14,134	12,688	1,446	...	1,087	1,000	87	...	25,119	23,988	1,136	...
In Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	3,569	3,569	...	...	5,894	6,524	...	630	...	...	...	...	9,463	10,093	...	630
	District Funds	17,272	16,900	372	...	1,220	1,308	...	88	...	...	...	...	18,492	18,208	284	...
	Municipal Funds ...	23,267	22,891	376	...	2,440	2,526	...	86	...	...	...	...	25,707	25,417	290	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	243	150	93	...	...	...	...	...	243	150	93	...
	Other Sources	1	6	...	5	21,857	24,023	...	2,166	3,834	2,315	1,519	...	25,692	26,344	...	652
	Total ...	44,109	43,366	743	...	31,654	34,531	...	2,877	3,834	2,315	1,519	...	79,597	80,212	...	615
Total Secondary and Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues ...	4,226	4,594	...	368	21,137	21,605	...	468	...	...	...	...	25,363	26,199	...	836
	District Funds	17,549	17,223	326	...	1,454	1,573	...	119	...	...	...	...	19,003	18,796	207	...
	Municipal Funds ...	32,231	31,838	393	...	3,105	2,988	117	...	...	...	...	...	35,336	34,826	510	...
	Fees ...	...	...	...	...	2,033	1,977	56	...	...	...	...	...	2,033	1,977	56	...
	Other Sources	1	6	...	5	42,200	43,076	...	876	4,921	3,315	1,606	...	47,122	46,397	725	...
	Total ...	54,007	53,661	346	...	69,929	71,219	...	1,290	4,921	3,315	1,606	...	1,28,857	1,28,195	662	...
		In Secondary Schools.				In Primary Schools.											
Scholarships.	Provincial Revenues ...	4,299	6,233	...	1,934	5,941	6,927	...	986	...	...	...	...	10,240	13,160	...	2,920
	District Funds	11	19	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	...	8
	Municipal Funds ...	10	20	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	10
	Other Sources	286	245	41	...	88	45	43	...	...	...	...	...	374	290	84	...
	Total ...	4,606	6,517	...	1,911	6,029	6,972	...	943	...	...	...	...	10,635	13,489	...	2,854

Chapter VIII, 170. Female Education (Natives).

Aided Primary Schools in the Delhi and Lahore Circles. In the other three Circles, no fees whatever are levied; and it is rather singular that, whilst about 12 per cent. of the fee collections should be derived from a few Primary Schools, as many as 12 of the Secondary Schools, three of these being Anglo-Vernacular, should go free in this respect. This is a matter which evidently needs considering; although the question of payment for female education in this Province is still a delicate one. But for the pressing need of female teachers, it might have been laid down before this that there should be no secondary education without fees; and, when the time is ripe for this, the Board Schools will have to lead the way.

Scholarships.

170. Amongst other means employed for the encouragement of female education, small scholarships are awarded to girls who pass the Lower and Upper Primary Examinations up to a certain limit; and, at the end of the past year, 606 of these scholarships were current. This number was 103 fewer than in the previous year; and there has been a gradual fall in this respect for the last three years, owing to a reduced proportion of the scholarships available. In the Middle Department, with 201 scholars, there were 74 scholarships, or a little more than one for every three scholars; and in the Upper Primary Departments, with 981 scholars, there were 532 scholarships, or more than one for every two scholars. The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 10,635, or Rs. 2,854 less than in the previous year, all but an insignificant portion of which was met from Provincial Revenues.

Results of Secondary Examinations.

171. The statement below compares the examination results of the Secondary Departments of these schools for the last two years:—

		Entrance Examination.			Middle School Examination.			Middle Standard Examination for Girls.		
		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Anglo-Vernacular Examination.										
Aided Schools	1899-1900	4	3	75·0	9	5	55·5	7	6	85·7
	1898-99	5	5	100·0	11	9	81·8	7	5	71·4
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14·3
	Decrease	1	2	25	2	4	26·3	...	...	...
Total Anglo-Vernacular Examination.	1899-1900	4	3	75·0	9	5	55·5	7	6	85·7
	1898-99	5	5	100·0	11	9	81·8	7	5	71·4
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14·3
	Decrease	1	2	25·0	2	4	26·3	...	...	...
Vernacular Examination.										
Board Schools	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	100·0
	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	13	72·2
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...
Aided Schools	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	95·4
	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	75·0
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	20·4
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Vernacular Examination.	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29	96·6
	1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	22	73·3
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	23·3
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Examinations.	1899-1900	4	3	75·0	9	5	55·5	37	35	94·5
	1898-99	5	5	100·0	11	9	81·8	37	27	73·0
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21·5
	Decrease	1	2	25·0	2	4	26·3	...	...	...

In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, 4 candidates appeared from the Lady Dufferin School, and 3 passed, compared with 5 successful candidates in the previous year. In the Middle School Examination, 5 out of 9 passed, against 9 out of 11 the year before. These results concern the two High Schools only; and, whilst they vary but little from year to year as regards the Entrance Examination, the tendency seems rather towards decline in the Middle School Examination. In the Middle Standard Examination, 35 out of 37 passed, compared with 27 out of 37 in the previous year, all but seven of the candidates having been supplied by the Vernacular Schools. In all the examinations taken together, 43 out of 50 passed, or 86 per cent., against 41 out of 53, or 77 per cent., the year before. All the Entrance and Middle School passes were Christians; and of the Middle Standard passes, 18 were Christians, 11 Hindús, and 6 Muhammadans. The Lady Dufferin School stood alone this year in the Entrance Examination; in the Middle School Examination, the Alexandra School gained the highest marks; and in the Middle Standard Examination, the Victoria School again headed the list, and more than evenly shared the first seven places with the Amritsar Municipal Board School.

Results of Primary Examinations.

172. The following table gives the results of the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations for the last two years:—

		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes on number of candidates.
Upper Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1899-1900	258	166	64·3
	1898-99	234	155	66·2
	Increase	24	11	...
	Decrease	...	...	1·9
Aided Schools	1899-1900	164	112	68·2
	1898-99	175	103	58·8
	Increase	...	9	9·4
	Decrease	11	...	...
Unaided Schools	1899-1900	7	2	28·5
	1898-99	...	...	...
	Increase	7	2	28·5
	Decrease	...	...	...
Total	1899-1900	429	280	65·3
	1898-99	409	258	63·1
	Increase	20	22	2·2
	Decrease	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination.				
Board Schools	1899-1900	739	489	66·1
	1898-99	723	450	62·2
	Increase	16	39	3·9
	Decrease	...	...	...
Aided Schools	1899-1900	440	277	62·9
	1898-99	415	221	53·2
	Increase	25	56	9·7
	Decrease	...	...	...
Unaided Schools	1899-1900	11	10	90·9
	1898-99	...	...	...
	Increase	11	10	90·9
	Decrease	...	...	...
Total	1899-1900	1,190	776	65·2
	1898-99	1,138	671	58·9
	Increase	52	105	6·3
	Decrease	...	...	...

In the Upper Primary Examination, there were 429 candidates, of whom 280 passed, or 65·3 per cent., compared with 258

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out of 409, or 63·1 per cent., in the previous year. In the Lower Primary Examination, out of 1,190 candidates, 776 passed, or 65·2 per cent, against 671 out of 1,138, or 58·9 per cent., the year before. The marked decline which took place last year in both examinations, and especially in the Lower Primary, has been fully made up, the advance made being somewhat higher in the Aided than in the Board Schools

Needlework, Domestic Economy, &c.

173. The subject of Needlework continues to receive increased attention; but the want of competent teachers, chiefly in Board Schools, makes the general improvement rather slow. The Inspectress, from her reports on individual schools, seems to have been pleased on the whole; and, in her general report, she specially commends the plain work of the Amritsar Municipal Board School, and the *phulkárí* work of the schools in Ráwalpindi. The Inspectors all speak of some progress, but also of occasional neglect, especially in Board Schools, which wants looking to. The simplest elements of Hygiene are taught in Lower Primary Departments from the *Tandrustí ke Asán Qáide;* the same subject, in a somewhat more advanced form, is taught in Upper Primary Departments from the *Taríq-us-Sihat;* and Physiology and Domestic Economy are taught in Middle Departments from the *Sughar Bibí.* Practical household occupations in Boarding Schools do not receive the attention they deserve. On this subject Miss Francis observes that "only at Clarkabad does household work fill the place it should in the routine of a Boarding School, though the Siálkot Boarding Schools, and the Baptist Mission School, Delhi, are fairly satisfactory. It is much to be regretted that the High Schools are wanting in this respect." The Delhi Inspector speaks of a beginning to Kindergarten work in the Aided School at Karnál; and the Jullundur Inspector of Drawing, Modelling in Clay, and Musical Drill in the Kanya Mahávidyála at Jullundur. In all the Christian Schools, and in some of the Hindú Schools, singing is an important feature; and, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, special attention is being directed to this subject in connection with both boys' and girls' schools.

General progress.

174. With the exception of a fall in the number of schools, it may be said that, in the matter of female education, the past year has been one of fair progress on the whole. The number in the secondary classes has risen; the examination results are more favourable than in the previous year; needlework has improved; and, in many schools, there has been some advance in standard. The Inspectress summarises the case thus: "The Christian Schools are generally increasing and well managed, the Alexandra School taking the lead. The Vernacular Middle Schools, where there is a Central School under a capable Superintendent, are also good, and exercise a very beneficial influence, as in Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, and Gujránwála (Mission). The Gujránwála Municipal Board School is not so satisfactory, the teachers being altogether insufficient. Another very excellent class of schools are the Municipal Board Hindú Schools where some educated man of local influence interests himself in them. Such are the Mooltan M. B. School under Lála Chetan Anand, B. A., the Sháhpur M. B. School, under Rái Pandit Díwán Chand, and the Dera Ghází Khán M. B. School under the Head Master of the Boys' High School. These gentlemen not only supervise the schools, but send the girls of their own families to them. The worst schools are isolated Board Schools, where no such interest is taken. It is very difficult to find suitable teachers for these schools. Teachers from the Amritsar and Lahore Central Schools not only dislike removing to a strange place, but,

especially if they are *pardah*, find their position with regard to the Committee and the parents of children beset with difficulties, and after a short experience frequently resign their posts. The Branch Schools, in many places, are also unsatisfactory. The Victoria Branch Schools are now all under competent teachers; but, in the Amritsar and Gujránwála M. B. and Mission Schools, and some others, there is a considerable proportion of old and incompetent teachers, and the visits of Superintendents cannot compensate for their defects. It is much to be wished that many of these schools could be concentrated into a central building. The obstacles are the defficulty of dismissing old teachers, the dislike of teachers to leave their own houses, and of parents to let their children go beyond their own *muhalla*." Most of the hindrances to progress rest with the people themselves. There is still a strong aversion to female education amongst many classes, as well as a very general indifference to it; there is the early marriage custom and the *pardah* system, which are accountable for the continued lack of female teachers; and the influence of the educated few in the matter is as yet inconsiderable. Meanwhile, the Educational Department is under much obligation to the Missionary Societies, Zanána teachers, Sabhás, and Anjumans, as well as to individuals such as those already named and Lála Dev Ráj of Jullundur, who are leading the way. The *Home Classes* maintained by the Punjab Association continue to do good work; but the numbers have gone down from 64 to 43. The number in attendance on the Zanána Classes of Missionary ladies is this year returned as 842, compareds with 912 last year.

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Education of Europeans.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Statistical table.

175. The table below gives the number of schools for Europeans in the Province at the end of the past year, and the number and distribution of the scholars attending them, together with the figures for the previous year :—

		Boys.				Girls.				Total.			
		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Schools.	Sanáwar Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Murree Asylum	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Aided — High	3	2	1	...	5	4		...	8	6	2	...
	Aided — Middle	8	10	...	2	12	12	...	...	20	22	...	2
	Aided — Primary ...	1	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	1
	Aided — Total ...	12	15	...	3	18	16	2	...	30	31	...	1
	Unaided — Primary ...	2	...	2	..	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...
	Unaided — Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...
	Total Public Schools ...	16	17	...	1	20	19	1	..	36	36	...	...
	Private Schools	4	4	...	...	3	7	...	4	7	11	...	4
	Total Public and Private Schools	20	21	...	1	23	26	...	3	43	47	...	4
Number of Scholars in	Sanáwar Asylum	282	302	...	20	222	213	9	...	504	515	...	11
	Murree Asylum	83	78	5	...	70	82	...	12	153	160	...	7
	Aided Schools — High	309	208	101	...	418	320	98	..	727	528	199	..
	Aided Schools — Middle ...	374	477	...	103	567	692	..	125	941	1,169	...	228
	Aided Schools — Primary ...	42	71	...	29	12	...	12	..	54	71	...	17
	Aided Schools — Total ...	725	756	...	31	997	1,012	...	15	1,722	1,768	...	46
	Unaided Schools — Primary ...	51	...	51	...	...	16	...	16	51	16	35	..
	Unaided Schools — Total ...	51	...	51	...	...	16	...	16	51	16	35	...
	Total Public Schools ...	1,141	1,136	5	.	1,289	1,323	...	34	2,430	2,459	...	29
	Private Schools	77	83	..	6	72	121	...	49	149	204	...	55
	Total Public and Private Schools	1,218	1,219	...	1	1,361	1,444	...	83	2,579	2,663	...	84
Scholars in Public Schools in	High Stage	88	74	14	...	36	34	2	...	124	108	16	..
	Middle Stage	271	281	...	10	325	318	7	...	596	599	..	3
	Total Secondary Stage ...	359	355	4	...	361	352	9	...	720	707	13	...
	Upper Primary Stage . ..	349	347	2	...	435	353	82	...	784	700	84	...
	Lower Primary Stage	433	434	...	1	493	618	...	125	926	1,052	...	126
	Total Primary Stage ...	782	781	1	...	928	971	...	43	1,710	1,752	...	42
	Total Secondary and Primary Stages.	1,141	1,136	5	...	1,289	1,323	...	34	2,430	2,459	...	29

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Education of Europeans.

176. The number of Public Schools is 36, with 2,430 scholars, compared with the same number of schools, and 29 more scholars, last year. Of the present schools, 16 are for boys, with 1,141 scholars, and 20 for girls, with 1,289 scholars. The number of Private Schools has fallen from 11 to 7, with a decline also in the attendance, from 204 to 149. Four of these schools are for boys, with 77 scholars, and 3 for girls, with 72 scholars. The number of both Public and Private Schools is now 43, with 2,579 scholars, or a decrease of 4 schools, and 84 scholars. Of the whole number of scholars, 1,247 are boys, and 1,332 girls, making allowance for the number of both in mixed schools. The preponderance of girls over boys is still maintained.

Number of schools and scholars.

177. According to the grade of instruction imparted in the Public Schools, there are now 12 High Schools for Europeans in the Province, including the Lawrence Asylums for both boys and girls, 20 Middle Schools, and 4 Primary Schools, compared with 10, 22, and 4, respectively, in the previous year. The rise in High Schools was owing to the addition of High Departments to the Convent School at Murree, and St. Anthony's School at Lahore, which also accounts for the decline in Middle Schools. The number of scholars at the Secondary stage of instruction is 720, against 707 last year, of whom 349 are boys, and 371 girls. At the High stage taken by itself, the boys preponderate in the proportion of 88 to 36. At the Primary stage, the total is 1,710, or 42 fewer than the year before, the decrease being chiefly in the Lawrence Asylums, and at the Lower Primary stage.

Grades of schools, and stages of instruction.

178. The statement on the next page gives the total direct expenditure on the Public Schools from different sources for the year, together with the number of scholarships current at the end of the year and the cost of these, and contrasts all the figures with those of the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,95,220, or Rs. 6,254 more than last year, the rise being wholly in the High and Unaided Primary Schools on account of the increased number of these. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 82,567 was contributed from Public Funds, Rs. 75,585 from Fees, and Rs. 37,068 from the Schools. Omitting the amount paid on account of the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree, or Rs. 53,070, the expenditure on the other schools was Rs. 1,42,150, of which about 34 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues, 45 per cent. from Fees, and 21 per cent. from School Funds, compared with 36, 45, and 19 per cent. the year before. The average cost of educating a scholar in the Asylums is about Rs. 79 per annum; in the other schools, it is about Rs. 90 per annum.

Expenditure.

179. The income from Fees was Rs. 75,585, or an increase of Rs. 2,695 on the previous year. The increase was wholly in the High and Unaided Primary Schools, counteracted by a decrease in the other schools. In all the schools taken together, the fee income covered 38·7 per cent. of the total expenditure. The rates of fees charged vary considerably in different schools, the range being from Rs. 10 to 16 in High Departments, from Rs. 5 to 7 in Middle Departments, and from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 in Primary Departments. The average annual fee paid by each scholar in the Aided Schools was about Rs. 41 compared with the right figures for last year, or Rs. 39.

Fees.

180. Thirty Government scholarships were current at the end of the year, or 2 fewer than in the previous year, 20 being held in the Boys', and 10 in the Girls' Schools. Two other scholarships were also current, making in all 32, or an average of one scholarship for about every 22 scholars in the Secondary

Scholarships.

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Education of Europeans.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

		In Boys' Schools.				In Girls' Schools.				Total.			
		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and Contingencies.													
Sanáwar Asylum.	Imperial Revenues	14,085	13,169	916	...	5,974	6,716	...	742	20,059	19,885	174	...
	Fees	1,776	1,592	184	...	688	796	92	...	2,664	2,388	276	...
	Total ...	15,861	14,761	1,100	...	6,862	7,512	...	650	22,723	22,273	450	...
Murree Asylum.	Provincial Revenues.	7,477	7,614	...	137	6,232	6,428	...	196	13,709	14,042	...	333
	Fees	5,229	4,338	891	...	4,410	4,448	...	38	9,639	8,786	853	...
	Other Sources ...	3,797	3,502	295	...	3,202	3,695	...	493	6,999	7,197	...	198
	Total ...	16,503	15,454	1,049	...	13,844	14,571	...	727	30,347	30,025	322	...
Aided High Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	8,962	7,952	1,010	...	13,189	9,994	3,195	...	22,151	17,946	4,205	...
	Fees	20,300	17,881	2,419	...	22,487	19,373	3,114	...	42,787	37,254	5,533	...
	Other Sources ...	3,229	4,328	...	1,099	6,842	1,769	5,073	...	10,071	6,097	3,974	...
	Total ...	32,491	30,161	2,330	...	42,518	31,136	11,382	...	75,009	61,297	13,712	...
Aided Middle Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	9,993	11,883	...	1,890	15,438	17,644	...	2,206	25,431	29,527	...	4,096
	Fees	9,238	13,308	...	4,070	9,249	9,386	...	137	18,487	22,694	...	4,207
	Other Sources ...	8,324	9,485	...	1,161	9,604	8,881	723	...	17,928	18,366	...	438
	Total ...	27,555	34,676	...	7,121	34,291	35,911	...	1,620	61,846	70,587	...	8,741
Aided Primary Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	722	1,379	...	657	495	...	495	...	1,217	1,379	...	162
	Fees	778	1,626	...	848	348	...	348	...	1,126	1,626	...	500
	Other Sources ...	549	1,453	...	904	657	...	657	...	1,206	1,453	...	247
	Total ...	2,049	4,458	...	2,409	1,500	...	1,500	...	3,549	4,458	...	909
Total Aided Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	19,677	21,214	...	1,537	29,122	27,638	1,484	...	48,799	48,852	...	53
	Fees	30,316	32,815	...	2,499	32,084	28,759	3,325	...	62,400	61,574	826	...
	Other Sources ...	12,102	15,266	...	3,164	17,103	10,650	6,453	...	29,205	25,916	3,289	...
	Total ...	62,095	69,295	...	7,200	78,309	67,047	11,262	...	1,40,404	1,36,342	4,062	...
Unaided Primary Schools.	Fees	882	...	882	...	...	142	...	142	882	142	740	...
	Other Sources ...	864	...	864	...	...	184	...	184	864	184	680	...
	Total ...	1,746	...	1,746	...	...	326	...	326	1,746	326	1,420	...
Total Unaided Schools.	Fees	882	...	882	...	...	142	...	142	882	142	740	...
	Other Sources ...	864	...	864	...	...	184	...	184	864	184	680	...
	Total ...	1,746	...	1,746	...	...	326	...	326	1,746	326	1,420	...
Total Public Schools.	Imperial Revenues	14,085	13,169	916	...	5,974	6,716	...	742	20,059	19,885	174	...
	Provincial Revenues.	27,154	28,828	...	1,674	35,354	34,066	1,288	...	62,508	62,894	...	386
	Fees	38,203	38,745	...	542	37,382	34,145	3,237	...	75,585	72,890	2,695	...
	Other Sources ...	16,763	18,768	...	2,005	20,305	14,529	5,776	...	37,068	33,297	3,771	...
	Total ...	96,205	99,510	...	3,305	99,015	89,456	9,559	...	1,95,220	1,88,966	6,254	...
Scholarships.													
Number of Government Scholarships.		20	21	...	1	10	11	...	1	30	32	...	2
Number of other Scholarships		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Expenditure from	Provincial Revenues.	1,657	1,546	111	...	637	360	277	...	2,294	1,906	388	...
	Other Sources ...	131	130	1	...	...	...	...	...	131	130	1	...
	Total ...	1,788	1,676	112	...	637	360	277	...	2,425	2,036	389	...

classes. In addition to the above, 2 College Scholarships were also current, one in the First Arts Class of the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and one in the Training Class for Female Teachers attached to All Saints School, Naini Tál. The total expenditure on the School Scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,425, or Rs. 389 more than the year before, owing, it is said, to more regular attendance on the part of the scholarship-holders.

Examination results.

181. The table on the next page gives the results of the University and Departmental Examinations held during the year as regards the European Schools, and contrasts these results with those of the previous year. The First Arts results, with only 2 passes out of 6, compared with 3 out of 8 the year before, concern University Education, and were noticed in Chapter III. In the Entrance Examination, 5 out of 17 boys passed, 4 of the successful candidates belonging to the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and one to the High School, Lahore. The latter took the Entrance Examination in Science, and stood second in the Province. Four girls from the Auckland House School appeared in the Calcutta Entrance Examination, and all passed in the First Division. In all, 9 out of 21 passed the Entrance Examination, compared with 11 out of 19 last year. In the High School Examination, 28 out of 43 passed, or 65·1 per cent., against 32 out of 58, or 55·1 per cent., the year before. On the boys' side, 57·1 per cent. passed, compared with 72·7 per cent. on the girls' side, which is the reverse of what was the case last year. In the Middle School Examination, 69 out of 149 passed, or 46·3 per cent., against 48 out of 126, or 38 per cent., in the previous year. In this examination also, the result is more favourable this year for the girls than for the boys. In the Primary School Examination, 160 were successful out of 270 candidates, or 59·2 per cent., compared with 166 out of 245, or 68 per cent., the year before. On the whole, these results may be deemed fairly satisfactory. In each of the two higher examinations, three passed in the First Class; and in the Primary School Examination, as noticed by the Inspector, the place taken by the majority of the successful candidates is evidence of the generally satisfactory quality of the instruction. The schools which did, on the whole, best were the Bishop Cotton School, the Sanáwar Asylum Schools, the Auckland House School, and the Christ Church School. The Loretto Convent School took the highest place in the High School Examination, the Sanáwar Boys' School, the highest place in the Middle School Examination; and, in the Primary School Examination, a girl of the Ayrcliff School again stood first, as in the two previous years.

Industrial and Technical training.

182. There are no special Technical Schools for Europeans in the Punjab; nor has any advantage yet been taken of the regulation making special grants available for industrial and technical subjects, which regulation, originally intended to meet the case of the humbler schools, was amended during the past year so as to extend the concession to all schools. But a good deal continues to be done in this direction in some of the ordinary schools. In the Sanáwar Asylum, as many as 95 boys learn Instrumental Music, for whom there is a considerable demand in the Regimental Bands; some 20 boys learn Carpentry; Telegraphy is taught in all its branches, and those who pass the prescribed examination are taken into the Telegraph Department; and about 30 boys learn Printing and simple Book-binding. The girls are taught cooking, make the greater part of their own clothes, and do all the domestic work. In the Murree Asylum, the boys take part in the house-hold work, and some learn Carpentry. The girls are said to do all the house-hold duties, including the

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Education of Europeans.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

			Number of Candidates.				Number of Passes.				Percentage of Passes on Number of Candidates.			
			1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Arts Examination ... Boys			6	8	...	2	2	3	...	1	33·3	37·5	...	4·2
Entrance Examination.	Boys		17	17	...	...	5	9	...	4	29·4	52·9	...	23·5
	Girls		4	2	2	...	4	2	2	...	100·0	100·0	...	...
High School Examination.	Boys ...	Sanáwar Asylum ...	2	3	...	1	1	3	...	2	50·0	100·0	...	50·0
		Murree Asylum ...	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	60·0	...	60·0
		Aided Schools ...	19	21	...	2	11	17	...	6	57·9	80·9	...	23·0
		Total ...	21	29	...	8	12	23	...	11	57·1	79·3	...	22·2
	Girls ...	Sanáwar Asylum...	4	9	...	5	4	4	...	...	100·0	44·4	55·6	...
		Aided Schools ...	18	20	...	2	12	5	7	...	66·6	25·0	41·6	...
		Total ...	22	29	...	7	16	9	7	...	72·7	31·0	41·7	...
Middle School Examination.	Boys ...	Sanáwar Asylum...	10	8	2	...	9	4	5	...	90·0	50·0	40·0	...
		Murree Asylum ...	11	2	9	...	2	...	2	...	18·2	...	18·2	...
		Aided Schools ...	65	48	17	...	25	25	...	...	38·4	52·0	...	13·6
		Total ...	86	58	28	...	36	29	7	...	41·9	50·0	...	8·1
	Girls ...	Sanáwar Asylum...	16	19	...	3	11	2	9	...	68·7	10·5	58·2	...
		Murree Asylum ...	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	3	...	37·5	...	37·5
		Aided Schools ...	47	41	6	...	22	14	8	...	46·8	34·1	12·7	...
		Total ...	63	68	...	5	33	19	14	...	52·3	27·9	24·4	...
Primary School Examination.	Boys ...	Sanáwar Asylum...	40	44	...	4	21	39	...	18	52·5	88·6	...	36·1
		Murree Asylum ...	7	7	...	...	6	7	...	1	85·7	100·0	...	14·3
		Aided Schools ...	83	68	15	...	48	39	9	...	57·8	57·3	·5	...
		Total ...	130	119	11	...	75	85	...	10	57·7	71·4	...	13·7
	Girls ...	Sanáwar Asylum...	25	23	2	...	18	16	2	...	72·0	69·6	2·4	...
		Murree Asylum ...	11	9	2	...	8	2	6	...	72·7	22·2	50·5	...
		Aided Schools ...	104	94	10	...	59	63	...	4	56·7	67·0	...	10·3
		Total ...	140	126	14	...	85	81	4	...	60·7	64·2	...	3·5

cooking, and to make their own and the boys' clothes. In the Mayo Industrial School, all the domestic work is performed by the girls, including the making and mending of clothes, but not, at present, the cooking, on account of the absence of senior girls. In the Cathedral Orphanage, the School Gardening noticed last year in the Boys' School has not been a complete success; but it is being continued, and Carpentry is also to be tried. The girls are said to take a share in the domestic work. In all Girls' Schools, Needlework is compulsory. Drawing is taught in a number of schools, Domestic Economy in nine, and Science in a few. The Auckland House School and the Sanáwar Asylum have each an efficient Kindergarten. Although much more might be done in the direction of manual and technical training, it cannot be said that increasing attention is not being given to this.

Private Schools.

183. As already noticed, the number of Private Schools now returned is 4 fewer than in the previous year, with a decrease also of 55 scholars. The decline is due to the fact that, whilst 6 small adventure schools were closed during the year, only 2 new schools were opened. Five of the schools are in Simla, one in Dharmsála, and one in Umballa. The most important of these are the Collegiate School at Dharmsála, and the Loretto Convent School at Simla. The former has become well known for its very great success in competitive examinations; and the high place taken by the latter in the examinations of the Department, already referred to in one instance, is specially noticed by the Inspector. Some check has been given to the prosperity of the Private Schools by the increased efficiency of a few of the Public Schools, and efforts on their part to meet the new requirements.

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Education of Europeans.

General remarks.

184. From the facts recorded above, although there has been a small numerical decline, it may be said that the past year was one of progress on the whole. Regarding the inner condition of the schools, the Inspector says: "The discipline and tone of the schools are generally satisfactory. The boarding arrangements continue to be good; the school buildings are in satisfactory order; and, without exception, the sanitary reports are favourable. The instructional state is improving, and physical training is better attended to." The increased facilities for getting to the hills are telling hardly on some of the schools in the plains, which have nevertheless to be maintained. The matter of a means of providing trained teachers for these schools has received further attention, and may be said to have advanced to a more hopeful stage since last year. The Department is largely indebted to the Orphanages of the Province for their benevolent work in providing for those who would otherwise swell the number of neglected children. From the returns furnished by the different Districts, with the exception of Simla, it appears that there are now in the Province 158 children between the age of 6 and 18,—74 boys and 84 girls,—who are in receipt of no education. Of these, 51 reside in Delhi, 39 in Lahore, and 20 in Ráwalpindi, in each of which there are suitable European Schools.

Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar.

185. The report for the past year on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, is again most favourable. The number on the rolls at the time of the inspection was 504—282 boys and 222 girls—or 11 fewer than last year. The instructional results were satisfactory; the industrial and technical training, as already observed, receives much attention; drill, gymnastics, and singing were good, as in previous years; the discipline continues to be excellent; and the health of the children, despite an epidemic of measles, was very good. The buildings are in excellent order, and generally well equipped; the management is painstaking and effective; and, generally speaking, as remarked by Mr. Bell, "the institution continues to be in a state of great efficiency."

Lawrence Asylum, Murree.

186. In the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, the number on the rolls at the time of the inspection was 153—83 boys and 70 girls—or 7 less than the year before. The work of several standards is reported on favourably; but instructional defects still exist, which the appointment of a trained teacher from England will, it is hoped, remove. Both boys and girls take a large share of the domestic duties; but the boys might, with advantage, have more technical training, following the example of the sister institution. The drill, physical exercises, and singing are specially commended by the Inspector. The buildings are sufficient, with improved ventilation in the class rooms; the appliances have been increased, but are not yet sufficient; and the Kindergarten reported last year seems to have disappeared. The health and discipline were satisfactory; and the management continues highly efficient.

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Muhammadan Education.

CHAPTER X.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

Comparative table.

187. The table on the next page gives the number of Muhammadans attending the various educational institutions in the Province, public and private, at the end of the last two years. Similar returns for Hindús and Sikhs are included for the sake of comparison.

Numbers and comparisons.

188. The whole number of Muhammadans under instruction has fallen since the previous year from 123,074 to 121,816, or by 1,258, the result of a decrease of 3,043 in the Private Schools, which was only partially counteracted by an increase of 1,785 in the Public Schools. In the case of Hindús, there was a rise, on the whole, of 2,288 scholars, and of 227, in the case of Sikhs. In the Public Schools, the number of Muhammadan scholars is now 71,476,—67,665 boys and 3,811 girls, and in the Private Schools 50,340,—43,362 boys and 6,978 girls, it being worthy of notice that, whilst in the Public Schools there was an increase of boys but a decrease of girls, the reverse was the case in the Private Schools. The number of Muhammadan boys in schools of all kinds is now 11·92 per cent. of those of school-going age, compared with 16·66 in the case of Hindús, and 17·43 in the case of Sikhs. The proportion has declined slightly in the first case, but risen in the two others. In Public Schools taken separately, there was a rise in every case. In schools for girls of all kinds, the percentage of attendance is now 1·33 for Muhammadans, 1·42 for Hindús, and 2·16 for Sikhs. In this case, there was a slight advance for both Muhammadans and Hindús, but a decline, though not very significant, for Sikhs. In Public Schools for girls taken by themselves, the proportion is still strikingly unfavourable to Muhammadans, the prejudice against such schools naturally lingering longer in connection with girls than with boys, to say nothing of the stricter *pardah* system. Owing to the gradual decline of Private Schools, which will be noticed particularly in Chapter XII, and especially of Qurán Schools, the general proportion of those at school has of late tended rather to fall in the case of Muhammadans, whilst there has been a steady rise, by very small degrees, for the other communities.

General progress.

189. Although, as explained above, there has been a decline, on the whole, in the number of Muhammadans attending school, it can yet be stated that, in other respects, the past year was one of advance generally for this section of the people. In Colleges, there was an increase of 21 students; in Secondary Schools, an increase of 225; in Primary Schools, an increase of 1,422; and in Special Schools, an increase of 117. In the results of the Public Examinations, the record was also favourable on the whole. In the M. A. Examination, 1 Muhammadan candidate passed, and in the M. O. L. Examination, also 1; in the B. A. Examination, 18 passed; and in the B. O. L. Examination, 2; in all, 22 Arts Degrees were taken, compared with 29 the year before. In the Intermediate Examination, 62 passed, against 51; and in the Entrance Examinations, 328 passed, against 228, the increase in the latter case being remarkable. In the Clerical and Commercial Examination, 3 of the successful candidates were Muhammadans; in the Middle School Examination, 983 of this community passed, or 27 per cent. of the whole; and in the Primary School Examinations, 3,795 passed, or 33 per cent. The second place in the

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MUHAMMADANS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, IN COMPARISON WITH THE NUMBER OF HINDUS AND SIKHS.

	Muhammadans.				Hindus.				Sikhs.			
	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges, English	253	231	22	...	775	784	...	9	107	111	...	4
Oriental College	47	48	...	1	38	32	6	...	7	5	2	...
In Secondary Stage. Anglo-Vernacular	4,710	4,392	318	...	9,754	9,049	705	...	1,709	1,544	165	...
In Secondary Stage. Vernacular ...	1,748	1,840	...	92	3,142	3,074	68	...	727	792	...	65
In Primary Stage	59,805	58,236	1,569	...	70,311	68,687	1,624	...	14,097	13,843	254	...
In Training Institutions	138	139	...	1	182	163	19	...	24	18	6	...
In Law School	64	70	...	6	255	301	...	46	41	38	3	...
In Medical College	31	39	...	8	130	144	...	14	10	12	...	2
In Medical Schools	227	209	18	...	160	128	32	...	29	22	7	...
In Mayo School of Art	129	121	8	...	94	59	35	...	46	52	...	6
In Industrial Schools	438	344	94	...	177	143	34	...	147	139	8	...
In other Special Schools ...	75	74	1	...	12	8	4	...	25	17	8	...
Total Public Institutions ...	67,665	65,743	1,922	...	85,030	82,572	2,458	...	16,969	16,593	376	...
Scholars at Private Schools ...	43,362	47,001	...	3,639	19,921	20,311	...	390	3,520	3,614	...	94
Total Scholars at Institutions of all kinds	111,027	112,744	...	1,717	104,951	102,883	2,068	...	20,489	20,207	282	...
Percentage on boys of school-going age of—												
Scholars in Secondary Stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools	·50	·47	·3	...	1·55	1·43	·12	...	1·45	1·31	·14	...
Scholars attending Public Institutions	7·26	7·05	·21	...	13·49	13·00	·49	...	14·43	14·11	·32	...
Scholars attending Institutions of all kinds	11·92	12·10	...	·18	16·66	16·32	·34	...	17·43	17·18	·25	...
SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
In Secondary Stage, Vernacular	47	48	...	1	42	44	...	2	17	17	...	...
In Primary Stage	3,647	3,794	...	147	6,346	5,936	410	...	1,737	1,696	41	...
In Industrial Schools	104	97	7	...	25	19	6	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical Schools	13	9	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total at Public Schools ...	3,811	3,948	...	137	6,414	6,000	414	...	1,754	1,713	41	...
Scholars at Private Schools ...	6,978	6,382	596	...	1,156	1,350	...	194	210	306	...	96
Total Scholars at Schools of all kinds	10,789	10,330	459	...	7,570	7,350	220	...	1,964	2,019	...	55
Percentage on girls of school-going age of—												
Scholars attending Public Schools	·47	·48	...	·1	1·20	1·12	·8	...	1·93	1·88	·5	...
Scholars attending Schools of all kinds	1·33	1·26	·7	...	1·42	1·38	·4	...	2·16	2·22	...	·06

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Muhammadan Education.

M. A. Examination was taken by a Muhammadan; the first place in both the Oriental Degree Examinations; the first place in the Intermediate Examination, with four of the first eight places; the third place in the Entrance Examination, with eight of the first twenty places; and the first place in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination. As noticed last year, Muhammadan boys take a full share in school games and athletics; and it is worth observing that, in the last University Sports Tournament, the two chief bowlers in the winning Cricket Team were Muhammadans; four of the winning Football Eleven belonged to the same community; two of the three prizes for Gymnastics were won by Muhammadans; and seven of the fourteen prizes for Athletics.

Special encouragement of Muhammadan education.

190. Special scholarships, called Jubilee Scholarships, for the encouragement of Muhammadan education, were founded by the Punjab Government in 1887, Municipal and Local Boards being at the same time empowered to provide such scholarships also from Local Funds; and, at the end of the past year, 264 of these scholarships were current, 20 in Colleges, and 244 in Schools, compared with 265 last year. Special concessions are also allowed to Muhammadan scholars in the matter of free and half-rate fees; and the Inspecting Officers are unanimously of opinion that both measures are still required in the public interests, and that they have proved, and are still proving, a great boon to the community. In the Dera Isma'íl Khán District, a few stipends are still given from District Funds to Wazírí boys to induce them to attend school. The schools for the special benefit of Muhammadans remain very much as last year; but the following facts, taken from the Inspectors' reports, appear worthy of notice. In the Delhi Circle, the Anglo-Arabic High School maintained at Delhi from the Itmád-ud-Daula Fund, continues to prosper. At the end of the past year it had 382 scholars, all but 4 of whom were Muhammadans; and the Inspector expresses the view that the boys turned out are not only well instructed "but well behaved also." The Committee have been asked to reconsider the question of introducing religious instruction. The Shurfá-i-Hind High School, also in Delhi, intended originally for the poor descendants of the Mughlia royal family, has become a mixed school, with only 77 Muhammadans out of a total of 114. It is doing only moderately. There are also several Primary Schools meant specially for Muhammadans, in Delhi, and at Karnál, Umballa, and Jhajjar, in which both religious and secular instruction are imparted. In the Jullundur Circle, the Islámiya High School at Ludhiána, formerly called the Haqqání School, the Islámiya High School at Ferozepore, and the Indigenous School at Dakoha in the Jullundur District, continue to supply a felt want. In the Lahore Circle, the chief institutions for the special benefit of Muhammadans continue to be the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám College, High School, and Branches for both boys and girls, in Lahore, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School, with a Branch School, at Amritsar, the Islámiya High School at Gujránwála, and the Ta'lím-ul-Islám School at Qádián. Besides these, a small school has been started at Emináb'ád; a Diamond Jubilee Middle School has been opened in Lahore; Nawáb Fateh 'Alí Khán has established a school at 'Alí Razábád; and the Islámiya Middle School at Qasúr has been reduced in grade. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, the special schools of this class are the Islámiya High Schools at Rawálpindi and Peshá-war, the Islámiya Middle School at Gujrát, the Islámiya Primary School at Abbottabad, and an Aided Indigenous School at Jalálpur Jattán. In the Deraját Circle, there are three special schools of the

same class for boys,—at Mooltan, Dera Isma'íl Khán, and Bannú, and three for girls,—at Leiah, Karor, and Kot Addú. The desire for instruction among Muhammadans is much on the increase; and the various Anjumans are doing a most commendable work in furthering the cause of education among their co-religionists. But, as I ventured to remark last year, with special reference to collegiate education, there is the danger to be guarded against of offering a good thing too cheap.

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CHAPTER XI.

Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &c.

Aitchison College.

191. The special provision for the education of Native Chiefs and Gentry in the Punjab consists of the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore, the object of which is to afford, as far as consistent with the circumstances, a healthful and gentlemanly training, on the lines of an English Public School. The institution is presided over, on its administrative side, by Colonel Sir B. Bromhead, C. B., the Governor, and, on its instructional side, by Mr. J. C. Godley, B.A., the Principal, assisted by Mr. A. McR. Ogden, M.A., who is in special charge of the Boarding Houses, and a competent staff of Native Masters.

Number of boys.

192. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 67, or the same as in the previous year. Of these, 5 attended the Lahore Government College,—two in the Fourth Class, two in the Second Class, and one in the First Class; 13 belonged to the High Department, 23 to the Middle, and 26 to the Primary. The boys, when they have once well joined, seem to stay, in most cases, for the full course of training; and, in this view, the gradually increasing number in the Primary Department must be deemed a hopeful circumstance. It is also highly satisfactory that the number of superior rank in attendance has never been higher than it is at present. The usual difficulty appears to have been experienced in getting the boys to rejoin punctually after the Summer Vacation; and this difficulty will, I believe, continue to be felt, until the College finds itself in a position to close its doors from a given day.

Reported condition of the College.

193. The report of the Inspector of Schools on the instructional state of the classes is again very favourable. The defects noticed are few, especially in the Primary Classes; and the work throughout is generally commended. In the Upper Primary Examination, all the candidates, seven in number, passed; in the Middle School Examination, only 2 out of 5 passed; and in the Entrance Examination, 4 out of 5 passed. The behaviour of the boys is said to have been excellent; athletic and manly games are fully provided for; and the organization and equipment are highly efficient. The Inspector sums up his impressions in these words:—"It will thus be seen that the general state of the College is very satisfactory; the rooms are in excellent order; the Boarding Houses are properly supervised; school games are well organized, and the European members of the staff regularly take part in them; drill and gymnastics are fair; the results of the examinations are very creditable; the discipline is excellent; and, while here and there weak points in the work may be detected, the instructional state of the classes is, on the whole, decidedly good." The question of differentiating the studies pursued in this institution from those followed in the ordinary schools is still under the consideration of the Managing Committee. All the rooms in the Boarding Houses are full; but a special house for the young Náwab of Baháwalpur will soon be ready; and this will give sufficient relief, at least for the present.

Education amongst gentlemen of rank.

194. From the returns furnished by the different Inspectors, it appears that the desire for education amongst those of family rank has become quite general. In the Delhi Circle, 122 are returned as of this class, compared with only 27 last year;

and there is probably as much error in the former number as there was in the latter. But, taking the number now given, or 122, six of these attend the Aitchison College, one is reading in a Lucknow College, 94 attend the ordinary schools, 17 are being educated privately, and of 4 no definite information is given. In the Jullundur Circle, owing to a stricter interpretation of the expression "gentlemen of rank," the return has fallen from 222 last year to 132 only, of whom 11 attend the Aitchison College, 99 read in the ordinary schools, 2 attend the schools of a Native State, 15 are under private tuition, and 5, belonging to the Kángra District, receive no education. In the Lahore Circle, also because of a stricter scrutiny of the list, the number returned has fallen to 76, of whom 11 attend the Aitchison College, 1 the Government College, 2 the Medical College, 59 the ordinary schools, and 3 private schools. The Ráwalpindi Circle returns as many as 214 of this class, of whom 3 attend the Aitchison College, 202 are educated at the ordinary public schools, and 9 are under private tuition. In the Deraját Circle, out of 121 of family rank, 1 attends the Lahore Mission College, 108 attend the ordinary schools, 7 are at private institutions, 3 are being educated privately, and 2 of tender age receive no instruction. Out of a total of 665 boys returned as of this class, only 7, of whom 2 are very young, receive no education, and 4 others are not accounted for; and it is evidence of the increasing value attached to sound training that as many as 600, or 90 per cent. of the whole, attend one kind or another of the public institutions, whilst only 54 are being more or less privately educated. Only 31, or less than 5 per cent. of the whole, attend the Aitchison College; and, as this is the only institution in the Province specially suited to the class, it is to be regretted that more general advantage is not yet taken of it. In reviewing the report of last year, the Punjab Government approved of the suggestion that a limit should be fixed to the expenses of each class of boy, so as to bring the College within the means of families of distinction but now in reduced circumstances; and I am hopeful that the Managing Committee will see their way to some useful action in this direction.

Chapter XII. 195.

Private Schools.

CHAPTER XII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The kinds of schools included.

195. According to the standing definition, schools which do not conform to any of the public standards of instruction, and which do not present scholars at the ordinary examinations, are classed as *Private Schools*. These are chiefly Indigenous Schools, adhering to the traditional methods of the country, and are either Advanced Schools, teaching one of the Oriental Classical Languages, or Elementary Schools, including Mahájaní Schools for instruction in the Native Method of Accounts, Vernacular Schools, in which instruction is mostly confined to one of the current languages, and Schools teaching religious books chiefly by rote. The Private Schools returned as "Other Schools" in the tables are mainly a new growth, to meet the needs of the lower classes of the people, and follow the simple standards of instruction laid down for Indigenous Schools claiming grants.

Number of schools and scholars.

196. The table below gives the number of Private Schools of different kinds for Native children in the Province, and the number of scholars attending them, for the last two years. The return of Private Schools for European children is given in Chapter IX.

	Number of Schools.				Number of Scholars.			
	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Advanced Schools.								
Arabic and Persian Schools ...	306	345	...	39	4,533	4,925	...	392
Sanskrit Schools	112	104	8	...	1,665	1,762	...	97
Elementary Schools.								
Mahájaní Schools	273	264	9	...	10,205	10,584	...	379
Vernacular Schools — For Boys ...	799	851	...	52	13,289	13,798	...	509
Vernacular Schools — For Girls ...	54	56	...	2	1,556	1,496	60	...
Schools teaching Religious Books by rote. — For Boys ...	2,807	2,962	...	155	37,148	39,896	...	2,748
Schools teaching Religious Books by rote. — For Girls ...	408	433	...	25	5,806	5,658	148	...
Other Schools — For Boys ...	22	30	...	8	333	336	...	3
Other Schools — For Girls ...	15	19	...	4	876	992	...	116
Total ... — For Boys ...	4,319	4,556	...	237	67,173	71,301	...	4,128
Total ... — For Girls ...	477	508	...	31	8,238	8,146	92	...
Grand Total for Boys and Girls...	4,796	5,064	...	268	75,411	79,447	...	4,036

Analysis of figures.

197. There is a fall of 268 in the number of schools, and of 4,036 in the number of scholars. The decline was exclusively in the Delhi and Ráwalpindi Circles, notably the latter, and is attributed mainly to the prevailing scarcity. The Lahore Circle returns 5 fewer schools, but 65 more scholars. Only the Sanskrit and Mahájaní Schools return an increased number of institutions.

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Private Schools.

but all kinds of schools suffered in attendance except the Vernacular and Rote Schools for girls; and it is somewhat curious that, whilst the schools for girls decreased in full proportion to the schools for boys, the fall in scholars was wholly confined to the latter. It is also worthy of notice that 67 per cent. of the decrease in schools and 64 per cent. of the fall in scholars were in the Rote Schools. The total number of Private Schools now returned is 4,796, with 75,411 scholars. Of these, 4,319 schools, with 67,173 scholars, are for boys, and 477 schools, with 8,238 scholars, for girls. The proportion of girls to boys in this class of schools remains about 12 per cent., compared with 7·5 per cent. only in the Public Schools. Making due allowance for the bad times, it has to be admitted that indigenous education is distinctly on the wane; and this, as has been observed before, is most likely due to a growing preference for the Public Schools. The degree of the decline cannot yet be accurately estimated, chiefly because full reliance cannot be placed on the manner in which the statistics are collected. But measures are being adopted to secure more care in this; and District Inspectors are now required to test the correctness of the returns in a number of cases every year.

Measures for the improvement of these schools.

198. With a view to improving the character of the instruction given in Private Schools, grants-in-aid are offered to these on the simple condition that the scholars are "taught to read a printed book and to write." Grants are also made available for an elementary knowledge of Arithmetic and Geography. It is also a regulation in the Province, that all Government officers, members of Local Boards, and village officials should interest themselves in Private Schools, and bring to notice any schools likely to be deserving of aid; and it is specially laid down that District Inspectors shall visit and encourage all schools of this class that may seem capable of improvement, and explain to the Managers and Teachers the advantages that are offered to them under the Grant-in-Aid Rules. It may confidently be said that there is no want of readiness to help these schools in any of the quarters named; and the result of this, up to the present, has been that the considerable number of Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants, which were specially noticed in Chapter V, has been added to the returns of useful Public Schools. It is the Vernacular and "Other Schools" that mostly lend themselves to improvement; but, even in the case of these, especially the former, the teachers are singularly incompetent, being, as a rule, only able to read; and the prospect of a further substantial addition from this source to the grant-in-aid list is, I am assured, not at all hopeful.

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Education in Native States.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.

Statistical table.

199. The following table gives a summary of the educational statistics of Native States in the Punjab for the past year:—

		Patiála.	Bahâwalpur.	Kapúrthala.	Jind.	Nábha.	Faridkot.	Maler Kotla.	Total.
Arts Colleges		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Secondary Schools. Public	Anglo-Vernacular	13	8	3	4	3	1	2	34
	Vernacular ...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	9
Primary Public Schools		87	34	28	11	10	...	4	174
Special Schools		...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scholars in Arts Colleges		66	22	24	...	...	...	...	112
Scholars in Secondary Public Schools ...	Anglo-Vernacular	2,510	1,035	1,082	568	283	202	236	5,916
	Vernacular ...	535	...	259	...	...	...	...	794
Scholars in Primary Public Schools ...		3,643	1,137	1,164	317	387	...	84	6,732
Scholars in Special Schools		...	168	...	...	...	...	...	168
Indigenous Schools ...	Advanced ...	45	95	...	...	...	1	5	146
	Elementary ...	167	200	148	16	17	9	25	582
Indigenous Scholars...	Advanced ...	421	801	...	...	...	16	57	1,295
	Elementary ...	2,587	2,640	1,818	318	300	165	604	8,432
Scholars in all Colleges and Schools ...		9,762	5,803	4,347	1,203	970	383	981	23,449
Scholars learning English		1,383	751	600	305	242	105	117	3,503
Number of boys on the rolls		9,296	5,231	4,251	1,189	945	367	867	22,146
Number of girls on the rolls		466	572	96	14	25	16	114	1,303
Total male population ...		871,467	355,153	163,373	155,948	155,825	63,909	40,746	1,806,421
Males per scholar in Public Colleges and Schools.		129	150	64	176	232	316	127	131
Males per scholar in all Schools		89	61	37	129	160	167	41	77

Number of institutions and scholars.

200. Three Arts Colleges are returned as in the previous year—at Patiála, Bahâwalpur, and Kapúrthala, with an aggregate of 112 students, compared with 155 the year before. The decline in students is due to the abolition of the Oriental Department of the Patiála College. Of the Public Schools returned, 43 are Secondary Schools—34 Anglo-Vernacular and 9 Vernacular, with 6,710 scholars; 174 are Primary Schools, with 6,732 scholars; and 8 are Special Schools, with 168 scholars; in all, 225 Public Schools, with 13,610 scholars, compared with the same number of schools, and 12,959 scholars in the previous year. The Private Schools are returned as 728 in number, with 9,727 scholars, against 631 schools and 7,322 scholars the year before. In both Public and Private Institutions, the number now under instruction is 23,449, of whom 1,303 are girls, compared with 20,436 scholars, and 1,012 girls in the previous year. In every class of institution except the Colleges, there

was an advance, which is rather remarkable, considering the nature of the times, and the opposite result generally in British territory.

201. The statement below gives the results of the University Examinations for the past year for all the States which contributed candidates :—

		Patiála.	Baháwalpur.	Kapúrthala.	Jínd.	Nábha.	Faridkot.	Maler Kotla.	Jammú.	Chamba.	Náhan.	Kalsia.	Bilaspur.	Punch.	Total.
Bachelor of Arts.	Candidates	9	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Passes ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intermediate (Arts).	Candidates	14	12	14	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	43
	Passes ...	9	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17
Entrance (Arts).	Candidates	50	17	54	12	9	...	5	46	...	8	...	...	...	201
	Passes ...	14	9	30	4	..	...	3	23	...	4	...	...	...	87
Entrance (Science).	Candidates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Passes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Entrance (Oriental).	Candidates	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Passes ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination.	Candidates	108	63	72	40	25	5	19	109	9	13	4	...	4	471
	Passes ...	44	18	25	18	7	2	5	43	1	2	3	...	4	172
Vernacular Middle School Examination.	Candidates	26	...	59	2	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	2	...	128
	Passes ...	14	...	42	2	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	2	...	87

In the B. A. Examination, out of 15 candidates, only 1 from the Kapúrthala College passed, compared with 3 out of 8 in the previous year, which points to something seriously defective. In the Intermediate Examination, 17 passed out of 43, or 39 per cent., against 20 out of 47 the year before ; in the Entrance Examination, 87 passed out of 201, or 43 per cent., on the Arts side, against 61 out of 162, and 3 out of 4 on the Oriental side, against 1 out of 4 ; and in the Middle School Examination, 172 out of 471 passed on the Anglo-Vernacular side, compared with 242 out of 432, and 87 out of 128 on the Vernacular side, compared with 86 out of 124. In the examinations above the Entrance, only 31 per cent. of the candidates passed ; in all the other examinations, 43 per cent. passed; and these comparatively low results are attributable, in some degree, to the causes which affected the results for both Schools and Colleges in British territory.

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Discipline and Moral Training.

CHAPTER XIV.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Conduct and discipline.

202. The reports for the year on conduct and discipline are again favourable; in the Colleges highly so, and without exception; and in the Schools generally so, the instances to the contrary being an occasional wandering eye seeking for help during an examination, a few breaches of the Inter-School Rules, and some acts of deception on the part of inferior teachers. But these defects are becoming rarer every year. The Delhi Inspector notices marked improvement in many schools in order and behaviour, and remarks: "It is in schools taught by trained teachers that the improvements noted are chiefly observable; and as there are now over 700 of these employed in this Circle, the improvements are more or less general." He reports, however, a deplorable instance of copying at the Junior Vernacular Examination for teachers' certificates, which had to be summarily dealt with. The Lahore Inspector observes: "On the whole I am able to report that, in the schools of this Circle, discipline and organization are slowly improving. Laxity in calling the roll at the proper time and in marking the attendance, as well as a weakness in the monitorial system, are among the chief shortcomings to be noticed." In the central Circle of the Province, he is able to point to many schools of superior moral tone; and of the Amritsar District, which takes the lead in most educational matters, he says: "The conduct of the boys, their behaviour, and dress were quite satisfactory, and the discipline and moral tone of all the schools was good." The Ráwalpindi Inspector, after stating that conduct and discipline, though still far from perfect, are generally satisfactory, adds: "There can be no doubt that, in these respects, the schools are perceptibly, though slowly, improving; and the increased attention which the subject has received of late is producing the desired effect." In the other two Circles, the record is also of slow, but appreciable, advance; and this, with the generally favourable impressions already noticed, may be held to be gratifying, as well as hopeful. Cases of want of harmony among the teachers still exist here and there, owing to defective control on the part of the Managing Boards; and surprise visits to Village Schools not unfrequently find these unprepared, mainly because of a want of strict adhesion to the periods prescribed for instruction; but, in these respects too, a change for the better is gradually becoming manifest.

Moral training.

203. As observed in every annual report, the matter of moral training receives very particular attention in this Province. In the Colleges, the character and example of the Professors, and increasing contact with them, especially in the play-ground, is having an excellent effect. The Punjab University, in the selection of its readings, keeps the object of wholesome influence in view, at least, to a certain degree; frequently lectures having a moral bearing are delivered to the students, as recommended by the Education Commission; and the general view of the Colleges is that the attitude of mind, character, and habits of the students are, in most cases, quite satisfactory. In the schools, especially by the emphasis put upon the matter by Inspecting Officers, the importance of rightly influencing the scholars has been brought home to the minds of even the humblest teachers; and, as one Inspector remarks, the number of teachers whose

modes of life are silently producing good and lasting impressions on the minds of their pupils is on the increase. They all know what is expected of them in this respect, although many of them still come short of being object lessons in strictly right conduct. But, as observed by another Inspector, "the majority of teachers set a good example to their pupils, and endeavour to carry out in their own lives the truths they have sought to enforce in the moral lessons." The Mission and other schools, which add religious to moral and secular instruction, exercise a great influence in bringing about a right attitude in the school-boy; and the importance of this, in the direction of moral culture, is immense. The reading books used in the schools, both Vernacular and English, are also, in a not inconsiderable measure, framed for this end. They are interspersed with lessons furnishing suitable ideals, and calculated to inculcate the common as well as the rarer virtues; and the Inspectors are generally agreed that appropriate use is made of these lessons. "I am glad to say," the Delhi Inspector observes, "that teachers, as a rule, make good use of this means of training. In the High Department, in addition to this incidental teaching, definite moral instruction is given by means of the Moral Reader. The teaching is concrete, positive, and applicable to every day school work. Whether the lessons thus taught are at once applied depends on the teacher's sense of duty; and whether the teaching is effective depends on the teacher's own example. With trained teachers, the lessons are generally both enforced and applied." The recital of poetical pieces, which now receives much care in the schools, is another useful instrument in uplifting the moral standard of the pupils; and a recent proposal to make a beginning to class singing, with the same object in view, is being rather favourably received. Just before the beginning of last year, I had occasion to issue a circular letter on the matter of moral training in the schools, reaffirming the extreme importance of the subject, and calling upon Inspecting Officers to see that it receives, especially in Primary Schools, the attention it deserves; and I have been glad to learn that the warning has had a beneficial effect, chiefly, as suggested, in bringing the teachers oftener together for the discussion of matters bearing on the welfare of their schools. In most Districts, Teachers' Associations have been formed, at which papers on professional topics are read and discussed; Students' Clubs have also been organized, in which, under the supervision of the Head Masters, short essays are read, poems on moral and religious subjects are recited, and the dramatic pieces contained in the reading books are acted in school-boy fashion; and good results are looked for from these agencies. In the Delhi Circle, the teachers are said to have paid more attention to their appearance and manners; the school premises have been kept in better order; respectful behaviour in the school-room has been insisted on; and becoming conduct in the play-ground has generally been secured by the presence of one or more of the masters. On the whole, it may be said that, if the schools are not yet all they might be in the matter of moral up-lifting, it is not because of the want of earnest endeavour to make them so.

Measures adopted in behalf of discipline.

204. Various measures for the maintenance of discipline are definitely laid down in the Punjab Education Code. These are chiefly rules for the internal management of the different classes of institutions, including the periods and hours for instruction, attendance and roll-call, examinations, promotion, leave, punishments, and the like; the appointment of class monitors, the maintenance of Good Conduct Registers, and the observing of the Inter-School Rules; and the practical working

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of these rules is closely scrutinized by Inspecting Officers. In the worst schools, there is still reason to believe that the attendance registers are not always reliable, and that unpunctuality and irregularity exist to a certain extent; but the rules in this behalf, as well as regards punishments for breaches of discipline, are, even in this class of school, being more and more strictly enforced. In schools generally, it is the opinion of most of the Inspectors that the Code regulations are, on the whole, well observed; and the annual increasing supply of trained teachers is a favourable factor in all matters of discipline. The monitorial system, though still weak in some Districts, is rapidly improving; and the efficiency with which, in many schools, even the primary class monitors perform their duties, including the drilling of their class, is quite surprising. Good Conduct Registers are carefully kept in most High Schools; they are written up with great care; and they are believed to have a wholesome effect on the scholars. The Inter-School Rules are now very generally observed in all classes of schools; but the practice of withholding Leaving Certificates on the smallest pretence, which is still somewhat prevalent, shows that the spirit of those rules has not yet been fully imbibed. The discretion given to Inspecting Officers to decline to visit a school which disregards the Inter-School Rules has had a salutary influence on Unaided Schools. Since the Infant and Lower Primary Examinations were discontinued, Assistant Inspectors have more time to look into matters of method and discipline; and the advantage of this to the schools is beginning to be seen. The recent regulation, which makes part of the grants formerly given for mere attendance depend on an approved standard of organization and discipline, has also had a beneficial effect. The admission of private candidates to the University Examinations, as well as the scholars of institutions not well conducted and which recognise no rules, continues to have a harmful effect on discipline; but a proposal to overhaul the rules for the recognition of schools and colleges has recently been before the Faculty of Arts, from which I anticipate further restrictions in the directions required.

Boarding Houses.

205. The advantage, moral and otherwise, of a system of well-regulated Boarding Houses has long been recognised in this Province; and, from General Table VIII B, appended to this report, it will be seen that there were 275 of these institutions for Natives at the end of the year, with 8,431 inmates, compared with 265 and 7,393, respectively, in the previous year. Of the present Boarding Houses, 265 are for males, with 7,879 in residence, and 10 for females, with 552 in residence. The College Boarding Houses, and those attached to the Training Institutions, are all highly approved, being commodious, well organized, and effectively managed. As to School Boarding Houses, the object has been to provide one, as far as possible, for every conveniently situated Secondary School, so as to bring the means of a more than mere elementary education within the reach of all who may desire this; and regarding these each Circle will speak for itself.

In the Delhi Circle, Boarding Houses are attached to every Board Secondary School except one, which was but recently opened, and to most of the Aided Secondary Schools. In all but a few of these, chiefly in the Delhi and Hissár Districts, the accommodation is sufficient; and they are, as a rule, adequately furnished, and well managed. As compared with last year, the number of these institutions has increased by two, and the number of boarders by fifty.

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In the Jullundur Circle, all the Board Secondary Schools but two, and about one-half of the Aided and Unaided Secondary Schools, have Boarding Houses attached to them. Two Primary Schools in the Kángra District have also Boarding Houses; and, compared with the previous year, there is an increase of one Boarding House and of 160 boarders. The accommodation is deficient in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts, and to a less degree in the Ludhiána District; the provision of furniture is generally sufficient, except in the Hoshiárpur District; and the internal management is satisfactory. The boarders, the Inspector says, are the back-bone of the schools. "Living under the same roof, and under the eye of the same superintendent, they learn lessons of obedience, regard for others, and self-control." The Boarding House in connection with the Aided High School for Christian boys at Ludhiána remains the best in the Circle.

In the Lahore Circle, three of the Districts are well supplied with Boarding Houses, but the remaining three Districts, namely, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, and Montgomery, are not so, the last being the most deficient. There are, however, seven more Boarding Houses than last year, and 65 more boarders. The accommodation and equipment leave, in many cases, a good deal to be desired; but otherwise the arrangements are, on the whole, approved. "The management of these houses," says the Inspector, "is generally satisfactory, and I am glad to say that it is improving. The good effects of the system are quite visible. The boarders are generally among the best boys in the schools both in work and character; and they always distinguish themselves in the play-grounds." The schools for Christian boys and girls still keep the lead in the matter of Boarding Houses.

In the Ráwalpindi Circle, with a few exceptions in the Pesháwar, Sháhpur, Jhelum, and Ráwalpindi Districts, all the Secondary Schools have Boarding Houses attached to them. The accommodation is not always suitable, especially in the Ráwalpindi District; the supply of furniture, simple though the requirements are, is often deficient; and a good deal remains to be done to place the Boarding House system, in this Circle, on a sound footing. Some improvement is gradually taking place; and three new houses were opened during the past year. The Inspector corroborates the general view that, where satisfactory arrangements exist, "the influence of a Boarding House on the character and manners of its inmates is very marked."

In the Deraját Circle, all the Board Secondary Schools are supplied with Boarding Houses, as well as most of the Aided Schools. The number of boarders rose by 128 during the year. The accommodation and equipment are said to be frequently deficient, which needs looking to; but the management is generally satisfactory.

Physical training.

206. The matter of physical training is one in which great strides have been made in this Province during recent years; and the reports for the past year are evidence of further progress. In all the Colleges, Cricket, Football, and Tennis are popular; Gymnastics are practised pretty generally in several institutions; and systematic Athletics are coming into vogue. Some of the Colleges have their own Annual Sports, which have a good effect in several directions; and, as observed last year, the University Sports Tournament has become an annual event of great interest and importance. The last tournament was held just before the Christmas short vacation; nine Colleges took part in some or all of the competitions; and the performances were adjudged to be generally creditable. The Government College won the

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Gymnastic and Athletic trophies ; the Forman Christian College the Football trophy ; and the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College the Cricket trophy. In most of the Secondary Schools, Cricket is played with much keenness; in many of the larger schools, Football is coming into favour; and in all Board Secondary Schools, Drill and Gymnastics are also regularly taught. For Primary Schools, the course of physical training consists chiefly of Drill and Games, mostly Native games ; and the degree of proficiency that is being gradually attained is encouraging. More instructors have been supplied; the prescribed courses are now more nearly completed than formerly ; and it may be said that, even in the smallest schools, this branch of instruction is not neglected. There is still a more general want of playground in connection with Village Schools than might have been expected ; the training of monitors is not yet so advanced as is needed ; the appliances are occasionally deficient ; and more precision both in Drill and Gymnastics is required. But it is the opinion of the Inspectors that, on the whole, a gratifying degree of progress has been reached. The friendly rivalry of matches between different institutions is having an excellent effect. In all but a few Districts, an annual tournament is held; and, except in the Jullundur Circle, the Circle tournament has become a highly popular institution. In the Delhi Circle, the Maconachie Shield was again won by the Karnál District. In the Lahore Circle, the Cricket Belt remained in the hands of the Central Model School ; and the Athletic Shield, competed for last year for the first time, was carried off by the Aitchison College for young Chiefs. The Cricket Belt, in the Ráwalpindi Circle, was again won by the Municipal Board School, Pesháwar; and, in the Derájat Circle, the Athletic Shield was carried off by the Dera Isma'íl Khán Mission School, and the Cricket Belt, by the Mooltan Municipal Board School. As to the influence of all that is being done for physical training, there is but one opinion expressed, namely, that it continues to be eminently wholesome.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Kinds of Conferences and their objects.

207. It is laid down in the Punjab Education Code that, with a view to the full discussion of important educational matters, a General and a Departmental Educational Conference shall be held annually at Lahore. The General Conference, as to its members, consists of the senior officers of the Educational Department and representatives of all educational movements, and has laid before it all important questions affecting the general welfare of education in the Province. The Departmental Conference is composed exclusively of departmental officers, and confines its attention to matters connected with the arrangements and working of the Department. Since 1893, because of the lack of important matters for discussion, the Conferences have been held biennially only.

General Conference.

208. In accordance with the regulation above referred to, the twelfth meeting of the General Conference was held at Lahore in April last, when 38, out of the 40 members invited, attended. The following matters were considered:—

I.—Should the amount of Urdú Reading, Arithmetic, and Geography, in the Upper Primary Classes, be curtailed so as to leave more time for Object and Elementary Science teaching, and for Practical Mensuration and Agriculture?

II.—Should the Native Method of Accounts be made a subject of instruction in all Primary Schools?

III.—Should Persian be excluded from the Primary School Course?

IV.—The desirability of starting School Gardens in connection with Village Primary Schools.

V.—A proposal to modify Article 154 of the Punjab Education Code, so as to render the holders of Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificates of the Second Grade qualified to be Assistant Teachers in a Middle Department.

VI.—Should a school receiving grants under Chapter III of the Education Code receive extra grants for Industrial Subjects?

VII.—The question of the continued maintenance of the Zamíndári Schools, in connection with the simplification of the courses of instruction for the ordinary Primary Schools.

Resolution of Government on the proceedings of the Conference.

The decisions of the Conference were, with a few exceptions, approved by the Punjab Government; and a Resolution has been published embodying those decisions, and conveying the thanks of the Government to the members of the Conference for the full and careful attention given to the subjects laid before them, and for the useful results of their deliberations.

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Departmental Conference.

209. The Departmental Conference met immediately after the General Conference. The matters considered concerned the difficulty of securing and retaining the full number of stipendiaries in Normal Schools, the measures necessary to check the teachers of Board Schools from taking long leave for insufficient reasons, and the introduction of Agriculture into the Scheme of Studies for departmental Middle School classes. The recommendations of the Conference were all accepted; and a Circular has been issued notifying the decisions of Government to all concerned.

CHAPTER XVI.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Agencies.

210. The agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps, and other appliances required by the Department remain as heretofore, namely, the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The Text-Book Committee, which is composed of members nominated partly by Government and partly by the Punjab University, on the motion of the Educational Department, decides on the books and appliances required, and arranges for their preparation; the Translating Staff translates, revises, or corrects the books, &c., as may be necessary; and the Mufid-i-'Am Press, which has a contract with the Committee for this work, prints the books, &c., when finally approved, and distributes them, on terms laid down in the contract, to the schools.

Report of the Text-Book Committee.

211. The report on the operations of the Text-Book Committee for the past year, with statements showing the text-books, &c., completed or in course of preparation during the year, the books of various kinds considered and approved, the books recommended for School Libraries, and the additions made to the Committee's Library of Reference and Museum, is given in Appendix K to this report.

Work done by the Committee.

212. The General Committee met six times during the year, and the Sub-Committees twenty-eight times; and, as usual, the work done was both considerable in amount and very good in kind. As regards text-books, the chief matters that engaged the Committee's attention were: the revision of the Upper Primary Urdú Readers, mainly to reduce their length without materially altering their plan; the revision of the Translation Exercises for the Secondary Classes; the revision of a large number of District Geographies, so as to improve them, as well as introduce necessary changes; the revision of the Urdú Edition of the History of India, so as to bring it up to date; the preparation of an elementary Kindergarten Manual; and the bringing out of an expunged edition of the 'Sikhan de ráj dí Vithya,' to meet the wishes of the Gurú Singh Sabhas. As to maps in the Vernacular, new lines were laid down for the production of these; and revised and simplified editions of the maps of the Punjab, India, and the two Hemispheres, so as to meet the exact requirements of the schools, were arranged for. A further list of books suited to young readers was recommended for School Libraries; and 259 books and 8 charts were added to the Reference Library of the Committee, which is said to be pretty widely used by teachers from out-stations as well as of Lahore.

Encouragement of literature.

213. In addition to special school-book work, the Committee considered and disposed of 270 books of various kinds submitted for patronage. Of these, 133 were approved for one or other of the Committee's objects, 20 of which were Vernacular books. Out of the Government assignment of Rs. 1,500 for the supply of useful books to schools, only Rs. 843-1-0 was utilised; but the Committee spent Rs. 1,128-8-3 from its own funds on the same object. In connection with the scheme of publishing in Urdú a series of useful and interesting works, with the object

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of supplying the present great want, the Committee decided on three further books, and arranged for the translation of Mrs. E. M. Hendley's 'Personal and Domestic Hygiene.' As the issue of this series has begun, the form and finish of the books was fixed during the year; and they are to be brought out under the title of the 'Punjab Literary Series.'

Changes in the regulations.

214. During the past year, the Government of India issued an important Resolution on the constitution and powers of Text-Book Committees, and the selection of text-books; and, in accordance with this Resolution, various changes have been made in the regulations concerned. In the first place, the strength of the Committee has been limited to twenty members, at the most, in addition to the President; and it has been laid down that there should be a nearly equal proportion between the official and non-official members, and that the different classes of the community should, as far as possible, be represented on the Committee. The size of the Sub-Committees has been reduced to ordinarily five members in addition to the President; and it has been provided in the case of Vernacular Sub-Committees, that, in the absence of the Director of Public Instruction, an Inspector of Schools should, if present, preside. In the next place, although this has always been understood and acted upon in this Province, it has now been definitely ruled that the Text-Book Committee does not prescribe, but only *recommends*, text-books, the power to prescribe text-books resting with Government in the Educational Department. It has also been prescribed that, contrary to the previous practice, the text-books used in Aided Schools must be approved by Government; and the right is assumed by Government to prescribe a text-book on a particular subject for use in these Schools. The text-books used in Government and Board Schools have always been limited to those definitely prescribed. As regards the books used in Unaided Schools, the authority of Government does not extend to the prescribing of these; but it has been ruled that the scholars of schools in which text-books disapproved by Government are used are neither eligible for admission to the examinations of the Educational Department nor for any scholarship paid from public funds. In connection with the examinations of the Punjab University, the Syndicate has decided to recommend to the Senate the adoption of the same rule. It has also been provided that, in the case of text-books submitted for patronage, the Director of Public Instruction should first decide whether the opinion of the Committee is required. In consequence of the above changes in the rules, a list of approved books for all schools has now to be maintained; and it has been decided that this list shall be published, for general information, at least twice a year in the *Punjab Government Gazette*. To give to the Committee full power to deal with unauthorised editions of the departmental text-books, the copyright in all such books was assigned to the Committee during the past year, under a duly executed agreement; and rules have been framed regulating this new right of the Committee under the agreement, and providing for the reversion of the copyright to Government, in the event of the Committee being at any time dissolved.

Public usefulness of the Committee.

215. The usefulness of the Committee to the cause of education continues to be very great indeed; and the warm acknowledgments of the Department are again due to the members for the time and attention given so ungrudgingly to the work. Mr. H. T. Knowlton continued in the office of Secretary throughout the year, and discharged the duties with complete

efficiency. He was re-elected in November last for a further period of two years.

Chapter XVI, 216.

Preparation and Distribution of Text-books.

216. As explained in previous reports, the Translating Staff consists of the First and Second Assistant Masters of the Central Training College, who, in addition to teaching, have to give a portion of their time to work connected with the preparation of text-books. During the past year, besides reviewing 20 books for the Text-Book Committee, they translated Mrs. Hendley's book on Hygiene, compiled an elementary Kindergarten Manual, prepared several School Charts, and translated all the Circulars of the Department applicable to Vernacular Schools.

Work done by the Translating Staff.

217. The work of the Contractors, both as regards the printing and the distribution of text-books, continues to be done in an entirely satisfactory manner, with a marked improvement in the quality of the Vernacular maps. During the year, the number of new books or editions published was 66, with an aggregate of 1,031,645 copies. The tendency to bring out large editions in lithography has its drawbacks; and this matter merits the attention of the Text-Book Committee.

Work of the Contractors.

218. The report of the Registrar, Education Department, on the quality of the text-books as regards paper and printing, and the sale of Government books in the hands of the Contractors, is given as Appendix L. From this report it appears that no sales of the Secretariat books were effected during the year, and that, as no more books were supplied, the value of the books in the Contractors' hands remains as at the end of the previous year.

Report of the Registrar, Education Department.

219. The arrangement with the Mufid-i-'Am Press secures to the Text-Book Committee 10 per cent. of the price of all books published; and it is on account of this that the Committee has the means to carry out its various objects. The whole income for the past year amounted to Rs. 12,849-12-6; and, as the total expenditure was Rs. 11,075-10-11, there was a saving on the year's transactions of Rs. 1,774-1-7. This saving, together with the balance in favour of the Committee when the year's accounts were opened, gives a credit balance at the close of the year of Rs. 13,382-10-6.

Means at the Text-Book Committee's disposal.

J. SIME,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Staff.

The staff of the College on the 31st March, 1900, was as below :—

(1). S. Robson, Esquire, M.A., Principal and Professor of English ;

(2). P. S. Allen, Esquire, M.A., Professor of History ;

(3). T. W. Arnold, Esquire, B.A., Professor of Philosophy ;

(4). A. S. Hemmy, Esquire, B.A., B. Sc., Professor of Science ;

(5). Rái Bahádur S. B. Mukarjí, M.A., B.L., Professor of Mathematics ;

(6). Mr. Golak Náth, Chattarjí, B.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics ;

(7). Lála Ruchi Rám, M.A., Assistant Professor of Science ;

(8). Lála Jíya Rám, M.A., Assistant Professor of Philosophy ;

2. There was no change in the staff during the year.

Number and distribution of students.

3. The following statement gives the number and distribution of students in the College on the 31st March, 1900, and compares the figures with those of the corresponding period in 1898-99 :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year ...	38	52	...	14 (c)
	Second Year ...	60	62	...	2 (b)
B. A. Class ...	Third Year ...	34	45	...	11 (c)
	Fourth Year ...	61	63	...	2 (a)
M. A. Class		17	16	1	...
	Total ...	210	238	...	28

(a) The decrease is due to the fact that, in accordance with the new rules, five students who did nothing in the Third Year Class, and failed in all subjects in the annual examination, were refused promotion to the Fourth Year Class, and left the College.

(b) The decrease is due to the fact that five students, who were refused promotion to the Second Year Class, and one who was offered provisional promotion, left the College.

(c) The decrease in the numbers joining these two Classes is due to the introduction of the new College Rules, the enforcement of stricter discipline and more regular attendance, the deposit of caution-money, and especially the refusal of promotion to those who do nothing in the First and Third Year Classes.

The decrease is only temporary. The numbers already begin to recover, and it is believed that there will ultimately be a gain in discipline and efficiency.

The average number on the rolls during the year was 195·3, and the average daily attendance 175·7 : the corresponding figures for 1898-99 were 232·5 and 194·3.

Of those on the rolls at the end of the year under report, 134 were Hindús, 55 Muhammadans, 20 Sikhs, and 1 Pársí.

Direct expenditure and fees.

4. The following statement gives the direct expenditure and fees for 1899-1900, and compares these items with those of 1898-99 :—

From	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	44,193	37,833	6,360	...
Fees	16,974	19,948	...	2,9
Total ...	61,167	57,781	3,386	...

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

The increase in expenditure is due to establishment.

The decrease in fees is due to the decrease in the number of students and is merely temporary.

Expenditure on Scholarships.

5. The following is the statement of expenditure on scholarships for 1899-1900 and for 1898-99 :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships	29	30	..	1
	Jubilee Scholarships	4	4	...	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	2	2	...	...
	Other Scholarships	2	4	...	2
	Total ...	37	40	...	3
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	3,211	3,383	...	172
	Municipal Funds	296	113	183	...
	University Funds	3,248	3,391	...	143
	Other sources	...	237	...	237
	Total ...	6,755	7,124	...	369

I am not able to give any reason for the decrease in the number of scholars. This depends on the caprice of the individual students or their parents, their ability to pay the higher fees of this College, and the inducements held out to them to go elsewhere.

Results of examinations.

6. The following table gives to results of the various Arts Examinations held in 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99:—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab.	Candidates ...	60	62	...	2
	Passes ...	35	31	4	...
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	61	62	...	1
	Passes ...	20	19	1	...
M. A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	9	9	...	...
	Passes ...	5	5	...	...

In the Intermediate Examination, 35 passed out of 60—7 in the First Division, 15 in the Second Division, and 13 in the Third Division. In 1899, 31 passed out of 62—4 in the First Division, 19 in the Second Division, and 8 in the Third Division. The percentage is better than last year. The four highest places, six out of ten scholarships, and the first place in Sanskrit, Science, and Mathematics, were gained by students from this College.

The results in the separate subjects were good. In Arabic they were very good.

The percentage of passes was—100 in Arabic ; 82 in Persian ; 76 in Sanskrit ; 75 in English ; 73 in Mathematics ; 71 in Science ; and 50 in Philosophy.

In this examination the University result corresponded fairly well with the Final House Examination. The students who were first, second,

and third in the Final were first, third, and fourth in the Intermediate, the second place being taken by one of our students, who was unavoidably absent from the Final of the Second Year, but stood first in the Final Examination of the First Year Class.

In the B. A. Examination, 20 passed out of 61, as compared with 19 out of 62 last year.

The results in Arabic, Sanskrit, and Pure Mathematics were very good.

The first places in Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy, and Arabic were taken by students of this College.

The results of this examination were in many respects very unsatisfactory. Having already discussed these elsewhere, I need not enter into details.

For the M. A. Examination, 8 candidates took up English, and 5 passed, and 1 took up History and failed. The number of candidates and passes this year is the same as last year, but the pass percentage is considerably higher in English, and two of the candidates come within a few marks of the First Class, although they had read only one year.

Lála Bálak Rám, a former student of this College, has passed the examination for the Indian Civil Service, and in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos has been placed fourth in the list of Wranglers.

7. The following table compares the results in each subject with the results in 1898-99 :— Results in each subject.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.	
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	1899-1900	60	12	17	35	60	...	18	...	...	38	
		1898-99	62	5	15	40	62	...	14	...	...	47	
		Increase	...	7	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
		Decrease	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	9	
	Passes	1899-1900	45	12	13	29	44	...	9	...	...	27	
		1898-99	44	8	12	35	40	...	5	...	...	36	
		Increase	1	4	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	
		Decrease	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	
												Physics.	Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	61	3	6	22	25	5	16	19	...	16	10
		1898-99	59	4	8	22	20	9	5	26	...	13	11
		Increase	2	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	...	3	...
		Decrease	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	1
	Passes	1899-1900	34	3	6	8	12	5	13	17	...	12	5
		1898-99	28	4	2	17	13	7	2	22	...	7	5
		Increase	6	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	5	...
		Decrease	...	1	...	9	1	2	...	5	...	...	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		1898-99	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	
		Increase	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	
	Passes	1899-1900	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1898-99	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
		Increase	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	

8. Cricket, Football, and Tennis were regularly played. A good cricket-ground is still a very urgent want. The present tiny ground is much too small for so many students. Practice is dangerous and unsatisfactory, and the supply of water is inadequate. Cricket, Football, Tennis, Gymnasium, and Union Club.

Appendix A. Report on the Government College, Lahore.

The terraces in front of the College have been removed without cost to Government, and the fruit trees have been cut down, but the ground has not been levelled, laid out, or planted with grass, nor has a supply of water been obtained.

A grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction during the year, to be expended in laying out the football ground adjoining the Town Hall. The trees in the middle of the ground have been cut down, the ground has been levelled and planted with grass, and enclosed by an orange hedge and a wire fence. A *pacca* over-passage has been built across the *nullah* to bring water from the canal cut on the Lower Mall. This is now a good ground; but it does not suffice for more than half the students who want to play football.

For water we are entirely dependent on the Secretary of the Municipal Committee, who kindly allows the ground to be watered occasionally when there is water to spare.

Tennis is much appreciated, and some of the students play extremely well.

The Gymnasium is regularly used by a considerable number of students, among whom there are many good gymnasts.

The College Athletic Sports were held in November. Their success was due to Professor Allen who gave much time and trouble to organising the sports and making all arrangements. The prizes were subscribed for by the Professors of the College.

The University Tournament was held in December. The Gymnastic trophy was won for the third time in 1899, and became the property of the College. As there was some difficulty about providing a new trophy, the College presented the old one to the University on condition that it should not again be won outright. Our gymnastic team has now won this trophy in four successive years.

If there were the same facilities for playing cricket and football, I have no doubt that our cricket and football teams would give an equally good account of themselves.

The Athletic trophy returned to the College after an absence of two years.

The following events were won by students of the College:—

Horizontal Bar	... 'Abdul 'Azíz.
Parallel Bar	Fazl Muhammad. / Hukam Chand, Dháwan.
High Jump	... S. Muhammad Husain.
Throwing Cricket Ball ...	... Karím Bakhsh (2nd).
Long Jump	... S. Muhammad Husain.
Mile Race	... Niranjan Parshád.
Hurdle Race	... S. Muhammad Husain.
Half Mile Race	... Jagan Náth.
100 Yards Race	... S. Muhammad Husain.

The expenditure for cricket, football, and tennis, and the cost of the English and Indian Papers and Magazines for the Reading Room, were entirely defrayed from the subscriptions of the students.

The Union Club has been reorganised. It meets weekly for Debates and Essays, and the members of the staff take in turn the duty of being present.

The students are divided into eight groups, which meet weekly for Essays, Speeches, Readings, and Recitations. Attendance is compulsory, and a member of the staff presides in each group.

Prize distribution.

In former times the distribution of prizes to the distinguished students of the College was an annual event, the prizes being provided by the Local Government. In 1882 these prizes were made over to the University, and since that year no College prizes have been given.

It seems to me of very great educational importance that there should be a stimulus to do well in all the House Examinations throughout each year, not merely in the University Examination at the end of the course; and that there ought to be some reward for success. I am, therefore, endeavouring to raise a permanent fund for the provision of prizes. The thanks of the College are due to the following gentlemen who have already endowed one or more prizes :—

Lála Mohan Lál, Proprietor of the Firm of Rái Sáhib Munshí Gulab Singh and Sons, two prizes.

Rái Bahádur S. B. Mukarjí, Professor of Mathematics in the College, one prize.

Lála Rám Saran Dás of the firm of Messrs. Mela Rám and Sons, one prize.

Other endowments have been promised, but have not yet been received.

It is hoped that when the scheme is more widely known, other influential gentlemen will come forward to endow prizes.

The first distribution of prizes took place on the 1st of March. The Bishop of Lahore kindly presided, distributed the prizes, and delivered a most eloquent, earnest, and inspiring address, which was listened to with rapt attention and elicited frequent and hearty applause.

Another important step taken during the year was the foundation of a Graduates' Union. Graduates' Union.

This institution will keep up the connection between the College and its old students, will bring together old friends and class fellows, and also graduates of many different years. It may, perhaps, induce some to keep up their reading and use the College Library, and in many other ways it should prove both useful and pleasant.

The society was founded and its constitution discussed at a meeting held on the 2nd of March. The first Social Reunion took place on 28th April. An Executive Committee, with Professor Lála Ruchí Rám as Secretary, has been appointed, and many graduates have become members.

The Reunions seem to be much appreciated; the society is said to supply a long-felt want, and it seems likely that it will prove permanent and useful. A magazine, strictly confined to record, will be published annually and supplied to members. Professor Allen has very kindly undertaken to act as Editor. The first number has just been published.

9. The new wing of the Boarding House was finished in November. The quadrangle is now complete, and all exits have been furnished with doors. For the first time satisfactory gateing arrangements are possible. Between closing and opening no ingress or egress is allowed without special permission from the Principal. The new arrangement was at first regarded with some little suspicion and alarm, and no doubt prevented some students from joining the Boarding House. At the time of writing the maximum has nearly been reached, and it is probable that in a few days more every place will be occupied. Boarding House.

The want of a storage tank for bathing water is a cause of great inconvenience and constant complaints. The water is shut off during the night, and in the morning does not reach the Boarding House till 5-30 or later. As the students have to be in College at 6 A.M., it is impossible for the majority to bathe as religion, health and cleanliness require. They cannot bathe after College hours, because the water is again turned off before the College closes. A storage tank is therefore a very urgent want.

The health of the students has been good on the whole, that is to say, there has been no epidemic amongst them. There was one case of small-pox in February, but luckily the disease did not spread.

10. Books to the amount of Rs. 400 were purchased during the year, and a considerable number was received from Government and other sources. Library.

Appendix A.

Report on the Government College, Lahore.

The Library Catalogue has just been printed, and is now being offered to the students at eight annas, or one-third of cost price.

It continues to be felt as a great hardship that for periods which collectively amount to about *three months* of our session, the Library and Reading Room have to be closed for examinations.

The clerical and menial establishment and the contingent grant were revised during the year.

Conduct of students.

11. In discipline and efficiency there has been a considerable improvement during the year. The conduct of the students has been good, and there has been no grave breach of discipline. Most of our students seem to be very zealous in the performance of their religious duties, and to have a fairly high standard of morality.

A series of lectures has been arranged, and will be delivered during the cold weather. It is the constant endeavour of the staff to maintain among the students a high moral tone and a high standard of discipline.

Services of staff.

12. The other members of the staff continued to co-operate heartily in all matters connected with the welfare of the College. Various protracted meetings of the College Council were held at which important subjects were fully discussed.

Appendix B.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

No changes worthy of comment have taken place in our staff.

Number and distribution of students.

2. The following table shows the number and distribution of the students as compared with those of 1898-99 :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class	First Year ...	17	31	...	14
	Second Year ...	20	26	...	6
B. A. Class	Third Year ...	13	13	...	...
	Fourth Year ...	11	11	...	...
M. A. Class		2	2	...	...
	Total ...	63	83	...	20

The decrease in the number of students as shown in this table is mainly due to two causes, which appear to me to be of interest as bearing upon College education in this Province generally: (1), the enforcing of rules framed to secure better and more sustained and regular work, more especially in the Intermediate Classes; and (2), the founding of the so-called Hindú College in this city, which made it easier for slack students to evade such very desirable discipline, and pursue their studies in accordance with more congenial methods. I will not add more upon this subject here, believing, as I do, that what is urgently required is action, not talking, except indeed as this may lead to action. I am hoping that in the near future it may be possible to evolve some more satisfactory system of better Collegiate discipline, and that by making "affiliation" something more than a mere name, such hindrances to true education as the College (if so it can be called) mentioned above may be avoided. It will be noticed that the falling off of numbers is at the start, and not at the finish, which is so far satisfactory.

Expenditure.

3. The following table gives a comparative statement of the expenditure during the years 1899-1900 and 1898-99 :—

From	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Provincial Revenues	5,400	5,400	...	...
Municipal Funds	1,200	1,200	...	...
Fees	4,736	5,943	...	1,207
Endowments and other sources ...	7,635	6,782	853	...
Total ...	18,971	19,325	...	354

Scholarships.

4. The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders in 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99, and the sources from which the scholarships were drawn :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Holders of	Government and University Open Scholarships.	2	1	1	...
	Jubilee Scholarships	...	1	...	1
	Zamindári Scholarships ...	2	2	...	...
	Other Scholarships	3	4	...	1
	Total ...	7	8	...	1
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	336	472	...	136
	Municipal Funds	10	120	...	110
	University Funds	154	...	154	...
	Other sources	334	414	...	80
	Total ...	834	1,006	...	172

The number of students on half-fees was 6; and the number receiving Mission Scholarships, amounting to Rs. 238-8-0, was also 6.

Appendix B.

Report on the St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Results of examinations.

5. The following tables show the results of the various examinations, for which the students were sent up generally and in particular subjects :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab.	Candidates ...	19	25	...	6
	Passes ...	13	15	...	2
B. A., Punjab...	Candidates ...	11	11	...	...
	Passes ...	6	8	...	2
M. A., Punjab	Candidates ...	2	2	...	...
	Passes ...	...	2	...	2

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS IN EACH SUBJECT.

				English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates ...	1899-1900	...	19	3	4	12	19	...	4	4	...	11
		1898-99	...	25	5	3	17	25	...	3	7	...	15
		Increase	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	6	2	...	5	6	...	...	3	...	4
	Passes ...	1899-1900	...	15	3	4	10	17	...	3	3	...	9
		1898-99	...	22	5	3	15	17	...	2	5	...	12
		Increase	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	3
B. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1899-1900	...	11	2	3	4	2	...	2	6	...	Physics. 3
		1898-99	...	11	4	...	6	4	...	...	4	..	4
		Increase	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1
	Passes ...	1899-1900	...	10	2	2	3	1	...	1	5	...	2
		1898-99	...	8	2	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	3
		Increase	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1
M. A. Examination.	Candidates ...	1899-1900	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1898-99	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes ...	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1898-99	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Staff.

The staff of the College on 31st March, 1900, was as below :—

Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, M.A., D.D., Principal and Professor of English ;

Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A., Vice-Principal and Professor of English ;

Rev. J. H. Orbison, M.A., M.D., Professor of Biology and English ;

J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mathematics ;

M. C. Mukarjí, Esq., B.A., Professor of Science ;

Maulaví R. Siráj-ud-dín, B.A., Officiating Professor of Philosophy ;

D. J. Fleming, Esq., B.A., Professor of Science and Mathematics ;

P. Ponsonby, Esq., M.A., Officiating Professor of History ;

Bhái Gopál Singh, Cháwla, M.A., Officiating Professor of Mathematics ;

Pandit Ganesh Datt, Shástrí, Professor of Sanskrit ;

Maulaví Muhammad Husain, Maulaví Fázil, Professor of Persian ;

Maulaví Muhammad Báqir, Professor of Arabic ;

Lála Sant Rám, Clerk ;

Mr. Ishan Chandar Chattarjí, Librarian.

The governing body of the institution consists of a Board of Directors, the membership of which is as follows :—

Rev. K. C. Chattarjí, *President*, Hoshiárpur ;

Rev. R. Thackwell, D.D., Umballa ;

Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, M.A., Dehra Dún ;

Rev. E. M. Wherry, D.D., Ludhiána ;

Rev. E. P. Newton, M.A., Khanna ;

Sir Kanwar Harnám Singh, Ahlúwálía, K.C.I.E., Simla ;

Rái Maya Dás, Bahádur, Ferozepore ;

Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D.D., Lahore ;

Rev. H. C. Velte, M.A., Lahore ;

Rev. J. H. Orbison, M.A., M.D., Lahore ;

J. G. Gilbertson, Esq., M.A., *Secretary*, Lahore.

Changes in staff.

2. There has been but one change in the staff since our last report, and that is one of a temporary nature. Owing to the ill health of the Principal of the Lahore Mission School, Professor Gilbertson was called upon in March last to relieve him. The temporary vacancy in our staff thus caused has been supplied by the appointment of Bhái Gopál Singh, Cháwla, M.A., a distinguished graduate of the University, as Officiating Professor of Mathematics.

Number and distribution of students.

3. The following statement shows the number and distribution of students at the close of the year as compared with those of 1898-99 :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate Class.	First Year ...	94	67	27	...
	Second Year ...	87	57	30	...
B. A. Class ...	Third Year ...	55	60	...	5
	Fourth Year ...	75	67	8	...
	Total ...	311	251	60	...

Appendix C.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

It will be observed that there has been a large increase in the First and Second Year Classes. Owing to our determination not to overcrowd the Lecture-rooms, and our inability to provide for a division of any of the classes into sections, a considerable number of applications for admission were refused.

The average daily attendance was 280, and the average enrolment 302, as against 220 and 254 in the year 1898-99.

As regards race and religion, the distribution of students was as below :—

	1899-1900.	1898-99.
Hindús	164	140
Muhammadans	85	65
Christians	29	26
Sikhs	29	16
Others	4	4

Expenditure and Fees.

4. The following is a statement as to direct expenditure and receipts from Provincial Revenues and Fees for the year :—

From	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Provincial Revenues	5,400	3,600	1,800	...
Fees	18,887	14,920	3,967	...
Subscriptions	8,835	11,314	...	2,479
Total ...	33,122	29,834	3,288	...

Scholarships.

5. The following table shows the number of scholarship-holders for 1899-1900 as compared with 1898-99 and sources from which these scholarships were drawn :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of	Government and University Scholarships	Rs. 15	Rs. 11	Rs. 4	Rs. ...
	Open Scholarships	5	4	1	...
	Jubilee Scholarships	4	3	1	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	4	4	...	...
	Other Scholarships	28	22	6	...
	Total ...				
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues	1,909	1,747	162	...
	District Funds	262	280	...	18
	Municipal Funds	127	235	...	108
	University Funds	1,090	829	261	...
	Total ...	3,388	3,091	297	...

The number of scholarship-holders has slightly increased; but it does not seem likely that this increase will be more than maintained. The winner of a scholarship is a popular man; many doors are open to receive him within his own province, and from beyond the limits of the Punjab substantial inducements are offered, in some cases, immediately upon the publication of the results of the examinations of this University. The effect of this upon the successful youth is not always good, and it may fairly be questioned whether it is a sign of health in the competing Colleges.

Results of examinations.

6. The following table shows the results of the University examinations held in 1900, and compares them with the results of the preceding year :—

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab.	Candidates ...	73	57	16	...
	Passes ...	45	30	15	...
Do. Science Faculty	Candidates ...	14	...	14	...
	Passes ...	3	...	3	...
B.A., Punjab ...	Candidates ...	75	67	8	...
	Passes ...	22	33	...	11

In the B. A. Examination the results were disappointing. While all the members of the class who had been in attendance previous to October 15th were sent up, and we anticipated a considerable number of failures, we were nevertheless not prepared to see so many of our best men fail.

In spite of all the care that is exercised in the selection of examiners, I am compelled to acknowledge in view of what I know as to the quality of our last class, in comparison with classes of previous years, that our University Examination results fall very far short of infallibility. We were comforted to some degree by the fact that one of our men took the highest place, standing alone in the First Division, and that he, with two others of our class, stood among the first five in the pass list. Of the 22 successful men 1 (as above) was placed in the First Division, 17 in the Second Division, and 4 in the Third Division.

In the Intermediate Examination, out of 73 candidates on the Arts side, 45 were successful. For the Intermediate Science side, 14 appeared, of whom but 3 passed. The inexplicable requirement of 33 per cent. in every subject accounts for the failure of at least four good men. In Biology, 11 out of 14 passed. No more effective device for discouraging the study of Science could well be framed than is to be found in the existing regulations for the Science Examinations.

7. The following table compares the results in each subject with the results of 1898-99 :— Results in each subject.

			English.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Botany and Geology.	Physics and Chemistry.		Biology.
												Physics.	Chemistry.	
F. A. and Intermediate Examinations.	Candidates	1899-1900	73	7	9	60	73	...	21	9	...		38	...
		1898-99	57	1	10	45	57	...	12	5	1		39	...
		Increase	16	6	...	15	16	...	9	4	...	...		...
		Decrease	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	...
	Passes	1899-1900	54	7	8	50	64	...	18	7	...		29	...
		1898-99	49	1	8	41	38	...	8	4	1		24	...
		Increase	5	6	...	9	26	...	10	3	...		5	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...
Intermediate Examination (Science Faculty).	Candidates	1899-1900	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes	1899-1900	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	11
		1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	11
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	75	6	4	37	28	7	11	43	...	8	6	...
		1898-99	67	7	4	28	31	5	14	33	1	7	4	...
		Increase	8	...	...	9	...	2	...	10	..	1	2	...
		Decrease	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
	Passes	1899-1900	33	6	3	27	16	6	9	37	...	5	...	...
		1898-99	40	7	4	26	16	4	10	31	...	4	2	...
		Increase	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	6	...	1	...	...
		Decrease	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...

8. Books to the value of about Rs. 1,000 have been added to the Library. Library.

A Librarian was appointed in October, and considerable improvement effected in the arrangement of the Reading-room. Many of the students have availed themselves of the privilege of borrowing books. Important additions to the list of periodicals placed in the Reading-room have also been made.

9. There are three Boarding Houses on the premises of the College for Hindús, Muhammadans, and Christians, respectively. In addition to these, we have been compelled to rent, at a cost of Rs. 152 per mensem, additional accommodation for our students. At the close of the year, 136 students of the College were living upon these premises, *viz.*, 87 Hindús, 38 Muhammadans, and 11 Christians. Boarding Houses.

Appendix C.

Report on the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

The Boarding Houses are under the special care of the Principal and Professors Orbison and Fleming.

Physical training and games.

10. All students are encouraged to participate in some form of physical exercise. The services of a Gymnastic Instructor are entertained, and facilities are provided for those who desire to play tennis, football, and cricket.

In the University Sports Tournament the Football trophy was won by our team. The Cricket trophy after having been held by us for three successive years was lost after a very hardly contested series of games.

College Societies.

11. The Literary and Temperance Societies have been maintained. Membership in the former is compulsory. During the year the membership in the Literary Societies has been limited to the students of the Third and Fourth Year Classes. It seems probable, however, that additional sections will, in the near future, be formed, so as to include the men of the lower classes.

Our Graduates' Association held its Third Annual Reunion on January 3rd. Some 80 former students were present on the occasion.

Religious instruction, &c.

12. Religious instruction is recognized as an essential feature of our curriculum. A daily lesson in the Christian Scriptures is given, and frequent lectures upon subjects, moral and religious, are delivered.

Considerable interest has been shown by many in these exercises. In this part of the work of the College we have had the valuable assistance of Mr. J. H. Oldham, B A. (Oxon).

APPENDIX D.

Appendix D

Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Staff.

On the 31st of March, 1900, the staff of the Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College consisted of the following gentlemen:—

(1). Lála Hans Ráj, B.A., Honorary Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy, and of Vedic Theology;

(2). Bábú Hrishikesh Chakrabartí, M.A., Senior Professor of English;

(3). Bábú Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, M.A., Junior Professor of English;

(4). Lála Súraj Bhán, B.A., Senior Professor of Mathematics;

(5). Lála Devi Diyál, B.A., Junior Professor of Mathematics;

(6). Lála Sada Nand, B.A., Senior Professor of Philosophy;

(7). Bábú Amulya Krishna Mittra, M.A., Professor of Physical Science;

(8). Pandit Chandra Kishor Tárkatirkha, Senior Professor of Sanskrit;

(9). Pandit Hiránand, M.A., Additional Professor of Sanskrit;

(10). Pandit Arya Muní, Professor of Sanskrit Philosophy;

(11). Maulaví Nawáb Dín, Professor of Persian.

Changes in the staff.

2. There have been some alterations in the staff of the College during the year under report. The sad and untimely death of Lála Bálmukand, B.A., Honorary Junior Professor of Philosophy, has deprived the College of the assistance of a really self-sacrificing and disinterested worker. Bábú Kiran Chandra Mittra, M.A., having obtained a post in the Bengal Educational Service, severed his connection with the College in September, and in his place Bábú Amulya Krishna Mittra, M.A., a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, was appointed in October. Pandit Mansa Rám also having resigned, Pandit Hiránand, M.A., was appointed in his place; and, lastly, to Pandit Rája Rám, Professor of Sanskrit Theology, the Fellowship having been awarded, he has gone to Benares to acquire knowledge in the higher branches of Vedic Theology.

Number and distribution of students.

3. The following table gives the number and distribution of students in the different classes of the College during the year under report:—

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year Class	98	152	...	54
Second Year Class	186	170	16	...
Third Year Class	45	41	4	...
Fourth Year Class	50	53	...	3
M. A. Class	1	2	...	1
Total ...	380	418	...	38

The above table will show that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of students in the First Year Class, while there has been an increase of 16 in the number of students in the Second Year Class. This decrease may be due to the comparatively lower percentage of passes in the Entrance Examination of 1898-99. The number in general has fallen from 418 of 1898-99 to 380, thus showing a decrease of 38.

The average number of students on the rolls during the year under review was 378, as against 374 of 1898-99, thus showing an increase of 4.

Appendix D. Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

The average daily attendance has similarly risen from 301 of the previous year to 325, *i.e.*, by 24.

The following is the classification of scholars according to their creed:—

	1899-1900.	1898-99.
Hindús	348	382
Sikhs	27	33
Mussalmáns	5	3
	380	418

Direct expenditure.

4. The following table gives information regarding the direct expenditure during the year under report as compared with that of 1898-99:—

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees	13,062	13,705	...	643
Endowments and other sources ...	2,537	1,375	1,162	..
Total ...	15,599	15,080	519	...

There has thus been an increase of Rs. 519 in the amount of direct expenditure, and it is due to the increment in the salaries of the staff.

Indirect expenditure.

5. The amount of indirect expenditure fell from Rs. 10,378 of the previous year to Rs. 9,380.

Below is given a detailed account of expenditure under this head:—

	Rs.
1. Scholarships	5,095
2. Expenditure on furniture and apparatus (extraordinary)	117
3. Boarding House expenses	4,168
Total ...	9,380

Examinations.

6. To the B. A. Examination, 50 students were sent; one of them, however, being absent, the number that actually appeared was 49. Of these, 26 have come out successful, *i.e.*, about 53 per cent. This percentage, considering the general result of the B. A. Examination of this year, is highly satisfactory. One of our students has won the second place in this examination; two students, Gokal Chand and Síta Rám, stood first in the Province in English and History, respectively.

For the Intermediate Examination, 186 candidates went in from this College; and of these, 86, or about 46 per cent., have passed, 8 being placed in the First Division, and 3 winning scholarships.

The following two tables will give (1) the general results, and (2) results in each subject:—

(*i*).—GENERAL RESULTS.

		1899-'00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediate, Punjab	Candidates	186	170	16	...
	Passes	86	86	...	...
B. A., Punjab ...	Candidates	*49	53	...	4
	Passes	26	17	9	...
M. A., Punjab ...	Candidates	1	...	1	...
	Passes	1	...	1	...

* Went in 50; appeared 49.

(*ii*).—RESULTS IN EACH SUBJECT.

			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Mathematics, A Course.	Mathematics, B Course.	Philosophy.	History and Political Economy.	Physics and Chemistry.
Intermediate Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	186	40	147	186	...	71	25	89
		1898-99	170	44	126	170	...	57	31	82
		Increase	16	...	21	16	...	14	...	7
		Decrease	...	4	..	...	...	...	6	...
	Passes	1899-1900	101	31	114	153	...	47	18	63
		1898-99	120	33	105	136	...	31	25	57
		Increase	...	..	9	17	...	16	...	6
		Decrease	19	2	...	...	...	...	7	...
										Chemistry.
B. A. Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	49	7	15	24	10	14	17	11
		1898-99	53	7	19	29	9	9	28	5
		Increase	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6
		Decrease	4	...	4	5	...	...	11	...
	Passes	1899-1900	30	5	10	12	7	10	16	8
		1898-99	22	5	18	19	5	6	24	3
		Increase	8	...	...	...	2	4	...	5
		Decrease	...	...	8	7	...	...	8	...
M. A. Examination.	Candidates	1899-1900	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Passes	1899-1900	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
		1898-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Increase	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7. The following table gives the number of scholarship-holders, the expenditure on scholarships, and the sources from which they have been drawn during the year under report :— Scholarships.

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of holders of.	Government and University Open Scholarships ...	25	23	2	...
	Zamíndárí Scholarships ...	1	2	...	1
	Other Scholarships	15	11	4	...
	Total ...	41	36	5	...
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	Provincial Revenues ...	2,952	2,492	460	...
	District Funds	397	310	87	...
	Municipal Funds	398	755	...	357
	University Funds	894	753	141	...
	Other sources	454	237	217	...
	Total ...	5,095	4,547	548	...

Following is a list of scholarships held by the students of the College at the close of the year ending on the 31st of March, 1900 :—

(1). District Board, Rohtak, Scholarships, two, of Rs. 10 each ;

(2). Municipal Committee, Hissár, Scholarships, two, of Rs. 10 each ;

(3). Municipal Committee, Gujránwála, Scholarships, two, of Rs. 7 each ;

(4). District Fund, Gurdáspur, Scholarship, one, of Rs. 8 ;

Appendix D.

Report on the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

(5). District Board, Jhang, Scholarship, one, of Rs. 8;

(6). Anjuman-i-Islámiya, Lahore, Scholarship, one, of Rs. 7-8-0;

(7). Government Scholarships, 19 (16 of Rs. 12 each, and 3 of Rs. 16 each);

(8). Zamíndárí Scholarship, one, of Rs. 10;

(9). University Scholarships, 6 (2 of Rs. 16 each, 1 of Rs. 12, 1 of Rs. 10, and 2 of Rs. 8 each;

(10). Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College Committee Scholarships, 5 (3 of Rs. 10 each, and 2 of Rs. 5 each).

Physical training.

8. Much attention was continued being paid to the physical training of students. During the last Punjab University Sports Tournament our students won the Cricket Trophy. The play-ground, which, as reported last year, was not in a favourable condition, was laid out in grass, and thus a great source of inconvenience was removed.

Library.

9. Library continues to be in a satisfactory condition. Books worth about Rs. 400 were this year added to the Library.

The College Debating Club.

10. Some alterations were made in the sittings of the College Debating Club. Instead of holding its meetings every week as during previous years, the Debating Club held its meetings regularly on the first and third Saturdays of every month. Professors and students alike continued to take their usual interest in these meetings, where literary, moral, social, and religious subjects were debated.

Progress in classical learning.

11. In order to encourage students to pursue classical learning, two scholarships, one of Rs. 10, and another of Rs. 5, have been sanctioned during the year under report. These scholarships were awarded to—

Dya Rám, Fourth Year, Rs. 10 per month.

Narsingh Dás, Second Year, Rs. 5 per month.

The classical study during the year 1899-1900 consisted of the following subjects:—

First Year	Vaisheshak.
Second Year	Do.
Third Year	Gíta.
Fourth Year	Brihadaianyak Upnishad.

Sandhya and Vedpáth.

12. Participation in Sandhya has been made compulsory for all students living in the Boarding House. Every evening they are required to assemble under the guidance of the Principal and the Vice-President to recite Sandhya Mantras. Strict measures have been adopted for the efficient imparting of the knowledge of the Vedas. The books from which on this subject lectures were given to the students were (1) Sermons by Pandit Rája Rám, and (2) Ishopanishad.

Study of Hindí.

13. The study of Hindí continues to be compulsory for all Hindú and Sikh students reading in the College.

Fellowship.

14. The fellowship of the College has been awarded to Pandit Rája Rám, Professor of Sanskrit Theology, and he is at present at Benares improving his knowledge of the higher branches of Vedic Theology.

Boarding House.

15. The number of students living in the Boarding House was, during 1898-99, 202. During the year under review it was 224. There has thus been an increase of 22. Greater accommodation has been provided for boarders by the construction of a number of large and airy cubicals. A series of kitchens has also been newly built. It is hoped, therefore, that the number of boarders will considerably increase in future years. I take this opportunity to express our thanks to Dr. Wadháwa Rám for his kind and efficient superintendence of the sanitation of the Boarding House.

Conduct of students.

16. The discipline and behaviour of students generally have been highly satisfactory. They seem to show a greater leaning towards religiousness, and to have higher notions of morality.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to the staff for the results generally, and specially for the highly satisfactory result of the last B. A. Examination.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

The actual expenditure on the Oriental College during the year 1899-1900 has been as follows :—

	College.			*School.*			*Total.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Establishment and Contingencies	*20,858	10	3	*3,964	0	0	24,822	10	3
Scholarships, &c.	5,182	13	11	987	2	1	6,170	0	0
Total ...	26,041	8	2	4,951	2	1	30,992	10	3

showing a decrease of Rs. 2,314-6-8 on the previous year.

The income of the College during the year from fees for tuition, &c., has been—

Tuition Fees—						
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
In College Department	263	10	0			
In School Department	23	2	0			
				286	12	0
Boarding House Fees—						
In College Department	176	4	0			
In School Department	39	7	0			
				215	11	0
Miscellaneous Receipts—						
Savings from Stipends, &c. ...	41	15	4			
				41	15	4
GRAND TOTAL				544	6	4

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE ROLL ON 31ST MARCH, 1900.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Reading for Degrees—	
For the M. O. L. Degree in Arabic	1
Do. M. A. Degree in Sanskrit	1
Do. B. O. L. Degree	8
Total	10
Reading for the Intermediate Examination—	
For the Intermediate Examination (in Urdú and Hindí)...	11
Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—	
For the Shástrí or Honors in Sanskrit	12
Do. Visharda, or High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	20
Do. Maulaví Fázil or Honors in Arabic	13
Do. Maulaví 'Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic ...	8
Do. Munshí Fázil or Honors in Persian	6
Do. Munshí 'Alim or High Proficiency in Persian ...	7
Do. High Proficiency and Honors in Gurmukhí ...	5
Total	71
The total number of students in the College Department.	92

* *Note by D. P. I.'s Office.*—Includes Rs. 951 and Rs. 156, respectively, as expenditure on Boarding House attached to the College and School, which in General Table IV has been returned as Indirect expenditure.

Appendix E.
Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Reading for the Entrance Examination—

For the Entrance Examination (in Urdú and Hindí) ...	17

Reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations—

For Proficiency in Sanskrit	27
Ditto Arabic	13
Ditto Persian	8
Ditto Gurmukhí	7
Total	55
The total number of students in the School Department ...	72

The number of scholarship-holders and stipendiaries on 31st March, 1900, and the average expenditure per student were as follow :—

College Department.	*No.*	*Average expenditure per student per mensem.*
Government Scholarship-holders	6	11-6
University do.	22	9-11
Endowed or Special* do.	6	7-10
Stipendiaries	30	3-6
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend	29	...
Total ...	93*	
School Department.		
University Scholarship-holders	8	4-11
Endowed or Special	3	1-13
Stipendiaries	20	1-15
Receiving no Scholarship or Stipend	41	...
Total ...	72	

The following table shows the number of students of each class who went up for the University Examinations, 1900, and of those who passed:—

CLASSES.		Number on the Roll on 31st March, 1900.	Went up for Examinations.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed students.	REMARKS.
ARTS ...	Entrance, 2nd Year, Urdú ...	8	8	6	75	
	Intermediate, 2nd Year ...	7	7	6	85	
	B. O. L., 2nd Year ...	2	2	1	50	
	M. A., 2nd Year ...	1	1	1	100	
	M. O. L. ...	1	1	1	100	
SANSKRIT	Proficiency, 2nd Year ...	12	12	11	91	
	High Proficiency, 2nd Year ...	15	15	12	80	
	Honors, 2nd Year ...	9	9	8	89	
ARABIC ...	Proficiency, 2nd Year ...	7	7	6	85	
	High Proficiency, 2nd Year ...	4	4	3	75	
	Honors, 2nd Year ...	6	6	4	66	
PERSIAN ...	Proficiency, 2nd Year ...	3	3	3	100	
	High Proficiency, 2nd Year ...	2	2	2	100	
	Honors, 2nd Year ..	2	2	1	50	
GURMUKHI	Proficiency, 2nd Year ...	2	2	2	100	
	High Proficiency, 2nd Year ...	2	2	2	100	
	Honors, 2nd Year ...	...	...	..	...	
ENGLISH ...	Special Examination for Oriental Titles candidates ...	10	3	2	66	
	TOTAL ...	...	86	71	82	

* Includes the Bahawalpur Arabic Scholar.

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls on March 31st, 1900, in the Government College, Lahore, who received instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College:—

Name of Language.	Name of Class.				Total.	Remarks.
	B. A. Class.		*Intermediate Class.*			
	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.		
Sanskrit	6	2	15	10	33	
Arabic	3	2	12	4	21	
Persian	20	8	35	25	88	
(Arabic and Persian)	...	(1)	(4)	(1)	(6)	
Grand Total ...	29	12	62	39	142	

The following table shows the number of students of the Government College, Lahore, taught by the Oriental College Staff, who took up Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian at the M. A., B. A., and Intermediate (Arts) Examinations, 1900, and of those who passed *in these Languages*:—

Classes.	Number on the Class Roll on 31st March, 1900.	Went up for the Examination.	Number passed in Oriental Languages.	Percentage of passes in Oriental Languages.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sanskrit ... { B. A.	7	6	6	100	
Sanskrit ... { Intermediate	15	15	11	73	
Arabic ... { B. A.	3	3	3	100	
Arabic ... { Intermediate	12	12	12	100	
Persian ... { B. A.	20	20	8	40	
Persian ... { Intermediate	35	35	30	85	
Total	92	91	70	77	

A student of the Government College stood first in Sanskrit at the Intermediate Examination, and a student of the Government College stood first in Arabic at the B. A. Examination.

Instruction in English.

The number of students receiving instruction in English was, on the 31st of March, 1900, as follows:—

	No. of students.
High School Class	10
Senior Middle Class	10
Junior Middle Class	22
III Primary Class	1
II Primary Class	22
I Primary Class	48
Total	120

Six students reading in Oriental Titles Classes applied for, and received dispensation from, attendance at the hours of English instruction; among these two were blind.

Appendix E.

Report on the Oriental College, Lahore.

Three students who had attended the Higher Middle Class during 1899-1900 appeared in April, 1900, at the Special Examination in the English Language instituted under the Revised Regulations of 1892 for Oriented Language Examination candidates desirous of obtaining Diplomas of Oriental Titles.

Two of these candidates passed the prescribed test, and thus became entitled to Diplomas corresponding to the Oriental Language Examination s which they have passed.

House Examinations.

During the year 1899-1900, 18 House Examinations by means of written papers have been held for each class of the Oriental College and School under the superintendence of the Principal. These House Examinations embraced all subjects taken up by the students reading in the Degree and High School Classes. For the Oriental Titles Classes, 16 House Examinations were held in the different branches of the Oriental Language and Literature taught. Two House Examinations were held in English.

An Annual Examination comprising eight written papers was held at the close of the school-year 1899-1900 for the I Year Classes of the College and School. The promotions to the II Year Classes took place in accordance with the results obtained by the students at this Annual Examination.

Remarks of the Oriental College Committee on the Statistical Report for 1899-1900.

I.—The receipts of the Oriental College Budget for the year 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 24,004. Against this there is an expenditure of Rs. 21,645 in they ear under report, so that a saving of Rs. 2,359 has accrued on the whole. This saving resulted chiefly from the officiating arrangements for the post of the Principal of the College. To the saving on the Budget (Rs. 2,359) must be added receipts on account of fees (Rs. 502), making a total saving of Rs. 2,861.

II.—The total expenditure shown against the Oriental College Budget was Rs. 21,645 against Rs. 23,536 in the previous year. The difference between these two figures was mainly due to the savings effected by the officiating arrangements, which had been made owing to the Principal's departure from May, 1899. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 5,880 were provided by the Special Grants which have been sanctioned by the Local Government to meet the actual expenses connected with the instruction of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages.

The total expenditure under University Budget was Rs. 8,527 (which included Rs. 4,863 provided from Trust Funds on account of Endowed Readers) against Rs. 8,863 for 1898-99. Rupees 820-12-10 was the amount drawn and spent on account of Government Scholarships held by students of the College.

III.—The number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1900, was 92 in the College and 72 in the School Department. These figures show an *increase of seven* students in the College and *of five* students in the School Department against the number of students on the roll on the 31st March, 1899.

Thanks to this satisfactory increase the total number of students (164) rose higher than in any year since 1887-88. The classes, which especially benefited by the increase, were the Sanskrit High Proficiency Class in the College and the Sanskrit Proficiency Class in the School Department.

The large number of students reading for the Entrance Examination is, in the Committee's opinion, the more gratifying, as it promises for the future an increased attendance in the classes preparing for the Degrees of the Oriental Faculty,—a branch of study which the Syndicate and Senate took special steps to encourage by the preparation of suitable text-books in the Vernacular.

IV.—The scholars on the rolls on the 31st March, 1900, were divided according to creed as follows :—

	Hindús.	*Muhammadans.*	*Sikhs.*	*Total.*
College Department	38	47	7	92
School do. ...	31	34	7	72
Total ...	69	81	14	164

These figures when compared with those of the preceding school-year show that the above increase in the number of students was wholly due to the increase in the number of Hindús in attendance.

V.—The following was the number of Scholarhip-holders (Government and University) and Stipendiaries on the 31st March, 1900:—

	Scholarship-holders.	*Stipendiaries.*	*Without Scholarship or Stipend.*	*Total.*
College Department	33	30	29	92
School do. ...	11	20	41	72
Total ...	44	50	70	164

On comparing these figures with those shown in the report for 1898-99, it will be seen that the number of scholarships awarded on the results of University Examinations and held by students of the College has but decreased by two, the number of stipends has increased by nine.

VI.—In addition to students actually belonging to the Oriental College, 142 students of the Government College, Lahore, who were reading for Arts Examinations, received in the year under review instruction in Oriental Languages in the Oriental College. Eight teachers, among them the Principal, were either wholly or for part of their time engaged in the tuition of these classes.

VII.—The Scheme of Studies contains full details regarding the courses of study followed in the several classes of the College and School Departments. The instruction given in each class conformed to the courses of reading prescribed for the various Oriental Languages and Degree Examinations of the Punjab University. From the table of lectures it will be observed that the tuition of the Arts and Oriental Titles Classes continues to be carried on both in the College and School in accordance with the principles which were laid down on the re-organization of the College in 1888.

The report further gives a detailed account of the tuition in English which was organised under the recommendations of the same Sub-Committee, and is carried on in conformity with the Revised Regulations for the award of Oriental Titles Diplomas, for students reading in Oriental Titles Classes. The progress made in this branch of instruction was tested by the Special Examination in the English Language held by the University under the Revised Regulations. In this, two out of three students who had received the requisite amount of tuition, and were thus prepared to present themselves at the examination, passed successfully and qualified for Diplomas of Oriental Titles.

The Committee had, in connection with previous reports, expressed the hope that students who have thus obtained some knowledge of the English language in addition to their philological training in one branch of Oriental Classics would find opportunities to make use of their training as teachers of schools or colleges in giving instruction in Classical Languages through the medium of English and in accordance with modern methods. It is encouraging to note that this hope was partially fulfilled in the year under report, inasmuch as among the students who had left the Language Classes of the College either on completing their course or for other reasons, not less than six secured during the year suitable employment as teachers.

VIII.—It will be seen from the statement given on page XVIII of the report that candidates from the Oriental College appeared in not less than 16 different examinations of the University for 1900.

The same table will show that the results gained by the Oriental College in the whole of these examinations rose to the satisfactory average of 82 per cent. of passes from among the candidates sent up. These results will appear all the more acceptable when compared with the general pass percentage of all candidates in the several Oriental Faculty Examinations. In not less than 13 examinations out of 16 the pass percentages gained by the Oriental College were *higher*, in most intances *considerably* higher, than those shown for the whole number of candidates, and in one other examination equal to the latter.

The same fact is brought to notice by a comparison of the average pass percentage in the whole of these examinations which was 82 per cent.

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in the case of the Oriental College against 60 per cent. for the whole of the candidates.

This difference may attract all the more attention inasmuch as among the candidates for the various Oriental Titles Examinations there is now an annual increasing number who have been prepared in well organized Colleges such as the Jeypore Oriental College, H. H. the Nizám's Darul-'Ulúm, Hyderabad, H. H. the Mahárája Scindiá's Lashkar College, where Oriental Classics are taught on the same lines as are laid down by the Punjab University for its Oriental College.

In not less than six examinations, *viz.*, M. O. L., M. A., Munshí, Munshí 'Alim, Budhímaո, Vidván, the Oriental College secured of 100 per cent. of passes.

The examination results of the year must be considered equally favourable in respect of the distinction which individual students earned in these various examinations.

In not less than 7 examinations students of the Oriental College obtained the *highest place* in the order of merit list. The following are the examinations in which students of the Oriental College gained the first place :—

Intermediate (O. F.), Entrance, Visharda, Maulaví, Maulaví 'Alim, Maulaví Fázil, Vidván.

Eleven Government and University scholarships, one prize, and four medals were awarded to those students of the Oriental College who distinguished themselves in the above examinations. The medals are :—The Rája Harbans Singh Gold Medal, McLeod Gold Medal, Khalífa Muhammad Hasan Jubilee Gold Medal, and one Medal of Sáhibzáda Muhammad 'Ubaidullah Khán, Prime Minister of Tonk, awarded to the students who stood first in the M. A. Sanskrit, M. O. L. Arabic, and Maulaví Fázil Examinations, respectively.

The results of the instruction given by the Oriental College to students of the *Government College* may be considered equally satisfactory.

From page XIX of the report it will be seen that 77 per cent. of all Government College students who appeared at the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations of 1899 passed successfully in the Oriental Classical Languages in which their tuition had been carried on by the Oriental College Staff.

IX.—A regular system of House Examinations has been maintained throughout the year, as noticed in previous reports, and the results gained by the students in these House Examinations have supplied the test by which the award and tenure of stipends has been strictly regulated.

X.—The following changes took place in the teaching staff of the Oriental College during the year under report:—

On April 28th, 1899, Dr. M. A. Stein, who for more than eleven years had been Principal of the College, resigned his position to accept the Principalship of the Calcutta Madrassah. Pending the appointment of a successor to the combined posts of Principal of the Oriental College and Registrar of the University, the supervision of the College was entrusted to T. W. Arnold, Esquire, B.A., Professor in the Government College, for whose valuable services to the College the Senate has since expressed its gratitude. The incoming Principal entered on his duties on the 24th November.

The classes formerly taught by the Principal were after his resignation conducted by Pandit Durga Datta, Second Pandit, and Lála Bhagwán Dás, M.A., McLeod-Kashmír Sanskrit Reader.

The term of appointment of Chaudhrí 'Alí Gauhar, M.A., as McLeod Arabic Reader, and M. Muhammad 'Alí, M.A., as Patiála Translator, having expired, Shaikh Muhammad Iqbál, M.A., and M. Barkat 'Alí Khán, M.A., were, on the 13th and 16th May, 1899, appointed to their respective posts.

Professor Arnold having been designated Delegate of the University to the Twelfth International Congress of Orientalists held in Rome in the month of October, the supervision of the College during the time that elapsed between the re-opening of the College and his return was entrusted to Pandit Siva Datta, M.M., and Muftí Muhammad' Abdullah.

XI.—With reference to the scholarly activity shown by teachers of the College, the following publications were either published or partially prepared by members of the College Staff during the year 1899-1900 :—

By PANDIT SIVA DATTA, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA, Head Pandit :—Critical Edition of Alamkarakaustubha in the " Kavyamala Series, " Bombay.

By PANDIT DURGA DATTA, SHASTRI :—Nyayasiddhantamuktavalya Uyakhyasugamarka ; Viramitrodayaryadayabhagasya Samkshepa.

By SHAIKH MUHAMMAD IQBAL, M.A. :—The Doctrine of the Absolute Unity as expounded by Al Jilání.

By MAULAVI MUHAMMAD SHUAIB :—(In preparation) Addurarul Bahiyah fil Jughrafiyatil wasfiyah (in Arabic).

Appendix F.

Report on the Punjab University Sports Tournament.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY ON THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT, 1899.

The fourth annual Tournament was held in Lahore from December 14th to December 22nd, 1899.

Teams entered from the following Colleges:—Government College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Athletics. Forman Christian College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Athletics. Dayánand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics,* Athletics. Islámiya College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Athletics. Medical College, Lahore—Cricket, Football, Athletics. St. Stephen's College, Delhi—Cricket. Oriental College, Lahore—Athletics.* Law School, Lahore—Athletics.* Scotch Mission College, Siálkot—Athletics.*

The Athletic teams from the Medical College and Law School, Lahore, and from the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, did not compete.

In Cricket the drawing was as follows:—

First Round.

Dec. 14. D.-A. V. College, Lahore, beat Islámiya College, Lahore, by an innings and 83 runs.

Dec. 15. Government College, Lahore, beat Medical College, Lahore, by 22 runs.

Dec. 16. Forman Christian College, Lahore, and St. Stephen's College, Delhi, had byes.

Semi-Final Round.

Dec. 18. Forman Christian College, Lahore, beat Government College, Lahore, by 4 wickets.

Dec. 18. D. A.-V. College, Lahore, beat St. Stephen's College, Delhi, by an innings and 23 runs.

Final Rounds.

Dec. 20, 21. D. A.-V. College, Lahore, beat Forman Christian College, Lahore, by 2 wickets.

The Rattigan Shield was, therefore, won by the D. A.-V. College, Lahore.

The Batting Average Prize, a Cricket Bat, was won by Sáin Dás of the D. A.-V. College, Lahore, with an average of 25.

The Bowling Average Prize, a pair of Leg Guards, was won by Jugal Kishor of the D. A.-V. College, Lahore, who took 16 wickets for 70 runs.

The matches were played on the Volunteer Parade Ground, with the exception of No. 3, for which the Aitchison College ground was lent.

In Football the drawing was as follows:—

First Round.

Dec. 14. Forman Christian College, Lahore, beat Government College, Lahore ... ... 2—0

Medical College, D. A.-V. College and Islámiya College, Lahore, had byes.

Second Round.

Dec. 15. D. A.-V. College, Lahore, beat Islámiya College, Lahore ... 3—0

Dec. 16. Forman Christian College, Lahore, beat Medical College, Lahore... ... ... 2—0

Final Round.

Dec. 19. Forman Christian College, Lahore, beat D. A.-V. College, Lahore ... 2—0

The Patiála Cup was, therefore, won by the Forman Christian College, Lahore.

The Gymnastic Competition took place on the Volunteer Parade Ground on December 22nd, the judge being Sergt. J. Finns of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

The Baháwalpur Trophy was won by the Government College, Lahore, with 264 marks; the two other Colleges entered failed to compete with full teams.

*Incomplete.

The following exercises were prescribed :—

Horizontal Bar.
1. Upstart Vault Right.
2. Upstart Short Circle upstart and shoot to the front.
3. Right hand leading and left hand leading round up back lift.
4. Upstart short arm balance and back lift.

Parallel Bars.
1. Stride march forward showing balance.
2. Long arm balance and back lift.
3. Single march forward in balance.
4. Both hands leading steady lift rest on right bar show short arm balance, rest on left bar show short arm balance rest on both bars and cut out.

The scores were as follows :—

	Horizontal Bar.	*Parallel Bars.*
Government College, Lahore—		
Piyára Lál Dhawan	35	32
'Abdul 'Azíz	36	30
Fazal Muhammad	32	34
Hukam Chand Dhawan...	31	34
D. A.-V. College, Lahore—		
Gurdit Singh	32	29
Islámiya College, Lahore—		
Ghulám 'Alí	21	22
Nathe Khán	...	4

The special prizes were awarded as follows :—

Horizontal Bar ...	'Abdul 'Azíz	Watch.
Parallel Bars ...	Fazal Muhammad	Watch.
	Hukam Chand Dhawan	Watch.

The Athletic Sports were held on the Volunteer Parade Ground on December 22, with the following results :—

High Jump—
(7). S. Muhammad Husain, Government College, 5 ft. 4 in. ... 1 Carriage Clock.
J. Williams, Forman Christian College, 5 ft. ... ... 2 Matchbox.

Throwing the Cricket Ball—
(5). S. E. Thákur Das, Forman Christian College, 90 yards ... 1 Tennis Racquet.
Karím Bakhsh, Government College, 85 yards ... ... 2 Pocket Case.

Putting the Weight—
(6). H. Anderson, Forman Christian College, 30 ft. ... ... 1 Binoculars.
Mela Rám, D. A.-V. College, 24 ft. 3 in. ... ... 2 Pencil Case.

Long Jump—
(7). S. Muhammad Husain, Government College, 17 ft. 3½ in. 1 Watch.
Allah Dín, Oriental College, 17 ft. 0¼ in. ... ... 2 Knife.

One Mile—
(10). Narinjan Parshád, Government College, 5 mins. 14⅖ secs. ... ... 1 Wristlet Watch.
(5). Jíva Rám, D. A.-V. College ... ... 2 Clock.

120 Yards Hurdles—
(8). S. Muhammad Husain, Government College, 19 secs. ... 1 Travelling Bag.
(4). H. Anderson, Forman Christian College ... ... 2 Knife.

Half Mile—
(9). Jagan Náth, Government College, 2 mins. 19⅗ secs. ... 1 Wristlet Watch.
(4). 'Abdur Rahím, Forman Christian College ... ... 2 Tennis Racquet.

100 Yards—
(8). S. Muhammad Husain, Government College, 10⅘ secs. ... 1 Binoculars.
(4). H. Anderson, Forman Christian College ... ... 2 Writing Case.

The Athletic Trophy was won by the Government College with 49 marks, the Forman Christian College being second with 23 marks.

Mrs. Gordon Walker kindly gave away the prizes ; His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, was present at the prize giving.

The Volunteer Parade Ground was kindly lent by Col. D. P. Masson for the Tournament.

Appendix G.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

APPENDIX G.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Staff.

The staff on the 31st March, 1900, was as follows:—

H. T. Knowlton, Esquire, Principal;

Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., Assistant Superintendent;

„ Shiv Diyál, M.A., First Assistant Master;

„ Kálí Charan, B.A., Second Assistant Master;

„ Khushí Rám, M.A., Science Master;

Pandit Ralla Rám, Oriental Teacher;

Lálá Síta Rám, Drawing Master.

Changes in the staff.

The following changes in the staff occurred during the year:—

(1) Lála Prabhú Diyál, M.A., Second Assistant Master and Translator, was appointed to act as Munsiff of Muzaffargarh, and Munshí 'Abdullah Khán, of the Central Model School, officiated from 4th April to 4th June, 1899;

(2) Mr. H. T. Knowlton, the Principal, was appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, and I relieved him of the charge of the College and the Institutions attached on the afternoon of 27th May, 1899;

(3) Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, was appointed to officiate as Head Master, Central Model School, in May;

(4) Lála Káli Charan, B.A., took over charge of the duties of the First Assistant Master and Translator from Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., on the latter being appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent;

(5) Munshí 'Abdullah Khán was appointed Second Master of the Central Model School, and Pandit Hukam Chand, B.A., took over the duties of Second Assistant Master and Translator in June, 1899;

(6) Munshí Nazar Muhammad, B.A., was appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, and joined the College staff on the afternoon of 25th July, 1899; Pandit Hukam Chand then reverted to his substantive post in the Central Model School;

(7) Mr. H. T. Knowlton again went out as Officiating Inspector of Lahore Circle on 11th January, 1900, and I took over charge of his duties in the College; Lála Rám Chandra, M.A., was appointed to officiate as Second Assistant Master and Translator in this College in this arrangement;

(8) I made over charge of the duties of the Principal of this College to Mr. H. T. Knowlton on 28th March last.

Number and distribution of stipendiaries.

The number of students in attendance on 31st March last was 74. This number included 54 stipendiaries, 4 non-stipendiaries (in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class), and 1 stipendiary of the Mooltan District Board in the Senior Vernacular Class.

The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class consisted of 2 teachers, 16 stipendiaries, and 4 non-stipendiaries.

The Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class comprised one teacher and 17 stipendiary students.

The Senior Vernacular Class was made up of 12 teachers, 21 stipendiaries of the College, and one stipendiary student from the Mooltan District Board.

On comparing these statistics with those of 1898-99, it will be seen that there is a decrease of one in the number on the roll. While the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class shows an increase of three in the number of students, the Senior Vernacular Class shows a decrease of four students,—two teachers and two other students. The number in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class remained the same as in the two previous years. This is attributable to the raising of the standard of qualification for

admission from the Entrance Examination to the Intermediate Examination, or attendance in an Arts College for two years for those who have not passed the latter examination. In the session 1896-97 the number in this class was 28. It will thus be seen that, while the demand for a Junior Anglo-Vernacular man is becoming greater than ever, the supply is less than formerly. The reason for the smaller numbers is not far to seek. Besides narrowing the limit of those now eligible for admission, another important factor is that students who have passed their F. A. are naturally anxious to complete the course and take their degree, and so defer admission until they are qualified for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class, and the larger scope of work and prospects which success in this latter class offers.

Expenditure.

The expenditure in the year under report was Rs. 30,043, against Rs. 30,358 in the previous year. The slight decrease of Rs. 315 is thus accounted for. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,147 in the expenditure on Establishments and Contingencies, of Rs. 20 on Stipends, and of Rs. 254 on European stores,—total decrease, Rs. 1,421; but there was also an increase of Rs. 1,106 in the amount spent on the Boarding House. This increase is due to the expenditure on the Boarding House necessarily growing to a slight extent, and to the special grant of Rs. 752 from Provincial Revenues for furniture, &c.

Stipendiary students.

About 100 candidates, including 16 who had graduated as B. As. and 2 as M. As., applied for admission to the Anglo-Vernacular Classes. Of these, 26 were admitted to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class and 25 to the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class in May, 1899. Sixteen of the former (including 2 M. As. and 14 B. As.) and 24 of the latter were awarded stipends. Two graduates and eight under-graduates, who had studied for two years in an Arts College for their B. A. degree, were admitted as non-stipendiaries in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class; two of these were subsequently awarded stipends as vacancies occurred; only four continued their studies as non-stipendiary students.

In the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class no less than 7 stipends available to students were not awarded, as the requisite number of eligible candidates was not forthcoming.

Results in Drawing.

During the session just closed, Drawing received the same careful and regular attention as noted in the previous year's report; if anything greater pains were taken to make the teaching successful and the subject popular. Not a little of my own time, and also that of the tutors of the College, was freely given to attain this end, and to assist in the work in every way possible. Six periods a week of careful instruction were given to each class, in addition to the time devoted by the students in private study of the subjects embraced in the course. The class as a whole was better prepared in their work than has been the case in former years, and an improved result on last year was confidently anticipated. I am, therefore, utterly unable to account for the fact that the results this year are not even as good as last year except by expressing the opinion that the "unnecessarily high standard fixed by the examiners" (referred to by my predecessor in 1898) has been raised even higher. The questions in Geometrical Drawing were particularly difficult, and too much was given for the students to do in the one hour allowed. It is, therefore, not very surprising that only one student succeeded in passing in the subject as compared with four in the previous year.

In Freehand from the flat 16 passed; in Black Board Freehand two passed, and 16 others came within a mark or two of passing. In Model Drawing 5 passed, and some others came very near the pass mark. In Plant Drawing 3 passed and 10 failed by only a mark or two; in B. B. Model Drawing 12 suffered a like fate, and 2 passed.

The disappointment to the students and the staff is great. With no proper accommodation for the teaching of the subject,—no room in which Model and Blackboard Drawing can be properly taught and supervised,—our difficulties are very great.

The best use has, however, been made of the means at our disposal to teach a long course of Drawing in 9 months to students who have never previously held a drawing pencil properly, and whose taste in artistic matters has never been cultivated; but all this expenditure of effort and zeal to result in so few passes would at first sight seem enough to dampen

Appendix G.

Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

the enthusiasm of the boldest, if we did not regard the matter from another point of view. The knowledge that good and conscientious work was done,—notwithstanding all these difficulties,—and that our men have gone forth very much the better equipped for their profession from the short and vigorous course of training they have had in this subject here,—is sufficient, I think, to warrant the expression of the opinion that, all things considered, satisfactory work was done notwithstanding the meagre list of results. Some of these men, I am glad to learn, are now further prosecuting their studies in this direction in the Mayo School of Art.

Results of examinations.

(*a*) *General.*—In the Certificate Examinations held in April last, 73 candidates appeared from this College. Of these, 55 passed (or 75 per cent.), and 30 gained a place in the First Division.

No candidate failed in the Practice of Teaching and but 8, out of 73, in School Management, the chief technical subjects.

(*b*) *The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class.*—The class this year as a whole was above the average. Out of the 21 candidates on the list, 17 passed,—10 in the First Division, and 7 in the Second Division. All passed in English and Practice of Teaching, and all but one in School Management. Two failed in Mathematics and three in Science.

These results are, I consider, exceedingly good, and especially so when it is borne in mind that the standard of marking has been raised. The three failures in Science are, doubtless, due to this cause; the oral and practical examination in this subject was much more searching than it has ever been before. Only one man failed finally as compared with three last year.

(c) *The Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class* as a whole was a little below the average of former years. There were 18 candidates, of whom 12 passed, and two failed in one subject only, in which subject they are to be re-examined next year. Five candidates failed finally. All passed in the Practice of Teaching and in Arithmetic and Mensuration. One failed in English Reading,—due chiefly to the candidate's sight and to nervousness,—four failed in School Management, and two in Geography, as compared with three and two, respectively, in these two latter subjects last year. In this class, too, the standard of marking has been considerably raised.

(*d*) *The Senior Vernacular Class.*—The results in this class are very good, and reflect great credit on those who have had charge of the various subjects in the class. Throughout the year the class has done consistently good work. Of the 34 candidates presented but three failed finally, and one failed in Mathematics only. No less than 18 gained a First Division, a larger number than for the last two years. The failures occur in two subjects only out of the seven embraced in the course, *viz.*, two in Mathematics and three in School Management.

Physical training and the results of the Senior and Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examinations

The whole of the course for the Senior and Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examinations was worked through during the year with a very fair amount of success. The work done in Drill and in Gymnastics as well as that connected with the Principles of Physical Training have been, I think, in no wise inferior to that accomplished in former years; but the standard required for a certificate of the candidate's ability to *teach* this subject has been raised, and fewer certificates have, therefore, been awarded than was the case some years ago. As compared with last year, the results are about the same. The following table shows the results:—

Senior Gymnastic Certificate Examination.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Private Candidates	22	10
College „	9	3
Total ...	31	13

Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examination.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Private Candidates	5	...
C. T. College Candidates	62	19
Normal School „	73	17
Total ...	171	49

Tennis, cricket, and football have, as usual, found a place in the students' games, but tennis is by far the most popular. This is partly due to the fact that by enlarging the borders of the Boarding House ground an additional Tennis Court has been secured,—making three courts now available,—and partly because no proper ground for cricket and football is at the entire disposal of the College. This is, I consider, the most serious drawback in our training. We have not the ground on which to teach our men to play these games which, in their future schools, should receive a large part of their own personal efforts if the course of Physical Training in our schools is to be anything like a complete one. I feel confident that Government will not allow the present golden opportunity of remedying this defect to slip by, and that (as the matter of the purchase of the property is still open) the acquisition of the adjoining piece of land,—suitable in every respect for our wants and of the utmost necessity to our work,—will be an accomplished fact in the near future. From a glance at the ground plan of the whole estate it is utterly incomprehensible how this piece of land ever came to be alienated from the College, of which it is naturally part and parcel. Should this land revert to its natural use, our students will then have facilities for complete instruction in cricket, football, hockey, &c., and will then be capable of taking their proper part in the games of their boys in school.

Professional Training.

As is natural in a College for teachers, a large portion of the time at our disposal is devoted to the theory and practice of teaching and School Management.

Our aim in the College course of Professional Training is to show the relation of Psychology to Teaching, and to endeavour to overcome the difficulties which many young teachers find in applying its laws to school-work, to make our students realise that its value is chiefly in its cultivation of a methodically observant attitude, and that by its aid we learn to translate process into procedure and not to be content with procedure alone.

With this aim in view a course in Elementary Psychology is carefully worked through, and every opportunity is embraced to illustrate these principles and to put into practice, as much as possible, their application.

The Technical Training continues to follow the excellent lines laid down by my predecessor,—a system eminently suited to our needs and, as it has been proved again and again, productive of very beneficial results.

This training embraces :—

(i) Lectures on the Principles of Education, School Management (Organization, Classification, Registration, Time Tables, Apparatus and School Furniture, School Hygiene, Discipline, &c.), and the method of teaching the various subjects embraced in the School Curriculum ;

(ii) Model Lessons by members of the staffs of the College and the Model School;

(iii) Criticism Lessons given by the students;

(iv) Continuous work in certain subjects for a week at a time in the Model School; and

(v) Visits of Observation to the School.

Appendix G. Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

As regards (i), oral lessons are given by the lecturer which are then made to form the subject for inquisition and discussion afterwards; the study of the subject in the special text-book follows, and printed notes laying particular emphasis on certain portions of the lessons and directing the students' attention to wider reading of the subject in hand, are distributed as occasion requires.

In the *Model Lessons* the importance of students witnessing lessons given by experienced teachers endeavouring to carry into effect the injunctions and conclusions of the lecture-room, and the great value of suggestion by example is the chief end in view.

Criticism Lessons continue to be conducted on the plan fully set forth in last year's report. Courses of typical lessons in Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elementary Science, and Mathematics, besides several other shorter courses, were carefully drawn up and worked through. It is interesting to note how the carping or fault-finding criticism of comparatively unimportant errors, sometimes met with during the earlier part of the year, almost entirely gives way to the higher standard of lesson criticism,—the important matter of logical arrangement, correct method and skill in handling the subject and the class,—by the end of the session. The new edition of the Criticism Lesson Note-Book, drawn up by Mr. Knowlton, has been a valuable aid in our Criticism Lessons.

The Students' Work in the Practising School is a very indispensable part of our system of training, and much care is taken to make it as effective as possible. From October to April three Senior Anglo-Vernacular, five Junior Anglo-Vernacular, and five Vernacular students are sent every week to work for an hour a day in the Model School. They prepare their own notes of lessons, give their lessons to the class under the supervision of the master in charge, and a careful criticism is then submitted to the Head Master, who deals with it as occasion requires. It is essential that the practical work undertaken should be continuous, an occasional lesson is not sufficient to give the opportunity or the time for a young teacher to show his ability to stand alone or to manage and deal with a class of boys under the normal conditions which the class master has to face. To meet this necessity a continuous course of lessons in a single subject to a particular class is assigned to each student for a week at a time.

Visits of Observation are paid to the Model School weekly for one period, and our students last year had the privilege of witnessing several really good lessons in English, Science, Practical Mensuration, &c. These lessons by some of the Model School Masters are generally carefully prepared and well given.

Boarding House.

On 31st March, 1900, the number of students residing in the Boarding House was 158, a similar number to that of 1899. I consider our Boarding House,—in its plan of construction, arrangement, management, and supervision,—to be excellent in every respect. The discipline is strict, as it is intended to be, and I am glad to be able to report that nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling which have always characterized it. This eminently satisfactory state of affairs is due to the assistance the Principal receives from the staff in visiting the dormitories, &c., and, in even a greater measure, in the efficiency and tact which Lála Hargobind Lál brings to bear upon this important part of his work. I am greatly indebted to him for his continuance in his post of Superintendent of the Boarding House during the five months he was on leave from his College work; it would have been difficult to have found as efficient a substitute who would have been willing to act for that time.

Conduct of the students.

The conduct of the students was very good. There was no breach of discipline to be dealt with except in the case of one student who, three or four days before the close of the year, absented himself without permission from a part of the Drawing Examination, and the whole of the Drill and Gymnastic Examination. Measures were taken which will, I feel sure, prevent a recurrence of such conduct in future amongst succeeding students.

The Debating Society.

The Debating Society met fairly regularly throughout the year, and the meetings were very well attended. A special feature of the debates this year was the subjects chosen for discussion, all of which bore, more or less, upon their future work as teachers.

The work of the students, as a whole, has been characterized, I am glad to say, by regularity and conscientiousness, and gave general satisfaction.

Moral Training.

As in former years, this important part of our work has been carefully kept in view. In the Lectures on Education the principles of Moral Education,—the art of inclining the free will towards the good,—were fully and carefully dealt with, and efforts have, as usual, been made to train the students to habits of regularity, neatness and cleanliness, diligence, good manners, and honesty in word and deed.

Attainments of the students on joining the College.

The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class consisted of 16 graduates (2 M. As. and 14 B. As.) and 12 under-graduates, who, after passing their Intermediate, or First Arts, Examination, had spent two years studying in an Arts College. This number included two teachers who had passed the Intermediate Examination as well as the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination in the First Division.

The Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class was composed of 9 students who had passed the Intermediate Examination, and 9 others who had studied up to that examination in an Arts College for two years.

All the stipendiary students of the Senior Vernacular Class had undergone a year's training in one or other of the five Normal Schools in the Province, and had passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division.

Employment obtained by the students on leaving College.

The fifteen teachers sent for training returned to their schools on the completion of their course. Most of the students who left the College at the end of April obtained employment before the year closed. The Senior Anglo-Vernacular men were able to obtain commencing salaries of from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

The Junior Anglo-Vernacular men generally succeeded in obtaining posts varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. The demand for Junior Anglo-Vernacular trained teachers is considerably in excess of the supply. In connection with this I should like to point out that, while a marked increase in the academical qualifications of the candidates has been demanded, there has been no corresponding encouragement offered to them in the way of suitable salaries, while as to their (very small) prospects of promotion and increase of pay, there is, I suppose, hardly a parallel to be found in any other sphere of work. This is, I consider, the great cause of this class being so small in number. Another cause is that students having passed the Intermediate Examination consider it to be more profitable for them to proceed to their B. A. degree before joining the College.

Some of the Local Bodies continue to offer only Rs. 20 for a Junior Anglo-Vernacular man, a very disappointing wage for a trained man. I think it would be well to move the Local Bodies in the matter in order to see if the minimum commencing salary cannot be at least Rs. 25 per mensem. I have at present some applications for such teachers on Rs. 20, and there is not the slightest prospect of finding teachers willing to accept these posts on that salary.

The Senior Vernacular students obtained posts on salaries varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

The Central Model School.

Another very successful year has to be recorded for the Central Model School. The numbers on the roll are practically the same as last year; the results in all the examinations (a larger number of candidates than ever before has been sent up for the various examinations, and a larger number of passes has been obtained) are, on the whole, very satisfactory, and again the championships in the Circle and District Cricket Tournaments, for the third year in succession, have been secured. That the school maintains its foremost position, amidst the competition of several much cheaper schools around, is shown not only in the attendance and results of examinations, &c., but also in the fact that no less than 63 per cent. of the total expenditure on the institution (as compared with what was considered a high figure last year, *viz.*, 57 per cent.) was met from the fees paid by the boys or their guardians. I am, therefore, able to speak in terms of warm praise as to the work done in the institution, and I desire to accord my hearty thanks to the staff for the ready and earnest co-operation I have always received at their hands. To Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., the Officiating Head Master, a large measure of thanks is due for the thoroughly conscientious way in which he does his work, and for his ceaseless energy in seeing that the important dual aspect of the school—(a

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Report on the Central Training College, Lahore.

model school and a practising school)—is well and efficiently maintained. The following is a brief summary of the Head Master's report:—

Attendance.—The numbers have been reduced from 737 to 729, there being a slight decrease of 8.

The Lahore Normal School.

Income and Expenditure.—The income was Rs. 11,771-9-0, being Rs. 747-4-3 above that of last year. For the school-year ending 31st October, 1899, the income was Rs. 11,406-9-0. The expenditure was Rs. 18,750-1-4, a decrease of Rs. 319-12-2. For the school-year ending 31st October, 1899, the expenditure was Rs. 19,282-8-6.

Scholarships.—The number of scholarship-holders is 29, or 11 less than last year. It is satisfactory to note that in the recent Entrance Examination, 3 Government scholarships were gained (two on the Arts side and one on the Science side), 2 in the last Middle School Examination,—1 being a Provincial Jubilee Scholarship and 1 a Close High School Scholarship.

Physical Training.—The school has again won both the Circle and the District Cricket Tournaments, and made a good show on the whole in the Circle Athletic Tournament held this year for the first time for the handsome "Sime Athletic Shield."

Results of Examinations.

Examination.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Entrance (Arts and Science Faculty) ...	56	46	82·1
Entrance (Science Faculty)	3	3	100·0
Middle	58	33	57·0
Upper Primary	95	82	86·3
Lower „	34	28	82·3
Infants	55	51	92·7
Total	298	240	80·5

There were no failures in Compulsory Science, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Drawing, and only three failures in Mathematics.

Lála Tára Chand, B.A., the Head Master, and his staff, have again completed a successful year's work, and have discharged their duties to my entire satisfaction. I have frequently visited the school, and was gratified to find the work proceeding in its usual orderly and systematic manner. The results of the Junior Vernacular Examination are very creditable, and I am pleased to record that the Lahore Normal School has regained its position at the head of the list of Normal Schools from which it fell last year. Model Lessons have, as usual, been carefully given by the staff, Criticisms Lessons have been conducted properly, and the supervision of the work of the students in the Model School systematically carried out.

The table on the opposite page shows the state of the school, together with the expenditure. Of the 88 students admitted, 74 were in attendance at the close of the year, of whom 58 passed the Examination (48 the Junior Vernacular Examination, and 10 the Zamíndári Teachership Examination). There was an increase of Rs. 342 in the expenditure, of which Rs. 102 was on account of Establishment and Rs. 240 on account of increase in the number of stipendiaries.

		1899-'00.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Number of Scholars at the close of the year.	Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class — Teachers	2	2	...	...
	Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class — Others	20	17	3	...
	Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class — Total	22	19	3	...
	Junior ditto ditto — Teachers	1	...	1	...
	Junior ditto ditto — Others	17	18	...	1
	Junior ditto ditto — Total	18	18	...	...
	Senior Vernacular Class — Teachers	12	14	...	2
	Senior Vernacular Class — Others	22	24	...	2
	Senior Vernacular Class — Total	34	38	...	4
	Total — Teachers	15	16	...	1
	Total — Others	59	59	...	...
	Total — Grand Total	74	75	...	1
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.	On establishments and Contingencies. From Provincial Revenues	17,724	18,889	...	1,147
	On establishments and Contingencies. Total	17,742	18,889	...	1,147
	On Stipends. From Provincial Revenues	8,230	8,113	117	...
	On Stipends. From District Funds	209	359	...	150
	On Stipends. From Municipal Funds	25	7	18	...
	On Stipends. From Other sources	15	20	...	5
	On Stipends. Total	8,479	8,499	...	20
	Grand Total	26,221	27,388	...	1,167
		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Results of Examinations.	Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination	17	16	1	...
	Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination	12	14	...	2
	Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination	30	32	...	2
Number of Government stipendiaries and teachers		69	74	...	5
Ditto other stipendiary students		1	...	1	...
Ditto non-stipendiary students		4	1	3	...

Translation Department.

The Translation Department reviewed 20 books; translated one large book on Hygiene completely, 5 Circulars, and one letter, and revised the translation of the introduction of a book on History. In addition to this, a book on the Kindergarten system, in the Vernacular, was also compiled, and four Multiplication Tables and one Money Table were prepared for press.

From the above it will be seen that a very large amount of work was got through during the year under report; and I have to express my acknowledgments to the staff for the promptness and efficiency which generally characterized their work in this Department.

The following list gives the work done by each member of the staff:—

P. Hukam Chand, B.A.

(From 10th June, 1899, to 25th July, 1899.)

Reviewed—

1. Sawánah 'Umrí Nowsherwán 'Adil.

M. Abdullah Khan.

(From 4th April, 1899, to 4th June, 1899.)

Reviewed—

1. Jebí Nassáyah.

L. Shiv Diyal, M.A.

(During May, 1899, and from 26th July to 10th January, 1900).

Translated—

1. Revised the Urdú translation of Sir Roper Lethbridge's introduction to the History of India;

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2. One-fourth of the Personal and Domestic Hygiene ;

Reviewed—

1. Morraqa-i-Mazámín:
2. The Royal Kindergarten Copy Books, Nos. i to iv.
3. A New Primer of English Grammar.

Compiled—

1. A book on the Kindergarten System in the Vernacular, and prepared for the press :—

(i) Four Multiplication Tables; and

(ii) One Money Table.

L. KALI CHARAN, B.A.

(From May, 1899, to 31st March, 1900.)

Reviewed—

1. Novel "Dilsoz;"
2. Shám Naráin and Párbati;
3. A Companion to English Translation and Conversation;
4. Longmans' Physical Geography ;
5. Longmans' Shilling Geography ;
6. Longmans' Geographical Series, Book II ;
7. Longmans' Ship Literary Advanced Reader.

Translated—

1. Circular No. 18;
2. One-half of the Personal and Domestic Hygiene;
3. Circular No. 21 of 12th August, 1899;
4. Circular No. 22 of 14th August, 1899;
5. Circular No. 28 of 23rd October, 1899;
6. Circular No. 5 of January, 1900.

L. RAM CHANDRA, M.A.

(From 11th January, 1900, to March, 1900.)

Reviewed—

1. Geography of India in Hindí ;
2. Longmans' Junior School Grammar;
3. Longmans' Grammar and Composition ;
4. Simple History of India;
5. Risála-i-Mufid-i-'Am ;
6. Makhzan-ul-Masádir.

Translated—

1. Letter concerning the change of marks in History and Geography, and the introduction of Agriculture as an optional subject;
2. One-fourth of Personal and Domestic Hygiene.

L. MUNSHI LAL, M.A., ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

Reviewed—

1. Pupil Teachers' English Note-Book.

L. KHUSHI RAM, M.A., SCIENCE MASTER.

Reviewed—

1. Science Reader.

In conclusion, I desire to record my best thanks to the tutors of the College for the conscientious manner in which they performed their duties, and for the very willing assistance they were always ready to give me. The work of Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., during the past year, has been almost equally divided between the College and the School, in both spheres of work his example of conscientiousness and zeal has been invaluable to those under him. Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., has acted as Assistant Superintendent of the College for nearly half the year, and has discharged his duties with much tact and ability.

The office work (which has increased within the last few years to such an extent as to be heavier than many similar offices employing three and four clerks) has been well and expeditiously performed by Lála Hargobind Lál. No limit of working hours is recognised by him, and by such sheer hard work only have the office files and the multitudinous other little matters which fall to the clerk's lot been kept up to date.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Buildings.

The College buildings are in good repair. The construction of the laboratory for practical classes in Physiology and Pathology, which was commenced in March, 1899, has been completed, and the new book-cases for the College Library have been made during the year.

A pucca masonry Macerating shed and a new Chemical Laboratory are the buildings urgently required.

Attendance of students.

The numbers attending the College were less by 21 as compared with that of last year, and those attending the School increased by 7.

	1899-1900.	1898-99.
Average attendance in College ...	191	212
Average attendance in School ...	238	231

The decrease in the students of the College Department is chiefly due to a less number of free students.

The increase in the number of students in the School Department was due to an increase in the number of Military students admitted.

Twenty-eight new admissions were made in the College Department during the year as compared with 32 in the last year.

The educational standard qualifying for admission to the School is still the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination, which should be raised to the Entrance Examination at least for the stipend-holders. There would be no difficulty in getting men.

The Middle passed candidates might be allowed admission as free students on payment of a fee of Rs. 25 per annum in advance.

Of the total number of students attending the College, 60 are scholarship-holders paid by Government, District Funds, and other sources, and 128 are free students, as compared with 55 and 153 in the last year.

Of the total number attending the School Department, 170 are in receipt of stipends paid by Government and from other sources, and 63 free students, as compared with 166 and 60 in the last year.

Examinations.

Twenty-six candidates appeared in the Preliminary Scientific Examinations for M. B. Degree and L. M. S. Diploma of the Punjab University during the year, of whom 19 passed, or 73·07 per cent., as compared with 20 appeared and 18 passed, or 90 per cent., in the last year.

Fifty candidates appeared in the First M. B. and L. M. S. Examinations during the year under report, 18 passed, or 36 per cent., as compared with 63 appeared and 32 passed, or 52·06 per cent., the largest number of failures being in Physiology, *i.e.*, 22 out of 48 failed in that subject.

Fifty candidates appeared in the Second M. B. and L. M. S. Examinations, of whom 28, or 56 per cent., passed, as compared with 21 out of 49, or 42·85 per cent., in the last year.

One female student, Miss Masih, who failed in the Second L. M. S. Examination last year in the aggregate, but passed in all subjects by obtaining 33 per cent., marks required for the Certificate Class of this College, has been allowed to pass the Certificate Class Examination.

Two female students appeared in the Junior Certificate Class Examination and passed.

Seventy-one candidates appeared in the Final Qualifying Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma, of whom 67 passed, or 94·3 per cent., as compared with 60 and 38, or 63·3 per cent. in the last year.

Fifty-two candidates appeared in the Junior Hospital Assistant Class Examination, of whom 40 passed, or 67·9 per cent., as compared with 54 out of 62, or 87·09 per cent., in the last year.

The results of all the examinations, except First M. B. and L. M. S. Examinations of the Punjab University, are most satisfactory.

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

Expenditure (College).

The total expenditure from Provincial Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 78,412 as compared with Rs. 78,645 in the last year, a nominal decrease of Rs. 233, due to less amount of pay drawn by the Officiating Professors of Surgery and Anatomy, and increase in fees and reduction in the exchange compensation allowance.

From endowment and other sources the expenditure was less by Rs. 721, which is due to the fact that the Urdú Medicine was printed in 1898-99.

Expenditure (School).

The total expenditure from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 19,165 as compared with Rs. 15,686 in the last year, an increase of Rs. 3,479, which is due to the fact that the pay of Senior Assistant Surgeons, Rái Bahádur Brij Lál Ghose and Belí Rám, was increased by Rs. 100 each per mensem in April, 1899, and a promotion of Rs. 50 per mensem was given to Military Assistant Surgeon M. Courtney in the same month.

Scholarships paid from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 5,581 during the year, as compared with Rs. 5,159 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 422, due to the fact that hitherto scholarships paid by the Central Provinces Government direct are now paid through the Accountant-General, Punjab. The savings in the N. W. P. Government scholarships reduced during the year have been utilized in paying Central Provinces Government scholarships.

Scholarships paid by District Funds.

There is a nominal decrease of Rs. 35 during the year under report.

Scholarships paid by Municipal Funds.

Rupees 180 were paid during the year and Rs. 406 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 226, due to the facts that two scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem paid by the Municipal Committee of Amritsar were reduced to one scholarship, and one scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem paid by the Municipal Committee of Hoshiárpur was stopped during the year.

Scholarships paid from Other Sources.

There is an increase of Rs. 396 under this head, which is due to an increase in the number and amount of scholarships paid by the Dufferin Fund Central Committee.

Stipends.

Rupees 610 additional were paid from Provincial Revenues as compared with last year, which is due to the increased number of Military stipends granted during the year.

Stipends paid from District Funds.

An increase of Rs. 602 under this head is due to the facts that new stipends were awarded by the following District Boards:—

Peshawár	1
Gujrát	1
Rohtak	3
Sháhpur	1

Stipends from Municipal Funds.

There is a decrease of Rs. 52, due to the fact that there was no stipend-holder from Bannú.

Stipends paid by Other Sources.

A decrease of Rs. 221 under this head is because that 2 Nábha and Dufferin Fund, Punjab, stipends have been stopped during the year.

College fees.

Rupees 8,125 were realized as College fees and Rs. 651 as Dissecting Room fees in 1899-1900, as compared with Rs. 7,965 and Rs. 889 in the year 1898-99,—an increase of Rs. 160 in the former and decrease of Rs. 238 in the latter.

The increase in the College fee is due to the increased amount received from casual students and fees for certificates received from students proceeding to England.

The decrease in the Dissection fees is due to the decrease in the number of students attending the Dissection Room.

The total expenditure on the College during the year amounted to Rs. 97,769 as compared with Rs. 98,405 in the previous year. Deducting the amount realized from students as fees, the total is Rs. 88,993, against Rs. 89,551 in the year 1898-99, representing an average expenditure of Rs. 473-3 on each student, of which 94·3 per cent. was paid from Provincial Funds.

The total cost of the School was Rs. 37,714, against Rs. 33,382 in the preceding year, the average cost of each student being Rs. 161-8, of which Government contributed Rs. 87·6 per cent.

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

Establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F. R. C. S., Professor of Surgery, and Major J. C. Lamont, M. B., were absent on leave out of India, respectively, for 6 and 8 months during the year under report, and their chairs were occupied by Major W. R. Clark, M. B., and Captain H. G. Melville, M. B., respectively.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M. D., C. I. E., availed himself of two months' privilege leave from 29th April, 1899; his work as Professor was carried out by Captain D. W. Sutherland, and as Principal by Major D. St. J. D. Grant, M. A., in addition to their own duties.

No other changes took place in the teaching staff during the year.

General remarks.

Discipline amongst the students has been good throughout the year.

The teaching and clerical staff performed their duties satisfactorily.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ON 31ST MARCH, 1900.

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.				
Punjab Government Scholarship-holders	18	21	...	3
North-Western Provinces Government Scholarship-holders	10	10	...	...
Central Provinces Government Scholarship-holders	7	...	7	...
District Fund Scholarship-holders ...	3	2	1	...
Municipal Fund Scholarship-holders	...	3	...	3
University and other Scholarship-holders, including Dufferin Fund ...	22	19	3	...
Free Female Students	5	1	4	...
Punjab Free Students	112	133	...	21
North-Western Provinces Free Students	11	19	...	8
Total	188	208	...	20
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Military Medical Pupils	48	41	7	...
Civil Medical Pupils	73	78	...	5
Hakim Students	17	18	...	1
Local Female Students including Dufferin Fund	2	3	...	1
Local Male Students	30	26	4	...
Free Students	63	60	3	...
Total	233	226	7	...

EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE ON CHEMICALS, &c., FOR 1899-1900.

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
MEDICAL COLLEGE.				
Provincial Revenues	(a) 78,412*	78,645	...	233
Endowments and Other Sources ...	(b) 1,071†	1,792	...	721
MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
Provincial Revenues	19,165	15,686	3,479	...
Endowments and Other Sources ...	(b) 1,071†	1,157	...	86
Total	99,719	97,280	2,439	...

(a) Includes Rs. 6,330 as extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.
(b) Extraordinary expenditure on chemicals, &c.

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

* Also includes Rs. 6,444 on account of contributions made by District Boards and Municipal Committees towards the increased staff of the Medical College—

	Rs.
District Funds	2,476
Municipal Funds	3,968

† Expenditure on chemicals, furniture, and apparatus. The sum of Rs. 1,071 in the College and a similar sum in the School, as well as the item of Rs. 6,330, shown in the foot-notes above, are *indirect* charges and recorded as such in the General Tables.

Appendix H.

Report on the Medical College, Lahore.

STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE. — SCHOLARSHIPS.	Provincial Revenues ...	5,581	5,159	422	...
	District Funds ...	245	280	...	35
	Municipal Funds ...	180	406	...	226
	University and Other Sources	3,504	3,269	235	...
	Total	9,510	9,114	396	...
	MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
EXPENDITURE. — STIPENDS.	Provincial Revenues ...	13,894	13,284	610	...
	District Funds	1,422	820	602	...
	Municipal Funds	456	508	...	52
	Other Sources	1,706	1,927	...	221
	Total	17,478	16,539	939	...
	MEDICAL COLLEGE.	No.	No.	No.	No.
NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.	Government Scholarships ...	35	31	4	...
	District Scholarships	3	2	1	...
	Municipal Scholarships ...	...	3	...	3
	Other Scholarships	(a) 22	17	5	...
	Total	60	53	7	...
	MEDICAL SCHOOL.				
NUMBER OF STIPEND-HOLDERS.	Government Stipends	138	137	1	...
	District Stipends	12	7	5	...
	Municipal Stipends	4	5	...	1
	Other Stipends	(b) 16	17	...	1
	Total	170	166	4	...

(a) Includes 7 females of Dufferin Fund and 8 North-Western Provinces Local Students.
(b) Includes 1 female of Dufferin Fund.

STATEMENT OF FEES FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
FEES	College	(a) 8,125	7,965	160	...
	Dissection	(b) 651	889	...	238
	Total	8,776	8,854	...	78

Note by the Director of Public Instruction.

(a) This item has been shown in General Tables as *Direct* Expenditure on the Medical College from Fees.

(b) This item has been shown in General Tables as *Indirect* Expenditure, being part of the Extraordinary Expenditure on Chemicals, &c.

APPENDIX I.

Appendix I.

Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Entrance Examination.

The number of new candidates for the Entrance Examination, held on the 24th April, 1900, was 88, against 130 last year. The men admitted this year are taken on for a 3 years' course, and being required to pay a fee, the competition was not so high as in former years, there being 58 candidates for admission as Free Students for only 10 vacancies; one of these was especially nominated student.

There were only 2 candidates who had passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, against 12 last year. These men have been admitted. The College draws the majority of its students from among the Sikh and Muhammadan agriculturists.

The Military students are Muhammadans, Jats, Sikhs, and Hindús, the majority being the first.

Junior Class Examination.

2. The examination of the Junior Class for admission to the Senior or Second Year Class was held on the 19th and 20th March, 1900. For this, 57 men presented themselves, and 48 passed. Of the 9 men who failed, 2 were remanded to the same class for another year, and 6, not being able to obtain sufficient marks to remain at the College, were made to leave the institution, of which one of the Bahâwalpur Imperial Service Lancers, having failed a second time in the same class, was sent back.

Final Examination.

Appendix A.

3. The results of the Final or Pass Examination are given as Appendix A. This examination began on the 6th and ended on the 12th April, 1900.

Board of Examiners.

The Board of Examiners consisted of Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger, Civil Veterinary Department, Veterinary Captain D. J. Barry, Army Veterinary Department, Veterinary Lieutenant A. Smith, Civil Veterinary Department.

Of the 54 students who presented themselves, 47 were successful, and 7 failed to satisfy the Examiners. All the successful candidates, having obtained the necessary percentage of marks to entitle them to remain another year, are allowed to continue their studies.

The percentage of passes being 87 per cent., the result of this year's examination, therefore, is much better than last year's, when the percentage was only 82.

Appendix B.

This is a statement of the Contingent and Establishment expenditure, showing a decrease in the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 4,640, which is due to the savings in the Principal's and the Professor's salaries, and an increase in the Provincial Revenues of Rs. 289, which is due to an increment of Rs. 100 per mensem given by the Mediacl Department to Senior Assistant Sergeon Amír Sháh, Khán Bahádur, and also to the allowance of dearness of provisions sanctioned under Article 72 of Civil Account Code.

Appendix C.

The amount paid into the Treasury was Rs. 4,035-7-1, a slight decrease of Rs. 287-11-4, as compared to last year. This was due to a great falling off in shoeing and treatment of cases which may be accounted for by the year being an exceptionally bad one as regards famine of fodder and dearness of grain, and to the number of bicycles now used instead of ponies.

Appendix D.

Shows the Scholarships and Stipends for the year 1899-1900.

Appendix E.

Shows the number of scholars on the Roll on the 31st March, 1900.

Text-books.

According to the proceedings of the Veterinary Conference assembled at Umballa on the 29th January last, the curriculum of the College has been changed, and the text-book on Veterinary Surgery, Medicine, and Lameness is now going through the Press for a 2nd edition, and is being properly illustrated and added to to fit it for the purpose. The Vernacular

Appendix I.

Report on the Veterinary College, Lahore.

Demand of Veterinary Assistants.

Contagious Diseases Ward.

Veterinary Journal continues to be popular, and we get more manuscript for it than we can print quarterly. It is being forwarded all over the Indian Empire and to Africa, Burma, and Ceylon. We present each student at the College with one copy *gratis*.

The demand for Veterinary Assistants continues to be satisfactory. I have lately received an application for the services of fifty men for South Africa. We could, however, send only 14 for service there.

The Contagious Diseases Ward has made little progress during my absence on furlough; but I hope to be able to submit definite proposals and estimates in the course of a month.

Appendix A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.—

		1899-190.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Veterinary Assistants	Number of examinees	54	44	10	...
	Number of passes ...	47	36	11	...

Appendix B.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE ON ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

From	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
IMPERIAL REVENUES.				
Principal's and Professor's salaries only ...	13,808	18,448	...	4,640
PROVINCIAL REVENUES.				
Expenditure on Contingencies	4,993	6,024	...	1,031
,, Establishment	12,132	10,922	1,210	...
,, Allowance of dearness of provisions	110	...	110	...

Appendix C.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MONTHLY RECEIPTS REALIZED FROM FEES, FORGE, AND HOSPITAL RECEIPTS, &c., OF THE LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Month and Date.	Receipts realized.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
April 28th, 1899	By Fees, Forge, and Hospital Receipts, &c. ...	496 4 0
May 31st, ,,		673 10 0
June 30th, ,,		392 14 0
July 31st, ,,		260 12 0
August 31st, ,,		384 8 0
September 29th, ,,		93 6 0
October 31st, ,,		218 0 0
November 30th, ,,		199 8 0
December 23rd, ,,		254 2 0
January 31st, 1900		279 4 0
February 27th, ,,		403 3 1
March 31st, ,,		380 0 0
	Total ...	4,035 7 1

Appendix D.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

From	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	168	168	...	...
District Funds	1,718	1,336	382	...
Municipal Funds	480	453	27	...
Other Sources, Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	600	600	...	...
Do. Wace Memorial Fund ...	672	672	...	...
Do. State and Foreign Stipends ...	444	528	...	84
Total ...	4,082	3,757	325	...
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Government Open Scholarships...	2	2	...	...
Lord Lawrence Scholarships	5	5	...	...
Wace Scholarships	4	4	...	...
State and Foreign Stipends	6	7	...	1
Stipends from District and Municipal Funds ..	23	19	4	...
Total ...	40	37	3	...

Appendix E.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS AT THE CLOSE OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Distribution of Scholars.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Year Students	58	55	3	...
Second Year Students	54	44	10	...

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

APPENDIX J.

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL ON THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Changes in the staff.

I took over charge of this School as Principal on the 9th of May, 1899, relieving the Officiating Principal, Bhái Rám Singh, who reverted to his substantive appointment of Vice-Principal.

The Assistant Drawing Master, Bhái Bhagwán Singh, died during the vacation, and his post was filled by Bhái Ganesha Singh, a John Lawrence Scholarship-holder, in January, 1900. In the interval, previous to his appointment, the work was taken in hand by the senior students of the School.

The Metal Work Classes having been formed, two additions have been made to the School staff, Bhái Uttam Singh being appointed Repoussé Master, and Bhái Palla Singh, Master of the Blacksmith Class, on Rs. 45 and Rs. 30, respectively. Both commenced work on 16th October last.

Attendance.

The number of students on the School rolls on the 31st March, 1900, was 278, and the average daily attendance was 190. This is an increase of 39 over the enrolled number of last year, and of 18 on the average attendance.

This average daily attendance in proportion to the numbers on the School roll is not good, and efforts have been made to improve this, but with little success. Irregularity and unpunctuality appear to be failings of both parents and children of the Artizan Class, from which a large number of the students are drawn.

Classification.

The classification of the scholars according to creed is as follows :—

Hindús...	94
Sikhs	46
Musalmáns	129
Native Christians	9

Of these, 98 are artizans, 125 *naukripesha*, 35 agriculturists, and 20 shopkeepers.

The distribution with regard to subjects stands thus—

FOURTH DIVISION.

Forty-two youths: all learn Architectural Designs, Building Construction and Modelling in Clay and Terra-cotta; 20 practice Applied Designs for Building Decoration; 19 Joinery and Carving; 2 Blacksmith's Work; and 1 Repoussé.

THIRD DIVISION.

Twenty-six youths: all learn Architectural Drawing, Building Construction, Modelling in Clay and Casting in Plaster, Light and Shade, Perspective; 17 Ornamental Drawing and Design; and 9 Carving and Joinery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Thirty-five youths: all learn Building Drawing to Scale from originals, Model Drawing, Solid Geometry, and Modelling in Clay; 12 learn Painting; 10 Carving and Joinery; 5 Repoussé Work; and 8 Blacksmith's Work.

FIRST DIVISION.

Section B—46 pupils: all learn Advanced Freehand Drawing, Plan and Elevation, Practical Plane Geometry; 18 Carving and Joinery; 21 Elementary Modelling; 5 Repoussé Work; and 2 Blacksmiths Work.

Section A—86 youngsters: all learn Elementary Freehand Drawing from flat copies, Geometrical Definitions; 20 learn Chip Carving; 20 Repoussé Work; 10 Blacksmith's Work; and 36 Elementary Modelling.

These pupils also receive instruction in 3 Rs. for 2 hours a day in addition to the above course.

ENGINEERING CLASS.

Forty-three youths: all learn Elementary Building Drawing, Estimating, Building Materials, Construction, Surveying, Levelling, and Revision of Mathematics.

Expenditure.

The following statement will show the amount expended during the year from the various sources :—

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINGENCIES.

	1900. Rs.	1899. Rs.
Provincial...	14,200	10,086
From the Punjab University for the Engineering Class—		
Provincial...	87	82
District Funds	2	2
Fees	369	372
Subscriptions	9	8
Endowments and other sources	118	121
Total ...	585	585
GRAND TOTAL ...	14,785	10,671

SCHOLARSHIPS.

From the Provincial Funds	1,500	1,000
From the District Funds—		
Amritsar, 1 Stipend	92	90
Siálkot, 4 Stipends	240	240
Sháhpur, 1 Stipend	84	80
Total ...	416	410
From the Municipal Funds—		
Amritsar, 9 Stipends	804	1,089
Gujránwála, 3 Stipends...	141	168
Wazírábád, 1 Stipend	41	10
Delhi	...	36
Total ...	986	1,303
John Lawrence Scholarships	720	305
Native States	16	...
Total ...	736	305
The Punjab University has contributed towards the Engineering Class stipends 4 in number from the sources below :—		
Provincial	115	110
District Funds	2	3
Municipal Funds	1	1
Subscriptions	12	11
Endowments and other sources	158	163
Total ...	288	288

FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

Provincial...	621	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE WHOLE EXPENDITURE...	19,332	13,977

The above figures will show that the expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 5,355 more than that of the previous year. This is partly due to the posts of both the Principal and Vice-Principal being occupied for nearly 10 months of the year, and partly to the fact that the Metal Work Classes, sanctioned in 1898, were commenced in October last. It will also be observed that the full amount of the scholarship money has been drawn.

Elementary Classes.

Throughout the School no alterations have been made which would be thought likely to, in any way, interfere with the indigenous character of the work; but in the teaching of the Elementary Classes considerable alterations were considered necessary. The original system of putting an outline copy into a beginner's hand, and leaving him to find out how to do it himself, has been discarded and blackboard demonstrations substituted. A general improvement in the Elementary work has been the result, and this training should, in a short time, influence the work of the more advanced classes.

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Wood Carving Class.

A great deal of practical work has been done by this class, and several important commissions have been executed. This continued practice has brought 6 or 7 senior students to a very high state of efficiency in this kind of work, but their training in Drawing they find of more value, as outside the School there is little demand for Wood Carving, and they generally get employment as Draftsmen, and thus their unique knowledge of wood-work is turned to no account. Three of the best wood-carvers in the Lahore District, entirely educated at this School, are now doing measured drawings in Public Works and other offices.

During the Summer Vacation the students of this class executed a very fine Show Case in Deodar wood for the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition to the order of the Local Government. Its dimensions were 10½ feet high, 10 feet long, and 6 feet wide, and, owing to the exertions of the Vice-Principal, Bhái Rám Singh, who also did the designs and cheerfully gave up his vacations in order to superintend the work, it was completed in the incredible short time allowed.

At the same time this class was employed on a very elaborate casket in carved Shísham wood with silver mounts to contain an address from the Lahore Municipality to His Excellency, the Viceroy, in commemoration of his first visit to Lahore in April, 1899. Those concerned in its production may be permitted to regard with satisfaction the information kindly forwarded by the Private Secretary—"That His Excellency was much pleased with the beautiful work in it."

A large Pulpit, or Qurán-stand, in Shísham wood, is now in the hands of these students, and will shortly be completed. This is being done to the order of His Excellency, the Viceroy, who is presenting it to the Wazír Khán's Mosque, Lahore. Twenty-one coronets have also been carved and gilt for the decoration of the dining-room of the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and an elaborate carved and pierced frame in Bombay black-wood for F. Stevenson, Esquire, is approaching completion.

The practical training derived from these commissions is, of course, of exceptional value to the students who are given every opportunity to work on them, and every endeavour is made to complete any orders in a reasonable time; but as many of these student craftsmen attend the School to improve themselves in Drawing, Designing, and other subjects, it is found inadvisable to let the work for these commissions interfere with the ordinary course of study now arranged, and naturally some considerable time elapses before their completion.

Advanced Drawing Class.

The work of this class has been satisfactorily conducted by Munshí Sher Muhammad, and several of these students have succeeded in getting employment during the year.

Some very careful copies in colour of the historic buildings in and around Lahore have been prepared by this class chiefly in execution of an order for the Calcutta Museum given some time ago. Endeavours are being made to get coloured records of all the notable buildings in the District liable to soon fall into decay; but the constant changes in this class brought about by the students completing their course and getting employment militates against any serious and properly organized work in this direction. The Painting students also executed 41 painted shields of Coats-of-Arms for the decoration of the Viceregal Lodge.

Metal Class.

The opening of the classes in Repoussé and Blacksmith's Work has made a notable addition to the School course, and several students are already showing an aptitude for this work; but the difficulty of deciding what tools and appliances it is best to place in the hands of these classes is great. Amongst Metal-workers in the bazár English tools are rapidly supplanting those of the country, and to confine students solely to using the latter in the hope of preserving the traditional art of the country, would be hardly fair to the student when he leaves the School and starts work for himself. Again the demand of the teacher in the matter of appliances is, of course, for those of the most up-to-date English pattern, as he recognizes that they have considerable advantages; but in this case when the student leaves the School he finds himself with a knowledge of machinery that he cannot afford, or the bazár cannot supply. The Middle Course between these two extremes is being arranged, and much assistance is being given in this difficult task by the authorities on this kind of work in different parts of the country.

Appendix J.
Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Several students of this class are assisting in the execution of the metal Lamp-stand which has been designed in the School by Bhái Rám Singh, and is to be presented by His Excellency, the Viceroy, to the Bádsháhí Mosque in Lahore.

Modelling and Moulding Class.

The elementary work of this class has improved considerably during the year, as a system of teaching has been adopted, where previously no organized instruction appeared to exist. The study of foliage has been introduced, and the students have been encouraged to work out simple designs of their own. More can be learned by the very young student from Clay modelling than from double the quantity of pencil work, and this class is now becoming the most instructive part of the beginner's course.

A large quantity of Plaster Decoration has been prepared by the advanced modellers, including a group of capitals, and some Mouldings for the Railway Roman Catholic Church, and the whole of the decoration for the new wing at the residence of Arthur Grey, Esquire.

Perspective, Geometrical, and Architectural Drawing Class.

These classes have been assiduously followed by the students with the results that two of the most advanced youths succeeded in getting employment as Draftsmen in Government Offices.

Engineering Class.

The results of the work of this class are extremely gratifying; every student, who passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering, almost immediately obtained employment, and, I believe, all are giving satisfaction to their superiors. Twenty candidates sat for the examination in May last, the results of which are not yet known; but some of these students are already getting employment solely on the strength of the excellent working drawings they have made during their course of study in the School.

Evening Classes.

These classes offer special advantages to young artizans who wish to improve the quality of their daily work, and also are particularly convenient to College students who desire to make themselves acquainted with subjects that cannot fail to be of use to them in the profession they are likely to adopt in after life. I regret to state that only a very limited number of these youths avail themselves of this excellent opportunity. The artizan, whose hours are perhaps sometimes long, seems disinclined to turn to any account any leisure time he may have, whilst the College student attends for one or two months, and then finds his work for his College Examination will not allow him to devote any further time to art work. Great efforts have, however, been made to increase the attendance; advertisements have been circulated; European and other sections started, so that latterly there has been a decided increase of students; but still I cannot regard these classes as being altogether satisfactory.

Inspection work outside the School.

The Railway Technical School and the Industrial Schools of Delhi, Ludhiána, and Amritsar were inspected during the year and reports forwarded to the Director. These Schools appear to be doing particularly valuable work, and efforts should be made to open similar institutions in other parts of the Province.

Success of candidates.

A list is appended of those students who have left the School and have succeeded in obtaining employment, with the amount of the salary they are now receiving. From the reports that have so far reached my hands, all these youths are carrying on their work to the satisfaction of their employers.

Magic Lantern Readings.

In connection with this institution the following series of readings illustrated by lantern slides were held during the cold weather :—

30-11-99	...	Pandit Bálkrishan, Kaul	... ... Human Body.
7-12-99	...	A. S. Hemmy, Esquire	... ... The Chemistry of the Sun.
21-12-99	...	T. W. Arnold, Esquire	... ... Italy.
11-1-00	...	P. S. Allen, Esquire	... ... Warren Hastings.
18-1-00	...	L. Khushí Rám, M.A.	... ... Round the World with a Camera.
22-2-00	...	L. Jíya Rám, M.A.	... ... Ditto in 90 Minutes.
1-3-00	...	L. Sundar Dás, Súrí	... ... Great Ice Age.
8-3-00	...	D. J. Fleming, Esquire	... ... A Study of the Sky.
19-3-00	...	Mrs. Roshan Lál	... ... Queen's Jubilee.
29-3-00	...	L. Shiv Diyál, M.A.	... . South Africa.
6-4-00	...	L. Ruchí Rám, Sahní	... ... Some Modern Application of Electricity.
16-4-00	...	R. B. Dr. Belí Rám	... ... A Peep into Nature.

Many thanks are due to the above gentlemen for the part they have taken in this work; and I am greatly indebted to Mrs. Roshan Lál for her lecture to ladies only, which, I believe, was much appreciated.

Appendix J.

Report on the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

These lectures were extremely popular; but I regret to say some difficulty was experienced in getting lecturers to come forward, a notable excuse being that no new sets of slides were available. Twenty-nine new slides were at once made in Lahore, and several sets are being indented for from England, so that it is to be hoped that no difficulties of this kind will again rise during the forthcoming season.

Staff.

All the members of the staff have worked well, and given me great assistance in my endeavours to improve the inner working of the School, and have carried out the charges in the teaching, which from the first were found to be absolutely necessary, with marked success.

A great deal more, however, is required to be done before the instruction can be said to be in any way complete, and next year a still further improvement is to be expected.

In the arduous task of endeavouring to complete the unlimited number of commissions that had been accepted previous to my appointment the students and the staff have given great help, but much remains to be done, and considerable time must elapse before all these orders can be despatched.

The Registrar, Lála Dhanpat Rái, has worked hard, and his long connection with the School has made his assistance particularly valuable.

Lord Curzon's visit.

On the 25th April, 1900, His Excellency, the Viceroy, and Governor-General of India, visited the School, and saw the progress that was being made by Bhái Rám Singh in the execution of the Qurán-stand and Lamp-stand which are being made at his request. His Excellency expressed himself generally pleased with the former, but suggested some alterations with regard to the latter, which are being duly carried out.

Building.

The Repoussé and Blacksmith Classes are, for the present, accommodated in the back rooms of the Science Institute, and other parts of this building are regularly used by another class, as the accommodation in the School proper is insufficient for the steadily increasing number of students. The room, in which the Engineering Class meets, can only hold half the number of students who attend, so that the master allows 20 lads to do Measurement and Surveying outside, whilst the remaining 20 are working out their Drawings inside, an arrangement more ingenious than satisfactory. The number of students of the School, who each year obtain employment on account of their art training, is steadily increasing, with the result that the School is gradually becoming more popular, and the enlarging of the premises is a subject which will require to be taken in hand in the near future.

LIST OF BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT THE SCHOOL, WITH THE AMOUNT OF THE SALARY OR EARNINGS THEY ARE NOW RECEIVING, SO FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED.

No.	Name of employé.	Date of admission.	Date of withdrawal.	Salary or earnings.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
1	Mathra Dás	1-6-97	31-5-99	55	Overseer in the service of a Native under Court of Wards, 'Alígarh.
2	Sohan Lál	7-6-97	20-5-99	40	Sub-Overseer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Jhelum.
3	Bálmokand	18-10-97	Ditto	30	Do. Municipal Committee, Wazírábád.
4	Bhagat Singh	Ditto	31-5-99	55	Do. Public Works Department, Málakand.
5	Milkhí Singh	1-4-98	Ditto	60	Do. Famine Relief Works, Central Provinces.
6	Milkhí Rám	18-10-97	Ditto	65	Do. do. do.
7	Sálag Rám Datta	2-11-96	Ditto	40	Do. do. Hissár Disritct.
8	Lachhman Prashád	1-7-96	Ditto	40	Do. do. do.
9	Ganesh Dás	6-5-97	Ditto	40	Do. do. do.
10	Muhammad Shafi'	6-4-97	20-5-99	40	Estimator, Irrigation Department, Ludhiána.
11	Rám Dás	1-6-97	31-5-99	50	Sub-Overseer, Famine Relief Works, Delhi District.
12	'Ináyat Sháh	6-3-97	Ditto	40	Do. Chenáb Canal.
13	'Abdul Rahmán	2-11-96	Ditto	50	Do. Famine Relief Works, Mewár.
14	Khushálí Mal	24-11-97	Ditto	50	Do. do. do.
15	Mazhar 'Alí	12-11-97	Ditto	50	Do. Sukkur.
16	Kishan Singh	24-11-97	Ditto	40	Do. Special Works, Rohtak District.
17	Jíwan Mal	1-2-98	Ditto	25	Do. do. Hissár. do.
18	Jíwan Singh	1-2-95	Ditto	30	Draftsman, Executive Engineer's Office, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
19	Karm Chand	8-7-95	1-12-99	30	Do. do. Jammú State.
20	Wájid Husain	1-11-95	16-12-99	30	Do. Famine Relief Works, Hissár District.
21	Ganesha Singh	1-4-94	2-1-00	30	Assistant Drawing Master, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
22	Muhammad Amín	1-11-95	5-1-00	25	Draftsman, Irrigation Department, Siálkot.
23	Sundar Dás	11-5-93	19-1-00	30	Do. Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
24	Harí Rám	2-6-94	2-3-00	30	Do. do. do.
25	Muhammad 'Usmán	1-2-94	1-3-00	10	Do. do. do.
26	Ghulám Muhammad	1-11-96	1-7-99	15	Designer in a Carpet Factory, Amritsar.
27	Sundar Singh	1-2-95	17-10-99	20	Draftsman, Assistant Engineer's Office, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
28	Ahmad Dín	1-11-94	20-12-99	...	Not known.
29	Jaimal Singh	1-4-96	Ditto		
30	Firoz-ud-dín	1-5-93	15-3-00	30	Miniature Painter with Mr. Dickson, Kashmír.
31	Jai Chand	1-4-93	2-2-00	20	Junior Draftsman, Public Works Department, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
32	'Ata Muhammad	1-2-94	31-3-00	25	Draftsman, Executive Engineer's Office, Karáchí.
33	Jiwan Singh	1-6-96	1-3-00	...	Not known.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PUNJAB TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Mombership and Meetings.

I. The term of office of Mr. Bell, Mr. Gilbertson, Chaudhrí Nabí Bhaksh, Rái Bahádur Lála Ságar Chand, Rái Bahádur Lála Piyáre Lál, the Hon'ble Rái Bahádur Lála Madan Gopál, Mián Muhammad Sháh Dín, Lála Lál Chand, Khán Bahádur Shaikh Nának Bakhsh, Mr. J. C. Godley, and Sardár Dharm Singh Soín expired during the year, and they were all re-nominated for a further term of two years, with the exception of Sardár Dharm Singh Soín, who was succeeded by Rái Bahádur Lála Ganga Rám. The vacancy caused by the transfer of Dr. M. A. Stein to Bengal was filled up by the appointment of Mahamahopadhya Pandit Shiva Datt. Mr. Percy Brown and Bhái Jawáhir Singh were appointed to the vacancies caused last year by the retirement from the public service of Mr. Andrews and the death of Bhái Gurmukh Singh. The death of Rái Bahádur Bábú Chandra Náth Mittra deprived the Committee of the valuable services of a highly useful member, who had been actively associated with its work ever since its establishment, and whose advice and co-operation were much appreciated. The Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing was nominated to the vacancy.

Thirty-four meetings of all kinds were held during the year. The General Committee met 6 times; 28 Sub-Committee and Special Sub-Committee Meetings took place, and five meetings could not be held for want of a *quorum*.

II. The cordial thanks of the Committee are due to the following ladies and gentlemen for their kind response to the request of the Committee for suggestions or reviews of books :—

Miss Bose ; Mrs. Rodgers ; Mr. W. Bell ; Lála Shiv Diyál ; Qází Mír Ahmad Sháh ; Razwání ; Dr. J. C. Oman ; Lála Jíya Rám ; Mr. H. T. Knowlton ; Pandit Bhánu Datt ; Rái Bahádur Bábú S. B. Mukarji ; Mr. W. T. Wright ; Mr. T. W. Arnold ; Mr. P. S. Allen ; Mr. A. S. Hemmy ; Mr. P. Brown ; Mr. J. H. S. Bellew ; Mr. J. C. Godley ; Dr. Saiyad Amír Sháh ; Chaudhrí Nabí Bakhsh ; Lála Hans Ráj ; Lála Sundar Dás, Súrí ; Lála Chiranjí Lál ; Lála Nand Kishor ; Sardár Dharm Singh Soín ; Lála Ruchí Rám Sahní ; Mr. E. Tydeman ; Pandit Telú Rám ; The Rev. Mr. H. C. Velte ; Lála Munshí Lál ; Khalífa Imád-ud-dín ; The Rev. Mr. S. S. Allnutt ; Mr. G. N. Chattarjí ; Pandit Shiva Datt ; Rái Bahádur Lála Ságar Chand ; Mr. Gilbertson ; Lála Tára Chand ; and Pandit Harí Kishan Kaul.

General review of the year's work.

III. The progress made during the year in the several branches of the work of the Committee may be considered satisfactory. Whilst several new works were decided upon and taken in hand, the completion of those begun in the years previous was expedited. The revision of a large number of District Geographies in order to make them correct and up to date; improvements in the Distirict and other maps published under the auspices of the Committee; the revision of the Upper Primary Urdú Readers, in order considerably to curtail their bulk without interfering, to any serious extent, with their original plan; the revision of the Translation Exercise, for the five classes of Secondary Schools, with the view to secure a better graduation of the exercises; the revision of the Urdú translation of Sir Roper Lethbridge's *Brief Introduction to the History of India*, in order to bring it up to date; the completion of the Hindí and Punjábí translations of the *Notes of Object Lessons* for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes of Primary Schools; and the revision of *Sikhan de ráj dí Vithya*, in order to expunge all words or passages to which exception had been taken—are some of the matters that engaged the attention of the Committee.

Work of the Sub-Committees.

The *Library* Sub-Committee selected for purchase a number of books for the Reference Library; recommended 12 books in connection with "Healthy Literature for the Young;" and took steps towards the selection for translation into Urdú of a work of fiction, another on Science, and a collection of 25 stories similar to those contained in Miss Yonge's *A Book of Golden Deeds*. The *English* Sub-Committee recommended the adoption of the revised *Translation Exercises*; decided to return the draft of the *Moral Reader* for Girls' Schools for revision by the author; and dealt with 102 books. The *Technical* Sub-Committee put in hand a translation into Urdú of Mrs. Hendley's "Personal and Domestic Hygiene;" considered the advisability of illustrating the *Urdú ká Qáida*; and, among other matters dealt with by it, may be mentioned a scheme of Object Lessons dealing with Agricultural Products and Operations for Village Schools;

Appendix K.
Punjab Text-Book Committee.

a text-book on the Kindergarten system; the Multiplication and Money Tables; drawings for Object Lessons prepared by Mr. Andrews and Munshí Sher Muhammad. This Sub-Committee dealt with sixty-eight works of a general character. Among the matters dealt with by the *History and Geography* Sub-Committee, in addition to a number of District Geographical Readers, may be mentioned the revision of the *Mukhtasar Táríkh-i-Hind*, the revised *Jughráfia-i-Hind*, a Chart illustrative of Geographical Terms, and Memory Maps. The Sub-Committee also dealt with twenty-nine works of a general character. The *Urdú* Sub-Committee settled the details relating to the revision of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and the 8th Urdú Readers; approved of the revised draft of the Urdú Course for the 3rd Class of Middle Schools; and considered in all forty-six works of a miscellaneous character. The *Hindí and Sanskrit* and the *Punjábí* Sub-Committees dealt with the Hindí and Punjábí translations of *Notes of Object Lessons* for the Lower Primary Classes, the report of a Special Sub-Committee for the revision of the courses of reading in Gurmukhí for Girls' Schools from the Primary to the Middle Classes inclusive, and the revision of *Sikhan de ráj dí Vithya*. These Sub-Committees considered in all twenty books of various kinds.

The total number of works of all kinds considered by the Sub-Committees was 270, of which only 133 could be recommended for adoption either as text-books, or encouraged by the purchase of copies for presentation to schools, or placed in the Reference Library.

Office.

IV. During the year under report the Contractors sent consignments of 231 different books for embossing and numbering, and the total number of copies embossed, numbered, and tested was 793,760. One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight letters were received in the office, including acknowledgments of books sent out. The total number of letters issued by the office was one thousand five hundred and ninety-five. This number includes forty-nine circular letters. Two hundred and eleven books were sent out for criticism and report, and six hundred and eighty-eight packets were issued containing two thousand nine hundred and two volumes of gift books.

The Clerk, who is also the Librarian, has performed the work entrusted to him to my entire satisfaction.

The Reference Library and the Museum.

V. The Reference Library and the Museum of the Committee continue to occupy an important place in the educational arrangements of the Province. Members of the staffs of the Local Colleges use the Library to a considerable extent; and I am glad to say that, during the year under report, many people from the mofussal, connected with or interested in education, came to the Library when on a visit to Lahore.

VI. Out of the assignment of Rs. 1,500 placed by Government at the disposal of the Committee for the encouragement of good and useful books, the sum of Rs. 843-1-0 only was utilised. The amount spent by the Committee out of their own funds in pursuance of the same good purpose was Rs. 1,128-8-3. The Committee are doing a good deal to promote the growth of a healthy and wholesome indigenous literature.

Finances.

VII.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The year opened with a balance of	11,608	8	11
The receipts amounted to	12,849	12	6
Total	24,458	5	5
The disbursements amounted to	11,075	10	11
Balance at the end of the year	13,382	10	6

Work in other Provinces.

VIII. A copy of the Report of the Operations of the Committee for the year 1898-99 was supplied to the Directors of Public Instruction throughout India, who were, at the same time, asked to favour the Committee with lists of text-books prescribed for use in schools of all classes; also with copies of the Proceedings for 1898-99 of the Department or Committee to which the work of prescribing text-books is entrusted. This enables the Committee to keep themselves in touch with the work carried on in other parts of India in connection with the prescribing of text-books for schools.

The work of the Contractors.

IX. The Contractors to the Committee, Rái Sáhib Munshí Guláb Singh and Sons, continue to do their work with care and attention.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

Text-Books and other works completed or in course of preparation under the direction or with the approval of the Text-Book Committee.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
	1. Library Sub-Committee.	
1	*The Punjab Literary Series*	It has been decided to select for translation into Urdú (1) 25 stories similar to those given in Miss Yonge's *Book of Golden Deeds*; (2) a work of fiction from among a number of works suggested for the purpose; and a work on Science. The Urdú translation of Tulloch's *Prince Consort* has been printed off. The Urdú translation of Ball's *Starland* is being seen through the Press. The MSS. of the Urdú translations of Arnold's *Seas and Lands* and Malleson's *Akbar* (*Rulers of India*) are being revised and prepared for the Press. The Committee have selected Buckley's *Fairy Land of Science* for translation.
	2. English Sub-Committee.	
2	*English Reader for the 4th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred until a final decision is arrived at as regards *English for Beginners: the First Book*, by Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, which has been provisionally adopted.
3	*English Reader for the 5th Class of Primary Schools.*	The preparation of this book has been deferred until the Reader for the 4th Class is finally settled.
4	*Moral Readers for Schools, especially Girls' Schools, Primary and Middle Departments*, by Lála Hans Ráj.	MS. of the Reader for the Primary Department has been returned to the author for revision.
5	*Illustrations for the Third English Reader for Middle Schools.*	The nine illustrations received from the School of Art are incorporated in the book.
6	*Revision of the Translation Exercises for Secondary Schools.*	The revised drafts have been approved by the Committee.
	3. Technical Sub-Committee.	
7	*Revision of the Vernacular Text-Books in Arithmetic for Primary Schools.*	Revised books are under consideration.
8	*Urdú Translation of the Primer of Domestic Economy and Hygiene.*	Printed off.
9	*A Manual of School Management for Training Institutions.*	Under preparation.
10-11	*Revision of the Departmental Algebra, Parts I and II*, by Mr. G. N. Chattarjí, B.A.	In hand.
12	*Multiplication and Money Tables*	Tables 1, 2, and 3 are printed off.
13	*Pictorial Sheets for Object Lessons*	The drawings sent by Mr. Andrews did not meet with the approval of the Committee. Those sent in by Munshí Sher Muhammad were approved with some modifications.
14	*Mental Arithmetic for Primary Classes* ...	Under preparation.
15	*Notes of Lessons in Elementary Science for the 1st Class of Middle Schools.*	Under preparation.
16	*Preparation of a sheet showing the ten figures, together with the mode of their respective formation and their several proportions.*	Printed off.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
17	*A proposal to provide Illustrations for Urdú ká Qáida.*	Under consideration.
18	*A Scheme of Object Lessons dealing with Agricultural Products and Operations for Village Schools.*	Under preparation.
19	*Urdú Translation of Mrs. Hendley's "Personal and Domestic Hygiene."*	Under preparation in the Central Training College.
20	*Kindergarten ki Pahlí Kitáb ... ...*	Under consideration.
21	*Supplementary Questions and Answers for "Masáhat ki Kitáb."*	Incorporated in the book.
	4. History and Geography Sub-Committee.	
22	*Memory Maps ... ...*	Map of India approved; and those of Punjab, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America are under preparation by the Principal, Central Training College, with the assistance of the Committee's Contractors.
23	*Preparation of a Graphic Map of the Punjab*	Under preparation.
24	*Revision of the Geographical Reader for the 5th Class Primary.*	Revised draft under consideration.
25	*A Manual of Geography (in English) for Middle Schools.*	Under preparation.
26	*Chart Illustrative of Geographical Terms ...*	Under preparation in the School of Art.
27	*Revision of the District Geographies ...*	The District Geographies of Jullundur, Amritsar, Gujránwála, Montgomery, Simla, Rohtak, Hazára, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum, Dera Isma'íl Khán, Umballa, Muzaffargarh, Karnál, Lahore, Gujrát, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Hissár, and Sháhpur have been revised in accordance with the suggestions made by the District Inspectors.
28	*Revision of the Mukhtasar Táríkh-i-Hind ...*	In hand.
29-30	*Revision of the Geography of India, Parts I and II.*	Revised draft approved and printed off.
31-32	*Preparation of Maps, one of each hemisphere (for the 5th Class of Primary Schools) to indicate exactly the knowledge required from the candidates with respect to the "Outlines of the Geography of the World."*	Under consideration.
33	*Revision of the Maps of Districts ... ...*	The general lines on which the maps have to be revised have been settled by the Committee.
34	*Publication of new and improved Wall Maps,*	The necessary instructions have been communicated to the Contractors.
	5. Urdu Sub-Committee.	
35-38	*Revision of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Urdú Readers, so as to make them include Object Lessons in Elementary Science.*	The books are being revised.
39	*Revision of the Urdú Course for the 3rd Class of Middle Schools.*	Revised draft approved.
40	*Preparation of a popular and reliable Life of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.*	Entrusted to Dr. Sime.
41	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Girls' Schools.*	Entrusted to Dr. Sime.
	6. Hindi and Sanskrit Sub-Committee.	
42	*Revision of the Shabdárath Bhánú ...*	The revised draft has been printed off.
43-45	*Hindí Translation of the Notes of 'Object Lessons for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes of Lower Primary Schools.*	Approved.
	7. Gurmukhi Sub-Committee.	
46	*Revision of the Courses of Reading in Gurmukhí for Girls' Schools from the Primary to the Middle Classes, inclusive.*	The report of the Special Sub-Committee, appointed to deal with this question, has been adopted.
47-49	*The Punjábí Translation of Notes of Object Lessons for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes of Lower Primary Schools.*	Approved.
50	*Sikhán de Ráj dí Vithya ... ...*	Under revision.

Appendix K.

Punjab Text-Book Committee.

List of Books considered and approved.

No.	Name of Book, Author, or Publisher.	Remarks.
	ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND GRAMMAR.	
1-5	*Revised drafts of the Translation Exercises for the five Classes of Secondary Schools.*	Approved and recommended.
6-8	*Nelson's Composition Books, Nos. I, II, and III.* (T. Nelson & Sons.)	To be brought to the notice of Teachers.
9	*The King's Story Book*, by G. L. Gomme ...	
10	*The Queen's Story Book*, by G. L. Gomme, (A. Constable & Co.)	
11	*On the Spanish Main.* (Macmillan) ...	Recommended for School Libraries.
12-13	*Story Readers for Standards I and II.* (W. & R. Chambers.)	Transferred to the Inspector of European Schools, Punjab.
14	*Stories for Infant Classes.* (W. & R. Chambers.)	
15-20	*The Premier Readers*, Nos. I to VI (Educational Supply Association.)	
21-24	*Nelson's Supplementary Infant Readers Nos. I to IV.*	
25	*Hinudstáni and English Dictionary*, by Mr. S. Sangají. (Bible Society's Depository, Bangalore.)	
26	*Higher English Reader* (W. & R. Chambers).	
27	*Tom Brown's School-days; abridged for Schools.* (Macmillan.)	
28	*Word Building, Derivation and Composition*, Book VII, by R. S. Wood. (Macmillan).	
29	*Grammar for Beginners*, by D. N. Basu.	
30	*Junior English Grammar*, by D. N. Basu.	
31	*Harold*, by Lord Lytton ... (Messrs. Constable's "Library of Historical Novels and Romances.")	Placed in the Reference Library.
32	*Westward Ho!* by C. Kingsley ... (Messrs. Constable's "Library of Historical Novels and Romances.")	
33	*The Camp of Refuge*, by C. Macfarlane. (Messrs. Constable's "Library of Historical Novels and Romances.")	
34	*Reading Abbey*, by C. Macfarlane... (Messrs. Constable's "Library of Historical Novels and Romances.")	
35-38	*Spenser's Fäerie Queene*, Books I, II, III and, V, by K. M. Warren. (Messrs. Constable's "Library of Historical Novels and Romances.")	
39-41	*The Cambridge Series for Schools and Training Colleges* :—(1) Macaulay's *Bunyan*, edited by Innes; (2) Milton's *Comus and Lycidas*, edited by Verity; (3) Gray's *Ode on the Spring and the Bard*, edited by Tovey.	
42	Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, edited by R. McWilliams. (Longmans).	
43	Nelson's *Supplementary Readers*, No. VII, *Nelson of the Nile.* (Nelson).	
44	Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, and other Poems, edited by J. H. Flather, (Cambridge University Press.)	
45	Shakespeare's *King Richard II*, by A. W. Verity, (Cambridge University Press).	
46	*Practical English Composition*, by U. C. Ghosh.	
	MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE, AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.	
47	*Tandrustí-ke-Asán Qaide* ...	Approved.
48	*Teacher's Hand-book of Psychology*, by J. Sully. (Longmans.)	Copies purchased for presentation to Normal Schools.
49	*Essentials of Teaching*, by C. I. S. Dawe ...	

No.	Name of Book, Author, or Publisher.	Remarks.
50	*Introduction to the Study of Chemistry*, by Perkin and Lean. (Macmillan.)	Copies purchased for presentation to High Schools where the Special Course in Science is taught.
51	*Algebra for Schools*, by Mr. G. N. Chattarjí	Adopted as an alternative Text-book in the High Department of Board Schools.
52	*Decorative Art*: A Monthly Journal. (Longmans.)	Transferred to the School of Arts.
53	*Elementary Practical Physics*, by F. Castle	Forwarded to the Punjab University.
54	Questions and Answers for *Masáhat-ki-Kitáb*	Approved and ordered to be incorporated in the book.
55	*Object Lessons in French*, by A. Cran. (Nelson.)	Transferred to the Inspector of European Schools, Punjab.
56	*Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations*, by G. Taylor. (University Correspondence College Press.)	Placed in the Reference Library.
57	*Manual of Psychology*, by G. F. Stout. (University Correspondence College Press.)	
58-59	*Object Lessons in French*, Books I and II, by A. Cran. (Thomas Nelson & Sons.)	
60	*School Arithmetic*, by R. F. MacDonald. (Macmillan.)	
61-63	*The Elements of Euclid*, Books I, II, and III, by J. Davidson. (Macmillan.)	
64	*The Preceptors' Trigonometry*, by Briggs and Bryan. (University Correspondence College Press.)	
65	*Chambers's Algebra for Schools*, by Mr. Thomson. (Chambers.)	
66	*The Elements of Arithmetic* ... (By P. Ghosh.)	
67	*Text-Book of Arithmetic* ... ... (By P. Ghosh.)	
68	*Smaller Arithmetic* ... ... (By P. Ghosh.)	
69	*The Elements of Mental Arithmetic* (By P. Ghosh.)	
70	*Mensuration of Plane Surfaces with Land Surveying.* (By P. Ghosh.)	
71	*Smaller Mensuration* ... ... (By P. Ghosh.)	
72-73	*Elements of Algebra, Parts I and II*, by J. Wood. (By P. Ghosh.)	
74-75	*A Text-Book of Algebra, Parts I and II.* (By P. Ghosh.)	
76	*Euclid's Elements of Geometry, Book I.* (By P. Ghosh.)	
77-80	*Ditto, Part I, Books I—IV* ... (By P. Ghosh.)	
81-84	*Ditto, Part II, Books V, VI, XI, and XII.* (By P. Ghosh.)	
85	*Royal Science Readers Wall Sheets: The Donkey and the Sheep.* (Thomas Nelson & Sons.)	
86	*Royal Wall Atlas: Introductory.* (T. Nelson & Sons.)	
87	*Elementary French and German Wall Sheet.* (T. Nelson & Sons.)	
	History and Geography.	
88	*Revised Draft of the Geography of India* ...	Approved and recommended.
89	*Revised Draft of the Geographical Reader of the Gujránwála District.*	
90	*Royal Windsor History Reader, No. VI.* (T. Nelson & Sons).	Copies purchased and presented to Select High Schools and European Schools.
91	*Royal Osborne Geography Reader, No. IV,* (T Nelson & Sons).	Copies purchased and presented to European Secondary Schools.
92-95	*Chambers's Alternative History Readers, Standards IV, V, VI, and VII.* (Messrs. W. & R. Chambers).	Placed in the Reference Library.

No.	Name of Book, Author or Publisher.	Remarks.
96-99	*Chambers's Alternative History Manuals, Standards IV, V, VI, and VII.* (Messrs. W. & R. Chambers).	Placed in the Reference Library.
100-3	*Chambers's Alternative Geography Readers, Standards IV, V, VI, and VII.* (Messrs. W. & R. Chambers).	Placed in the Reference Library.
104-7	*Chambers's Alternative Geography Manuals, Standards IV, V, VI, and VII.* (Messrs. W. & R. Chambers).	Placed in the Reference Library.
108	*Readings in Indian History*, by Sir William Hunter. (Lahiri & Co.)	
109	*Philip's Geographical Readers* (Illustrated). (George Philip & Son.)	
110	*Landmarks in English and Scottish History.* (W. & R. Chambers.)	
	URDU LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND GRAMMAR.	
111	*Revised Draft of the Urdú Course for the Third Class of Middle Schools.*	Approved.
112	*Atálíq-i-Urdú*, or Urdú Self-Instructor, by Maulaví Laiq Ahmad.	Copies purchased and presented to select European Secondary Schools for boys.
113	*Yádgár-i-Sa'dí*, by Maulaví Muhammad Feroze-ud-dín.	Copies purchased and presented to Vernacular Middle Schools.
114	*'Ajáib-ul-Asfar* (Travels of Ibn-i-Batuta, translated by Khán Sáhib Pírzáda Muhammad Husain.)	Copies purchased for presentation to Secondary Schools.
115	*Naghma-i-Qaisri*, by Maulaví Muhammad Sai'd.	Approved.
116	*Nazm-i-Azád.* (Mufid-i-'Am Press) ...	It was decided to use some of the pieces when our Urdú Text-Books are under revision.
117	*Pákíza Khiálát*, by Munshi Rámjí Mal ...	To be brought to the notice of Teachers.
118	*Falsfa-i-Amsál*, by Khán Bahádur Maulaví Muhammad Zaka Ullah.	Placed in the Reference Library.
119	*Sawáneh 'Umri Amír Taimúr and Hamída Bánú.*	Placed in the Reference Library.
	HINDI AND SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND GRAMMAR.	
120	Hindí Translation of Notes of Object Lessons for the I, II, and III Classes of Lower Primary Schools.	Approved.
122	Hindí Translation of Notes of Object Lessons for the I, II, and III Classes of Lower Primary Schools.	Approved.
123-24	Lála Síta Rám's *Our Ancient Theatre* ...	Copies purchased and presented to select High Schools.
25	1. *Malvi Kagnimitra*	Copies purchased and presented to select High Schools.
	2. *Malti Madhava*	Copies purchased and presented to select High Schools.
	3. *Mrichchhakatika*	Copies purchased and presented to select High Schools.
126	*Artha Prakashika*, by Pandit Mohan Lál ...	Copies purchased and presented to select High Schools.
127	*Katha Vidhí*, by Lála Dev Ráj	Copies purchased for distribution among Girls' Schools.
128	*Vyákaran Bhánu*, by Pandit Bhánú Datt ...	Approved.
	ARABIC AND PERSIAN LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND GRAMMAR.	
129	*Sukhandán-i-Páris*, by Shams-ul-'Ulma Maulaví Muhammad Husain Azád.	Copies purchased and presented to select High Schools.
130	*Adíb-ul-Fársí*, by Munshí Benársi Lál ...	Placed in the Reference Library.
	GURMUKHI LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND GRAMMAR.	
131-33	Punjábi Translation of the Object Lessons Notes for the I, II, and III Classes of Lower Primary Schools.	Approved.

List of Books recommended for the Libraries of Schools.

No.	Name of Book, Scheme, or Proposal.	Remarks.
1	*Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.*	
2	*Evenings at Home.*	
3	*Todd's Manual for Students.*	
4	*Sandford and Merton.*	
5	*The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics*, by Palgrave. (*Golden Treasury Series.*)	
6	*On the Spanish Main.*	
7	*Things New and Old; or, Stories from English History*, by Forster, Standard IV.	
8	*This World of Ours*, by Forster.	
9	*Victoria the Great.*	
10	*Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.*	
11	*Paul and Virginia.*	
12	*Sir Henry Lawrence.* (*Rulers of India.*)	

Additions to the Library of Reference and Museum.

I.—Donations.

The Committee acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of gifts of books sent either direct to the Secretary, or through the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.; Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.; Messrs. Blackie and Sons; Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons; Messrs. Cassells and Company; The Educational Supply Association, London; Messrs. W. & R. Chambers; the Cambridge University Press; Messrs. George Bell & Sons; Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co.; and the University Correspondence College Press.

II.—General Additions to the Library.

I.—65 Books on English Language, Literature, and Grammar.
II.—2 „ on Biography.
III.—12 „ on Science.
IV.—52 Volumes of English Readers.
V.—15 Books on History.
VI.—24 „ on Mathematics.
VII.—5 „ on Philosophy.
VIII.—21 „ on French, German, Latin, Italian, and Greek Languages.
IX.—6 „ on Commercial Education.
X.—8 „ on General Education.
6 „ on Technical Education.
3 „ on Physical Education.
5 „ on Geography and Travels.
XI.—2 Anglo-Oriental Books
XII.—7 Urdú and Persian Books.
XIII.—15 Hindí, Sanskrit, and Gurmukhí Books.
XIV.—3 Works of Reference.
XV.—8 Charts, Maps, etc.

The total addition to the Library, therefore, is 259 volumes; and the maps, charts, etc., added to the Museum, are 8 in number.

Appendix L.

Registration and Text-Book Department.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

I have the honor to submit my annual report on the quality of Departmental Text-books as regards printing and paper, and on the sale of Secretariat books held on commission sale by the Contractors.

The total number of books or editions published during the year was 66, as compared with 73 in the year preceding, with an aggregate of 1,031,645 copies, against 707,850 before, thus giving on average 15,631 copies against 9,696 to each edition. This steady rise, as explained last year, is due to the tendency of bringing out large editions.

Of the total 66 books the majority are generally satisfactory both in respect of the printing and the caligraphy. I should like to add, however, that in unusually large editions the printing is apt to degenerate. There were this year about four or five editions which bore marks of carelessness, and in one or two instances the general get up was decidedly inferior. Some allowance, no doubt, has to be made for climatic influences; but apart from that it cannot be denied that there is some room for improvement.

The paper employed is always of the type approved by the Department.

The arrangements for the supply and distribution of books continues satisfactory.

As for the sale of the Secretariat books held on commission sale by the Contractors, I have only to report that the account remains the same as before, no books having been sold during the present year.

ACCOUNT OF SECRETARIAT BOOKS HELD ON COMMISSION SALE BY RAI SAHIB MUNSHI GULAB SINGH AND SONS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1899, TO 31ST MARCH, 1900.

CREDIT.	TOTAL. Rs.	A.	P.	DEBIT.	TOTAL. Rs.	A.	P.
Payments made during the year	...	...	...	Balance on the 31st March, 1899	658	0	4
Balance due	658	0	4	Books supplied during the year	...	...	...
Total ...	658	0	4	Total ...	658	0	4

Appendix L.
Registration and Text-Book Department.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

(For Details, see General Table III).

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
110,667	Towns ... 178	Males 11,255,986	Institutions. For Males...	11	1	348	2,339	6	13	2,718	418	3,905	7,041	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 20·20
	Villages ... 34,664	Females 9,610,861	For Females	...	...	35	308	...	3	346	...	480	826	2·37
	Total ... 34,842	Total 20,866,847	Total ...	11	1	383	2,647	6	16	3,064	418	4,385	7,867	22·57
			Scholars. Males ...	1,272	175	64,541	104,349	344	1,940	172,621	6,192	60,811	239,624	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 14·19
			Females...	...	13	2,665	11,271	...	189	14,138	6	8,551	22,695	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·57
			Total ...	1,272	188	67,206	115,620	344	2,129	186,759	6,198	69,362	262,319	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. 8·38

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

(For Details, see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* ... For Males	1,74,786	80,207	10,71,518	4,82,338	61,760	98,168	19,68,777	1,13,737	49,878	1,69,711	1,52,761	1,91,428	43,657	3,96,972	11,18,144	33,23,282
For Females	...	...	1,46,775	81,097	...	8,489	2,36,361									
Total ...	1,74,786	80,207	12,18,293	5,63,435	61,760	1,06,657	22,05,138	1,13,737	49,878	1,69,711	1,52,761	1,91,428	43,657	3,96,972	11,18,144	33,23,282
2. (*a*)—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	8·42	8·33	20·09	2·30	7·80	7·46	54·40	1·43	6·32	19·22	6·89	6·47	1·61	3·64	45·60	100
(*b*)—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·07	·39	17·10	54·61	·04	·19	72·40	·04	...	2·63	8·70	9·79	1·58	4·86	27·60	100
(*c*)—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·03	1·05	52·66	18·20	·01	2·03	74·98	·01	...	·37	4·88	12·43	2·04	5·29	25·02	100
(*d*) - Percentages on Total Expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·26	2·41	36·66	16·95	1·86	3·21	66·35	3·42	1·50	5·10	4·60	5·76	1·31	11·95	33·65	100

3. Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	226 10 1	343 10 5	13 3 2	7 9 1	172 9 11	62 9 9	66 12 4
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	33 11 9	0 11 8	...	0 13 0	...	2 1 2
	Total Cost ...	313 6 9	419 14 10	48 2 8	12 1 7	173 7 8	78 2 9	94 7 5
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 1 3	0 0 4	...	..	0 0 6
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 11 5	4 7 4	...	16 2 4	4 8 2
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 4 8	5 0 10	...	28 10 1	5 10 1
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 5	0 3 2	...	...	0 1 3
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	67 5 4	...	7 11 1	5 10 1	...	13 10 1	7 2 2
	Total Cost ...	141 9 9	...	18 3 7	7 4 6	...	14 13 3	14 11 10
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	45 13 5	...	9 7 1	0 7 2	...	1 15 8	4 5 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 15 4	...	1 13 0	1 9 7	...	16 2 6	1 11 9
	Total Cost ...	159 4 11	...	31 14 4	4 7 8	...	30 15 3	16 10 4
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	59 6 2	...	12 15 6	3 13 2	...	54 9 7	13 4 10
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	53 5 8	343 10 5	2 6 11	0 2 7	172 9 11	30 2 4	2 6 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 7 9	33 11 9	4 11 10	3 12 9	0 13 0	4 9 0	4 2 7
	Total Cost ...	140 8 0	419 14 11	18 12 0	5 2 3	173 7 8	54 10 8	6 12 1

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education. English	1	210	195	175	1	39	36	31	3	408	395	363	5	523	529	452
University Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	89	78	...	...	..	.
University Education. COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
University Education. Medicine	1	188	191	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	398	386	358	1	39	36	31	4	500	484	441	5	523	529	452
School Education, General. SECONDARY SCHOOLS. For Boys. High Schools	4	1,273	1,341	1,193	28	8,568	8,234	7,234	35	9,657	9,384	8,254	39	8,588	7,854	6,566
School Education, General. For Boys. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	57	10,685	10,327	8,872	25	3,130	2,969	2,602	38	3,498	3,433	2,791
School Education, General. For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	122	19,076	18,746	16,252	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. High Schools	2	292	294	282	...	...	...	...	7	571	535	505	..	.	..	.
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	786	729	652	...	..	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	343	345	292	5	634	655	469	1	105	124	82
Total ...	6	1,565	1,635	1,475	212	38,672	37,652	32,650	87	14,778	14,272	12,482	78	12,191	11,411	9,442
School Education, General. PRIMARY SCHOOLS For Boys ..	5	526	511	443	1,717	79,433	75,321	65,097	509	20,610	19,819	17,198	108	3,801	3,265	2,871
School Education, General. PRIMARY SCHOOLS For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	186	6,565	6,201	4,829	102	3,989	3,881	2,987	20	696	625	441
Total ...	5	656	511	443	1,903	85,998	81,522	69,926	611	24,599	23,700	20,185	128	4,497	3,890	3,315
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters.	6	344	356	342	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..			.
School Education, Special. Schools of Art ...	1	(a) 278	259	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	
School Education, Special. Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	1	368	298	259
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	1	233	238	226	...	...	...	...	3	(b) 184	109	122	1	(c) 58	48	48
School Education, Special. Industrial Schools	1	334	327	264	(d) 6	538	512	418	...	...	..	..	1	24	48	18
School Education, Special. Other Schools ...	1	112	112	97	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..
Total ...	10	1,301	1,292	1,119	6	538	512	418	3	184	109	122	3	450	394	325
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	23	3,790	3,824	3,395	2,122	125,247	119,722	103,025	705	40,061	38,565	33,230	214	17,661	16,224	13,534

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	1. *Advanced teaching*— (a). Arabic or Persian ... ... (b). Sanskrit		
	2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
	3. *Do. do. the Qurán**	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
	4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
		TOTAL	
		GRAND TOTAL	

RAL TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	1,180	1,180	970	...	3	37	882	253	5	...	...	(a) Classification—
1	92	71	75	5	...	...	45	47	...	...	...	*I Division*—
												Section A.—Eighty-six boys: all learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies, geometrical definitions, and chip-carving; 20 learn repoussé work; 10 learn blacksmith's work; and 36 learn elementary modelling. They also receive instruction in 3 Rs. for two hours a day.
1	188	188	...	...	5	12	140	31	...	13	...	*Section B.*—Forty-six boys: all learn advanced free-hand drawing, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry; 18 practise carving and joinery; 21 elementary modelling; 5 repoussé work; and 2 blacksmith's work.
12	1,460	1,439	1,045	5	8	49	1,067	331	5	13	...	
106	28,086	20,764	19,298	27,158	675	382	17,663	9,291	75	4	...	*II Division.*—Thirty-five boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry, and modelling in clay; 12 learn painting; 10 carving and joinery; 5 repoussé work; and 8 blacksmith's work.
120	17,313	9,674	9,062	17,313	368	106	11,279	5,517	43	80	...	
122	19,076	...	9,553	19,076	...	7	12,645	6,416	8	...	...	
9	863	863	290	185	709	152	...	...	2	...	49	*III Division.*—Twenty-six boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, and perspective; 17 practise ornamental drawing and design; and 9 carving and joinery.
15	786	666	45	290	533	219	...	...	34	...	101	
11	1,082	...	175	1,082	...	181	653	234	14	...	...	
383	67,206	31,967	38,423	65,104	2,285	1,047	42,240	21,458	176	84	150	*IV Division.*—Forty-two boys: all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terra-cotta; 20 practise applied designs for building decoration; 19 joinery and carving; 2 blacksmith's work; and 1 repoussé.
2,339	104,370	1,290	17,356	104,370	94	473	58,153	45,039	611	47	...	
308	11,250	30	234	11,250	12	187	7,489	3,460	102	...	26	
2,647	115,620	1,320	17,590	115,620	106	660	65,642	48,499	713	47	26	*Engineering Class.*—Forty-three boys: all learn elementary building drawing, estimating building materials, construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of mathematics.
6	344	40	268	315	...	...	206	138	...	...	...	(b) One hundred and sixty-nine learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Persian, and 15 learn Vedic system of medicine through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindí.
1	(a) 278	...	...	...	...	9	140	129	...	...	...	
1	368	340	...	28	...	8	296	64	...	...	...	(c) Medical School for Women:
5	475	27	143	257	14	31	190	240	...	2	..	21 Attend Medical Class.
8	(e) 896	195	14	785	1	...	349	542	4	...	...	4 ,, Compounders' Class.
1	(f) 112	...	...	...	...	...	37	75	...	...	...	17 ,, Dáís' Class.
												16 ,, Nurses' Class.
22	2,473	602	425	1,385	15	48	1,218	1,188	4	2	...	(d) Includes two Schools for Girls.
												(e) Two hundred and thirty-six learn carpentry and drawing, 301 carpentry only, 238 drawing only, 26 smiths' work, 101 wood-working, 37 engraving, 6 photography, 18 carpet weaving and 129 girls learn sewing, and 68 boys prepare themselves for appointments as clerks, typists, accounts clerks, and shorthand-writers.
3,064	186,759	35,328	57,483	182,114	2,414	1,804	110,167	71,476	898	146	176	(f) All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemistry.
306	4,533	...	4,464	80	...	...	119	4,406	8	6	...	
112	1,665	...	1,642	23	...	...	1,665	...	...	...	...	
1,072	23,494	...	522	23,067	...	9	20,311	3,100	74	10	...	
54	1,556	...	...	1,556	...	...	942	614	...	...	6	
2,807	37,148	...	35,735	1,973	...	...	1,219	35,903	26	487	...	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
408	5,806	...	5,806	6	...	...	45	5,761	...	...	247	
26	410	69	43	376	66	71	123	112	38	12	...	
18	948	139	41	841	72	8	383	444	41	...	15	
4,803	75,560	208	48,253	27,922	138	88	24,807	50,340	187	515	268	
7,867	262,319	35,536	105,736	210,036	2,552	1,892	134,974	121,816	1,085	661	444	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.			Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																		
	Managed by Government.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*														
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
School Education, General.																							
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																							
For Boys. High Schools ...	2	365	375	336	3	309	265	239	...	...	...	...	5	674	674	178	430	668	...	6	4	...	
For Boys. Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	8	374	314	267	...	...	...	...	8	374	374	56	139	367	...	7	80	...	
For Girls. High Schools ...	2	292	294	282	5	418	382	371	...	...	...	...	7	710	710	199	32	709	1	..	...	49	
For Girls. Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	12	567	515	446	...	...	...	...	12	567	567	45	21	533	...	34	...	101	
Total ...	4	657	669	618	28	1,668	1,476	1,323	...	...	...	...	32	2,325	2,325	478	622	2,277	1	47	84	150	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																							
For Boys	...	...	...	...	1	42	36	28	2	51	50	38	3	93	93	...	...	93	...	...	47	...	
For Girls	...	...	...	...	1	12	19	13	...	..	...	...	1	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	5	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	54	55	41	2	51	50	38	4	105	105	...	...	105	...	...	47	5	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	4	657	669	618	30	1,722	1,531	1,364	2	51	50	38	36	2,430	2,430	478	622	2,382	1	47	131	155	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ... Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... For Boys ...													4	77	69	43	43	66	11	...	10	...	
For Girls ...													3	72	72	32	...	72	...	...	...	15	
TOTAL													7	149	141	75	43	138	11	...	10	15	
GRAND TOTAL													43	2,579	2,571	553	665	2,520	12	47	141	170	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (B).

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education. — Arts Colleges. — English	1	210	195	175	1	39	36	31	3	408	395	363	5	523	529	452
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	92	89	78	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Medicine	1	188	191	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	398	386	358	1	39	36	31	4	500	484	441	5	523	529	452
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools. — For Boys. — High Schools / Middle Schools	2	908	966	857	25	8,568	8,234	7,234	32	9,348	9,119	8,015	30	8,588	7,854	6,566
For Boys. — English	...	...	...	...	57	10,685	10,327	8,872	17	2,756	2,655	2,337	38	3,498	3,433	2,794
For Boys. — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	122	19,076	18,746	16,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — High Schools / Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	153	153	134	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	219	214	200	...	...	...	...
For Girls. — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	343	345	292	5	634	655	439	1	105	124	82
Total	2	908	966	857	212	38,672	37,652	32,650	59	13,110	12,7[illegible]	11,15[illegible]	78	12,191	11,411	9,442
Primary Schools. — For Boys	5	526	511	443	1,717	79,433	75,321	65,097	508	20[illegible]	19,783	17,170	106	3,750	3,215	2,833
Primary Schools. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	186	6,565	6,201	4,82[illegible]	101	3 977	3,862	2,974	20	6[illegible]	625	444
Total	5	526	511	443	1,903	85,998	81,522	69,926	609	24,515	23,645	20,144	126	4,446	3,840	3,277
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction. — Training Schools for Masters.	6	344	356	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	(a)278	259	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	368	298	259
Medical Schools	1	233	238	226	...	...	...	...	3	(b)184	109	122	1	(c)58	48	48
Industrial Schools	1	334	327	264	(d)6	538	512	418	...	...	...	...	1	24	48	18
Other Schools	1	112	112	9[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	1,301	1,292	1,119	6	538	512	418	3	184	109	122	3	450	394	325
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	19	3,133	3,155	2,777	2,122	125,247	119,722	103,025	675	38,339	37,034	31,866	212	17,610	16,174	13,496

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	1. *Advanced teaching*— (a) Arabic or Persian ... ... (b) Sanskrit		
	2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
	3. *Do. do. the Qurán**	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
	4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards*	For Boys	
		,, Girls	
		TOTAL	
		GRAND TOTAL	

RAL TABLE III (B).

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
10	1,180	1,180	970	...	3	37	882	253	5	...	...	(a).—Classification—
1	92	71	75	5	...	...	45	47	...	...	...	*I Division*—
1	188	188	...	...	5	12	140	31	...	13	..	*Section A.*—Eighty-six boys: all learn elementary free-hand drawing from flat copies, geometrical definitions and chip-carving; 20 learn repoussé work; 10 learn blacksmith's work; and 36 learn elementary modelling. They also receive instruction in 3 Rs. for two hours a day.
12	1,460	1,439	1,045	5	8	49	1,067	331	5	13	...	*Section B.*—Forty-six boys: all learn advanced free-hand drawing, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry; 18 practise carving and joinery; 21 elementary modelling; 5 repoussé work; and 2 blacksmith's work.
101	27,412	20,090	19,120	26,728	7	382	17,663	9,291	69	...	...	
112	16,939	9,300	9,006	16,939	1	106	11,279	5,517	36	...	...	*II Division*—Thirty-five boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry, and modelling in clay; 12 learn painting; 10 carving and joinery; 5 repoussé work; and 8 blacksmith's work.
122	19,076	...	9,553	19,076	...	7	12,645	6,416	8	...	...	
2	153	153	91	153	...	151	...	...	2	...	...	
3	219	99	...	269	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	*III Division.*—Twenty-six boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster; light and shade, and perspective; 17 practise ornamental drawing and design; and 9 carving and joinery.
11	1,082	...	175	1,082	...	181	653	234	14	...	...	
351	64,881	29,642	37,945	64,247	8	1,046	42,240	21,458	129	...	...	
2,336	104,277	1,197	17,356	104,277	1	473	58,153	45,039	611	...	...	*IV Division.*—Forty-two boys: all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terra-cotta; 20 practise applied designs for building decoration; 19 joinery and carving; 2 blacksmith's work; and 1 repoussé.
307	11,238	18	234	11,238	...	187	7,489	3,460	102	...	21	
2,643	115,515	1,215	17,590	115,515	1	660	65,642	48,499	713	...	21	
6	344	40	268	315	...	...	206	138	...	...	...	*Engineering Class.*—Forty-three boys: all learn elementary building drawing, estimating building materials, construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of mathematics.
1	278 (a)	...	...	...	...	9	140	129	...	...	...	(b) 169 learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Persian, and 15 learn Vedic system of medicine through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindí.
1	368	340	...	28	...	8	296	64	..	...	...	(c) Medical School for Women. 21 Attend Medical Class. 4 ,, Compounder's Class. 17 ,, Dai's Class. 16 ,, Nurse's Class.
5	475	27	143	257	14	31	190	240	...	2	...	
8	896 (e)	195	14	785	1	...	349	542	4	...	...	(d) Includes two Schools for Girls.
1	112 (f)	...	...	...	...	...	37	75	...	...	...	(e) Two hundred and thirty-six learn carpentry and drawing; 301 carpentry only; 238 drawing only; 26 smith's work; 101 wood-working; 37 engraving; 6 photography; 18 carpet weaving; and 129 girls learn sewing, and 68 boys prepare themselves for appointments as clerks, typists, accounts clerks, and shorthand writers.
22	2,473	602	425	1,385	15	48	1,218	1,188	4	2	...	(f) All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica and Chemistry.
3,028	184,329	32,898	57,005	181,152	32	1,803	110,167	71,476	851	15	21	
306	4,533	...	4,464	80	...	...	119	4,406	8	6	...	
112	1,665	...	1,642	23	...	...	1,665	...	...	...	...	
1,072	23,494	...	522	23,067	...	9	20,311	3,100	74	10	...	
54	1,556	...	...	1,556	...	...	942	614	...	...	6	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
2,807	37,148	...	35,735	1,973	...	...	1,219	35,903	26	487	...	
408	5,806	...	5,806	6	...	...	45	5,761	...	...	247	
22	333	...	...	333	...	60	123	112	38	2	...	
15	876	67	9	841	...	8	383	444	41	...	...	
4,796	75,411	67	48,178	27,879	...	77	24,807	50,340	187	505	253	
7,824	259,740	32,965	105,183	209,031	32	1,880	134,974	121,816	1,038	520	274	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.							
English ...	44,193	...	...	16,974	...	...	61,167
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Medicine ...	65,638	2,476	3,968	8,125	...	...	80,207
Total ...	1,09,831	2,476	3,968	25,099	...	...	1,41,374
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys — High Schools ...	15,353	...	1,200	20,058	542	(a) 20,899	58,052
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools ...	6,232	...	...	5,298	457	(b) 8,719	20,706
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,585	...	1,200	25,356	999	29,618	78,758
School Education, General. — PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ...	3,868	...	...	1,307	...	1,009	6,184
For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,868	...	...	1,307	...	1,009	6,184
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	61,453	267	25	...	...	15	61,760
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art ...	14,287	2	...	369	9	118	14,785
School Education, Special. — Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools ...	19,165	...	...	...	...	...	19,165
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools ...	7,917	...	...	261	...	...	8,178
School Education, Special. — Other Schools ...	17,235	...	...	...	...	(c) 13,808	31,043
Total ...	1,20,057	269	25	630	9	13,941	1,34,931
Buildings ...	44,942	...	...	...	...	371	45,313
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ...	12,043	...	...	...	...	(d) 5,184	17,227
Total ...	56,985	...	...	...	...	5,555	62,540
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	3,12,326	2,745	5,193	52,392	1,008	50,123	4,23,787

(a) Includes Rs. 14,085 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) Includes Rs. 5,974 from Imperial Revenues.
(c) From Imperial Revenues.
(d) Rs. 2,391 from Imperial Revenues.

TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,424	2,674	...	...	5,098	10,800	300	1,450	25,408	8,835	10,405	57,198
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,386	141	25	264	551	7,541	19,908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,424	2,674	...	...	5,098	22,186	441	1,475	25,672	9,386	17,946	77,106
1,256	9,583	1,03,186	1,25,688	1,757	147	2,41,567	74,879	927	18,411	1,29,150	7,235	44,251	2,74,853
...	22,726	47,582	81,810	1,420	634	1,54,172	16,073	3,088	2,604	25,301	5,788	12,491	65,345
...	71,971	16,525	41,585	501	31	1,30,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,422	...	...	24,277	537	16,886	59,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,589	234	...	9,249	1,850	12,906	41,828
657	277	8,964	...	...	...	9,898	8,859	...	665	...	84	4,526	14,134
1,913	1,04,557	1,76,257	2,49,033	3,678	812	5,36,250	1,34,822	4,249	21,680	1,87,977	15,494	91,060	4,55,282
120	2,99,551	38,205	53,499	118	533	3,92,026	4,234	29,364	4,912	11,895	3,285	19,393	73,083
3,569	17,272	23,267	...	...	1	44,109	6,389	1,220	2,440	591	6,364	16,150	33,154
3,689	3,16,823	61,472	53,499	118	534	4,36,135	10,623	30,584	7,352	12,486	9,649	35,543	1,06,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	6	1,101	...	1,756	295	3,374
...	1,213	6,584	581	124	98	8,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,213	6,584	581	124	98	8,600	216	6	1,101	...	1,756	295	3,374
528	61,742	47,007	...	...	...	1,09,277	5,532	534	...	...	...	30,772	36,838
...	10,030	7,731	...	34	...	17,795	648	...	...	...	1,230	4,557	6,435
528	71,772	54,738	...	34	...	1,27,072	6,180	534	...	...	1,230	35,329	43,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,130	4,94,365	3,01,475	3,05,787	3,954	1,444	11,13,155	1,74,027	35,814	31,608	2,26,135	37,515	1,80,173	6,85,272

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.				
English	17,250	2,549	11,616	31,415
Oriental	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.				
Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total	17,250	2,549	11,616	31,415
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
For Boys — High Schools	66,239	21,523	25,167	1,12,929
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	20,949	8,267	4,771	33,987
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	1,087	...	1,087
Total	87,188	30,877	29,938	1,48,003
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
For Boys	3,356	3,326	4,363	11,045
For Girls	...	1,805	2,029	3,834
Total	3,356	5,131	6,392	14,879
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.				
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	..	...	..
Law Schools ..	11,600	...	...	11,600
Medical Schools	...	...	8,000	8,000
Industrial Schools	...	...	1,912	1,912
Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total	11,600	...	9,912	21,512
Buildings	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	2,200	2,200
Total	...	...	2,200	2,200
University	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	..
Inspection	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	..	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,19,394	38,557	60,058	2,18,009

TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.	Remarks.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
54,993	300	3,874	62,306	33,405	1,54,878	
11,386	141	25	264	8,092	19,908	
65,638	2,476	3,968	8,125	...	80,207	
1,32,017	2,917	7,867	70,695	41,497	2,54,993	
91,488	10,510	1,22,797	3,41,085	(*a*) 1,21,521	6,87,401	(*a*) Includes Rs. 14,085 from Imperial Revenues.
16,073	25,814	50,186	1,28,060	33,371	2,53,504	
...	71,971	16,525	41,585	532	1,30,613	
23,654	...	...	29,575	(*b*) 26,599	79,828	(*b*) Includes Rs. 5,974 from Imperial Revenues.
17,589	234	...	9,249	14,756	41,828	
9,516	277	9,629	...	5,697	25,119	
1,58,320	1,08,806	1,99,137	5,49,554	2,02,476	12,18,293	
8,222	3,28,915	43,117	70,057	32,027	4,82,338	
9,958	18,492	25,707	591	26,349	81,097	
18,180	3,47,407	68,824	70,648	58,376	5,63,435	
61,453	267	25	...	15	61,760	
14,287	2	...	369	127	14,785	
...	...	...	11,600	...	11,600	
19,381	6	1,101	...	10,051	30,539	
7,917	1,213	6,584	842	2,134	18,690	
17,235	...	...	...	(*c*) 13,808	31,043	(*c*) From Imperial Revenues.
1,20,273	1,488	7,710	12,811	26,135	1,68,417	
51,002	62,276	47,007	...	31,143	1,91,428	
12,691	10,030	7,731	...	(*d*) 13,205	43,657	(*d*) Rs. 2,391 from Imperial Revenues.
63,693	72,306	54,738	...	44,348	2,35,085	
11,275	257	43	88,530	13,632	1,13,737	
49,878	...	...	...	...	49,878	
1,51,550	16,753	1,408	...	...	1,69,711	
15,028	880	1,740	...	7,463	25,111	
5,581	1,225	1,044	...	3,504	11,354	
11,526	47,357	11,798	...	5,906	76,587	
5,941	358	...	...	137	6,436	
16,197	5,512	3,833	...	7,731	33,273	
28,714	30,855	20,038	1,10,757	(*e*) 2,06,608	3,96,972	(*e*) Includes Rs. 89,795 from Imperial Revenues.
2,95,690	1,03,197	39,904	1,99,287	2,44,981	8,83,059	
7,88,173	6,36,121	3,78,180	9,02,995	6,17,813	33,23,282	

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.					UNDER PRIVATE MANAGE				
	Managed by Government.					*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				
	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. *	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	7,477	7,005	542	17,340	32,364	8,962	20,300	...	3,229	32,491
For Boys — Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,993	9,238	2,034	6,290	27,555
For Girls — High Schools	6,232	5,298	457	†8,719	20,706	13,189	22,487	267	6,575	42,518
For Girls — Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,438	9,249	1,087	8,517	34,291
Total	13,709	12,303	999	26,059	53,070	47,582	61,274	3,388	24,611	1,36,855
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	722	778	33	516	2,049
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	495	348	...	657	1,500
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	1,126	33	1,173	3,549
Buildings	17,834	...	...	...	17,834	5,427	...	...	8,653	14,080
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	507	...	...	‡2,391	2,898	...	...	...	1,020	1,020
Total	18,341	...	...	2,391	20,732	5,427	...	...	9,673	15,100
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	32,050	12,303	999	28,450	73,802	54,226	62,400	3,421	35,457	1,55,504

RAL TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

MENT.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM			GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Unaided.								
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	All other sources.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	16,439	27,305	*21,111	64,855	* Includes Rs. 14,085 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	...	9,993	9,238	8,324	27,555	
...	...	...	...	19,421	27,785	†16,018	63,224	† Includes Rs. 5,974 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	...	15,438	9,249	9,604	34,291	
...	...	...	...	61,291	73,577	55,057	1,89,925	
882	200	664	1,746	722	1,660	1,413	3,795	
...	...	...	...	495	348	657	1,500	
882	200	664	1,746	1,217	2,008	2,070	5,295	
...	...	...	...	23,261	...	8,653	31,914	
...	...	...	...	507	...	‡3,411	3,918	‡ From Imperial Revenues, Rs. 2,39
...	...	...	...	23,768	...	12,064	35,832	
...	...	...	...	2,294	...	131	2,425	
...	...	...	...	15,486	80,357	1,57,600	2,53,443	
...	...	...	...	17,780	80,357	1,57,731	2,55,868	
882	200	664	1,746	1,04,056	1,55,942	2,26,922	4,86,920	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			PUBLIC				
				UNDER PUBLIC			
				Managed by			
			Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1			2	3	4	5	6
	ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English		44,193	...	...	16,974	...
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.						
	Medicine		65,638	2,476	3,968	8,125	...
		Total	1,09,831	2,476	3,968	25,099	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
School Education, General.	For Boys — High Schools		7,876	...	1,200	13,053	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools — English		...	...	...	...	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — High Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — English		...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...
		Total	7,876	...	1,200	13,053	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
	For Boys		3,868	...	...	1,307	...
	For Girls		...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,868	...	...	1,307	...
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		61,453	267	25	...	...
	Schools of Art		14,287	2	...	369	9
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		19,165	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools		7,917	...	...	261	...
	Other Schools		17,235	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,20,057	269	25	630	9
Buildings			27,108	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)			11,536	...	...	...	...
		Total	38,644	...	...	...	...
University			...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools		...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			2,80,276	2,745	5,193	40,089	9

RAL TABLE IV (B).

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Government.		*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*						
Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	61,167	...	...	2,424	2,674	...	...	5,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	80,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,41,374	...	...	2,424	2,674	...	...	5,098
3,559	25,688	1,256	9,583	1,03,186	1,25,638	1,757	147	2,41,567
...	...	...	22,726	47,582	81,810	1,420	634	1,54,172
...	...	...	71,971	16,525	41,585	501	31	1,30,613
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	657	277	8,964	...	...	...	9,898
3,559	25,688	1,913	1,04,557	1,76,257	2,49,033	3,678	812	5,36,250
1,009	6,184	120	2,99,551	38,205	53,499	118	533	3,92,026
...	...	3,569	17,272	23,267	...	...	1	44,109
1,009	6,184	3,689	3,16,823	61,472	53,499	118	534	4,36,135
15	61,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	14,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,178	...	1,213	6,584	581	124	98	8,600
(a) 13,808	31,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,941	1,34,931	...	1,213	6,584	581	124	98	8,600
371	27,479	528	61,742	47,007	...	...	...	1,09,277
2,793	14,329	...	10,030	7,731	...	34	...	17,795
3,164	41,808	528	71,772	54,738	...	34	...	1,27,072
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,673	3,49,985	6,130	4,94,365	3,01,475	3,05,787	3,954	1,444	11,13,155

(a) From Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENER

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITU						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.							
English	10,800	300	1,450	25,408	8,835	10,405	57,198
Oriental	11,386	141	25	264	551	7,541	19,908
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,186	441	1,475	25,672	9,386	17,946	77,106
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	65,917	927	18,411	1,08,850	7,235	41,022	2,42,362
For Boys — Middle Schools — English...	6,080	3,088	2,604	16,063	3,754	6,201	37,790
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — High Schools	4,233	...	...	1,790	270	10,311	16,604
For Girls — Middle Schools — English...	2,151	234	...	...	763	4,389	7,537
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	8,859	...	665	...	84	4,526	14,134
Total ...	87,240	4,249	21,680	1,26,703	12,106	66,449	3,18,427
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	3,512	29,364	4,912	11,117	3,252	18,877	71,034
For Girls	5,894	1,220	2,440	243	6,364	15,493	31,654
Total ...	9,406	30,584	7,352	11,360	9,616	34,370	1,02,688
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	216	6	1,101	...	1,756	295	3,374
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	216	6	1,101	...	1,756	295	3,374
Buildings	105	534	...	...	...	22,119	22,758
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	648	...	...	...	1,230	3,537	5,415
Total ...	753	534	...	...	1,230	25,656	28,173
University	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
Direction	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	.	...	..	...	...	.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION...	1,19,801	35,814	31,608	1,63,735	34,094	1,44,716	5,29,768

TABLE IV (B)—*concluded.*

PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

TIONS—*concluded.*										
MANAGEMENT.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,250	2,549	11,616	31,415	54,993	300	3,874	62,306	33,405	1,54,878	
...	...	...	...	11,386	141	25	264	8,092	19,908	
...	...	...	...	65,638	2,476	3,968	8,125	...	80,207	
17,250	2,549	11,616	31,415	1,32,017	2,917	7,867	70,695	41,497	2,54,993	
66,239	21,523	25,167	1,12,929	75,049	10,510	1,22,797	3,13,780	1,00,410	6,22,546	
20,949	8,267	4,771	33,987	6,080	25,814	50,186	1,18,822	25,047	2,25,949	
...	...	...	...	...	71,971	16,525	41,585	532	1,30,613	
...	...	...	...	4,233	...	...	1,790	10,581	16,604	
...	...	...	...	2,151	234	...	...	5,152	7,537	
...	1,087	...	1,087	9,516	277	9,629	...	5,697	25,119	
87,188	30,877	29,938	1,48,003	97,029	1,08,806	1,99,137	4,75,977	1,47,419	10,28,368	
2,474	3,126	3,699	9,299	7,500	3,28,915	43,117	68,397	30,614	4,78,543	
...	1,805	2,029	3,834	9,463	18,492	25,707	243	25,692	79,597	
2,474	4,931	5,728	13,133	16,963	3,47,407	68,824	68,640	56,306	5,58,140	
...	...	...	...	61,453	267	25	...	15	61,760	
...	...	...	...	14,287	2	...	369	127	14,785	
11,600	...	...	11,600	...	...	...	11,600	...	11,600	
...	...	8,000	8,000	19,381	6	1,101	...	10,051	30,539	
...	...	1,912	1,912	7,917	1,213	6,584	842	2,134	18,690	
...	...	...	...	17,235	...	...	...	(a) 13,808	31,043	(a) From Imperial Revenues.
11,600	...	9,912	21,512	1,20,273	1,488	7,710	12,811	26,135	1,68,417	
...	...	...	...	27,741	62,276	47,007	..	22,490	1,59,514	
...	...	2,200	2,200	12,184	10,030	7,731	...	9,794	39,739	
...	...	2,200	2,200	39,925	72,306	54,738	...	32,284	1,99,253	
...	...	...	...	11,275	257	43	88,530	13,632	1,13,737	
...	...	...	...	49,878	...	...	...	...	49,878	
...	...	...	...	1,51,550	16,753	1,408	...	...	1,69,711	
...	...	...	...	15,028	880	1,740	...	7,463	25,111	
..	...	...	...	5,581	1,225	1,044	..	3,504	11,354	
...	...	...	...	9,232	47,357	11,798	...	5,775	74,162	
...	...	...	...	5,941	358	...	...	137	6,436	
...	...	...	...	16,197	5,512	3,833	...	7,731	33,273	
...	...	...	...	13,228	30,855	20,038	30,400	49,008	1,43,529	
...	...	...	...	2,77,910	1,03,197	39,904	1,18,930	87,250	6,27,191	
1,18,512	38,357	59,394	2,16,263	6,84,117	6,36,121	3,78,180	7,47,053	3,90,891	28,36,362	

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.*		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	4	1,273	173	...	173	387	...	387
	Local Fund	English	14	2,735	79	...	79	679	...	679
		Vernacular	80	12,227	...	...	...	3,635	...	3,635
	Municipal	English	71	16,518	1,126	...	1,126	4,743	...	4,743
		Vernacular	42	6,849	...	...	...	1,958	...	1,958
	Aided	English	59	12,715	1,244	...	1,244	3,279	20	3,299
		Vernacular	1	72	72	...	72	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	75	11,907	1,261	...	1,261	3,754	...	3,754
		Vernacular	2	179	15	...	15	23	...	23
		Total	348	64,475	3,970	...	3,970	18,458	20	18,478
For Girls.	Government	English	2	292	...	14	14	...	83	83
	Local Fund	Vernacular	1	29	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Municipal	Vernacular	4	314	...	...	...	...	57	57
	Aided	English	22	1,357	...	33	33	10	305	315
		Vernacular	5	634	...	...	...	...	58	58
	Unaided	Vernacular	1	105	...	...	...	...	12	12
		Total	35	2,731	...	47	47	10	516	526
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			383	67,206	3,970	47	4,017	18,468	536	19,004
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government		5	526	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		1,617	71,727	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		100	7,706	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		509	20,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		108	3,801	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2,339	104,370	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund		94	2,725	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		92	3,840	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		102	3,989	..	...	...	...	..	...
	Unaided		20	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	308	11,250	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			2,647	115,620	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			3,030	182,826	3,970	47	4,017	18,468	536	19,004

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
441	...	441	272	...	272	...	...	...	1,273	...	1,273
852	...	852	1,125	...	1,125	...	...	...	2,735	...	2,735
2,403	...	2,403	5,767	...	5,767	422	...	422	12,227	...	12,227
4,949	...	4,949	5,502	...	5,502	198	...	198	16,518	...	16,518
1,461	...	1,461	3,204	...	3,204	226	...	226	6,849	...	6,849
3,325	21	3,346	4,694	43	4,737	89	...	89	12,631	84	12,715
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72
2,946	...	2,946	3,897	...	3,897	49	...	49	11,907	...	11,907
56	...	56	85	...	85	...	...	...	179	...	179
16,433	21	16,454	24,546	43	24,589	984	...	984	64,391	84	64,475
...	94	94	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	292	292
...	6	6	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	29	29
...	119	119	...	131	131	...	7	7	...	314	314
38	395	433	102	471	573	...	3	3	150	1,207	1,357
...	97	97	...	400	400	...	79	79	...	634	634
...	18	18	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	105	105
38	729	767	102	1,200	1,302	...	89	89	150	2,581	2,731
16,471	750	17,221	24,648	1,243	25,891	984	89	1,073	64,541	2,665	67,206
120	...	120	406	...	406	...	...	...	526	...	526
15,123	...	15,123	55,949	...	55,949	655	...	655	71,727	...	71,727
563	...	563	6,507	...	6,507	636	...	636	7,706	...	7,706
1,991	3	1,994	18,495	18	18,513	103	...	103	20,589	21	20,610
265	2	267	3,455	24	3,479	55	...	55	3,775	26	3,801
18,062	5	18,067	84,812	42	84,854	1,449	...	1,449	104,323	47	104,370
...	226	226	...	2,456	2,456	...	43	43	...	2,725	2,725
...	226	226	...	3,536	3,536	...	78	78	...	3,840	3,840
1	176	177	25	3,709	3,734	...	78	78	26	3,963	3,989
...	20	20	...	676	676	...	...	...	...	696	696
1	648	649	25	10,377	10,402	...	199	199	26	11,224	11,250
18,063	653	18,716	84,837	10,419	95,256	1,449	199	1,648	104,349	11,271	115,620
34,534	1,403	35,937	109,485	11,662	121,147	2,433	288	2,721	168,890	13,936	182,826

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE OFFICIAL

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.				Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*		
						1		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys ...	Government	... English	...	2	365	25	...	25
	Aided	English	...	11	683	63	...	63
		Total	...	13	1,048	88	...	88
For Girls ...	Government	... English	...	2	292	...	14	14
	Aided	English	...	17	985	...	22	22
		Total	...	19	1,277	...	36	36
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			...	32	2,325	88	36	124
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys ...	Aided	...	...	1	42	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	2	51	...	...	...
		Total	...	3	93	...	...	...
For Girls—Aided		...	...	1	12	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	12	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			...	4	105	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			...	36	2,430	88	36	124

RAL TABLE V (A).

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) AT THE END YEAR 1899-1900.

MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.*			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.*			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.* Reading Printed Books.			TOTAL.		
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
97	...	97	121	...	121	122	...	122	365	...	365
154	20	174	190	21	211	192	43	235	599	84	683
251	20	271	311	21	332	314	43	357	964	84	1,048
...	83	83	...	94	94	...	101	101	...	292	292
10	232	242	38	296	334	102	285	387	150	835	985
10	315	325	38	390	428	102	386	488	150	1,127	1,277
261	335	596	349	411	760	416	429	845	1,114	1,211	2,325
...	...	...	5	3	8	16	18	34	21	21	42
...	...	...	7	2	9	18	24	42	25	26	51
...	...	...	12	5	17	34	42	76	46	47	93
...	...	...	1	6	7	4	1	5	5	7	12
...	...	...	1	6	7	4	1	5	5	7	12
...	...	...	13	11	24	38	43	81	51	54	105
261	335	596	362	422	784	454	472	926	1,165	1,265	2,430

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENE

	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.	Government ... English ...	2	908	148	.	148	290	...	290
	Local Fund ... English ...	14	2,735	79	..	79	679	...	679
	Local Fund ... Vernacular ..	80	12,227	...	...	..	3,635	...	3,635
	Municipal ... English ...	71	16,518	1,126	. .	1,126	4,743	...	4,743
	Municipal ... Vernacular ...	42	6,849	...	..	...	1,958	...	1,958
	Aided ... ... English ...	48	12,032	1,181	..	1,181	3,125	...	3,125
	Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	1	72	72	...	72	...	...	..
	Unaided ... English ...	75	11,907	1,261	...	1,261	3,754	...	3,754
	Unaided ... Vernacular ...	2	179	15	..	15	23	...	23
	Total	335	63,427	3,882	...	3,882	18,207	...	18,207
For Girls.	Local Fund ... Vernacular ...	1	29	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Municipal ... Vernacular ...	4	314	...	...	...	...	57	57
	Aided ... ... English ...	5	372	.	11	11	...	73	73
	Aided ... ... Vernacular ...	5	634	...	...	...	...	58	58
	Unaided ... Vernacular ...	1	105	...	..	...	...	12	12
	Total	16	1,454	...	11	11	...	201	201
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	351	64,881	3,882	11	3,893	18,207	201	18,408
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.	Government	5	526	..		..	...	...	...
	Local Fund	1,617	71,727	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Municipal	100	7,706	.	..	..	...	...	...
	Aided	508	20,568	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Unaided	106	3,750	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Total	2,336	104,277	..		..	...	...	...
For Girls.	Local Fund	94	2,725	..		..	...	...	...
	Municipal	92	3,840	...	.	...	...	...	.
	Aided	101	3,977	..		..	...	...	...
	Unaided	20	696	.	.	.	...	...	...
	Total	307	11,238	.		..	...	...	...
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	2,643	115,515	...	.	.	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	2,994	180,396	3,882	11	3,893	18,207	201	18,408

RAL TABLE V (B).

RAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR NATIVES) AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
320	...	320	150	...	150	...	...	...	908	...	908
852	...	852	1,125	...	1,125	...	...	...	2,735	...	2,735
2,403	...	2,403	5,767	...	5,767	422	...	422	12,227	...	12,227
4,949	...	4,949	5,502	...	5,502	198	...	198	16,518	...	16,518
1,461	...	1,461	3,204	...	3,204	226	...	226	6,849	...	6,849
3,135	...	3,135	4,502	...	4,502	89	...	89	12,032	...	12,032
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72
2,946	...	2,946	3,897	...	3,897	49	...	49	11,907	...	11,907
56	...	56	85	...	85	...	...	...	179	...	179
16,122	...	16,122	24,232	...	24,232	984	...	984	63,427	...	63,427
...	6	6	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	29	29
...	119	119	...	131	131	...	7	7	...	314	314
...	99	99	...	186	186	...	3	3	...	372	372
...	97	97	...	400	400	...	79	79	...	634	634
...	18	18	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	105	105
...	339	339	...	814	814	...	89	89	..	1,454	1,454
16,122	339	16,461	24,232	814	25,046	984	89	1,073	63,427	1,454	64,881
120	...	120	406	...	406	...	...	...	526	...	526
15,123	...	15,123	55,949	...	55,949	655	...	655	71,727	...	71,727
563	...	563	6,507	...	6,507	636	...	636	7,706	...	7,706
1,986	...	1,986	18,479	...	18,479	103	...	103	20,568	...	20,568
258	...	258	3,437	...	3,437	55	...	55	3,750	...	3,750
18,050	...	18,050	84,778	...	84,778	1,449	...	1,449	104,277	...	104,277
...	226	226	...	2,456	2,456	...	43	43	...	2,725	2,725
...	226	226	...	3,536	3,536	...	78	78	...	3,840	3,840
...	170	170	21	3,708	3,729	...	78	78	21	3,956	3,977
...	20	20	...	676	676	...	...	...	...	696	696
...	642	642	21	10,376	10,397	...	199	199	21	11,217	11,238
18,050	642	18,692	84,799	10,376	95,175	1,449	199	1,648	104,298	11,217	115,515
34,172	981	35,153	109,031	11,190	120,221	2,433	288	2,721	167,725	12,671	180,396

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	2	1	4	9	3	1	8	21	5	1	1	...	7	..	...	6	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	1	4	61	86	49	140	336	20	28	26	31	105	..	2	85	18	...
3. First Arts	2	6	6	(a) 14	88	143	250	134	(b) 615	47	79	122	37	(b) 285	2	11	210	62	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	5	...	1	.	2	3	...	...	1	2	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	9	2	5	16	..	8	...	1	9	..	...	9	...	...
„ „ Arabic	...	1	.	1	...	6	...	1	7	.	4	..	1	5	.		...	5	...
„ „ Persian		1	1	2	...	2	1	6	9	.	1	...	4	5			..	5	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit . . .		1	5	6	..	15	7	3	25	..	12	3	1	16		...	16	...	.
„ „ „ Arabic	.	1	..	1	...	4	...	2	6	..	3	.	1	4	.	...	..	4	...
„ „ „ Persian	...	1	..	1	...	2	...	3	5	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	8	9	...	12	31	8	51	...	11	20	3	34	...	...	34	...	...
„ „ Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	7	9	7	23	...	6	7	4	17	...	...	...	17	...
„ „ Persian	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	4	8	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	5	...
„ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.

Colleges for Professional Training.																					
Law.																					
1. Bachelor of Law	...	...	1	1	...	...	52	...	52	...	...	23	...	23	...	..	21	2	...
Medicine.																					
1. M. B.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...
2. L. M. S.	...	...	...	1	(c) 47	...	...	...	(c) 47	(d) 25	...	...	...	(d) 25	1	...	20	4	...
3. First M. B.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3. „ L. M. S.	...	...	...	1	(e) 49	...	...	...	(e) 49	(f) 18	...	...	...	(f) 18	...	2	14	2	...
4. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	1	(g) 26	...	...	...	(g) 26	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	15	3	1
Schools for General Education.																					
Matriculation	Boys	...	...	35	38	39	112	734	620	588	427	2,369	430	350	315	118	1,213	17	24	839	333	...
	Girls	...	...	1	9	1	11	4	25	1	...	30	4	19	1	...	24	21	3	...	...	...
Middle School Examination	Boys	...	...	207	53	71	331	3,562	1,168	1,230	974	6,934	2,320	578	528	208	3,634	36	21	2,599	977	1
	Girls	...	...	3	20	..	23	24	83	...	2	109	19	54	...	2	75	33	25	11	6	...
Upper Primary Examination ...	Boys	...	...	1,471	83	31	1,585	11,838	1,964	557	31	14,390	8,715	1,216	356	21	10,308	74	47	6,652	3,524	11
	Girls	...	...	89	59	2	150	294	268	10	...	572	192	171	5	...	368	87	44	148	87	2
Lower Primary Examination ...	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls	...	...	155	67	1	223	739	440	11	...	1,190	489	277	10	...	776	...	58	533	184	1
Schools for Special Instruction.																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper	...	...	1	...	...	1	55	...	...	14	69	47	...	...	5	52	...	...	30	22	...
	Lower	...	...	6	...	...	6	289	...	...	80	369	215	...	...	42	257	...	...	156	101	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper	..	...	1	2	...	3	4	4	...	...	8	3	2	...	...	5	...	1	1	3	...
	Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Medical Examination	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	(h) 123	...	...	...	(h) 123	(h) 107	...	...	...	(h) 107	..	...	74	33	...
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	..	...		1	...	1	2	20	...	12	2	34	10	...	4	1	15	...	...	12	3	...
5. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	228	...	...	...	228	162	...	...	...	162	...	1	64	97	...
6. Veterinary Examination...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	54	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	14	33	...

(a) Includes one girls' school.
(b) Includes two girls.
(c) Includes two girls.
(d) Includes one girl.
(e) Includes two girls.
(f) Includes two girls.
(g) Includes one girl.
(h) Includes one girl.

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ARTS COLLEGES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
University Education. — Oriental...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	141	141
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.															
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,476	...	...	2,476
Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,476	...	441	2,917
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General. — For Boys—															
High Schools	2	623	619	543	1,200	1,885	...	8,157	...	...	11,242	...	7,698	927	10,510
Middle Schools — English ...	12	2,112	2,042	1,718	...	9,279	1,084	14,891	717	...	25,971	...	13,447	3,088	25,814
Middle Schools — Vernacular	80	12,227	12,044	10,449	...	57,736	334	26,248	347	23	84,688	...	14,235	...	71,971
School Education, General. — For Girls—															
Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	234
Middle Schools — Vernacular	1	29	30	22	12	277	...	...	...	...	289	...	...	...	277
Total ...	95	14,991	14,735	12,732	1,212	69,177	1,418	49,296	1,064	23	1,22,190	...	35,380	4,249	1,08,806
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
For Boys	1,617	71,727	68,108	58,930	120	2,98,959	155	39,355	118	432	3,39,139	...	592	29,364	3,28,915
For Girls	94	2,725	2,578	2,059	1,424	16,387	299	...	...	...	18,110	...	885	1,220	18,492
Total ...	1,711	74,452	70,686	60,989	1,544	3,15,346	454	39,355	118	432	3,57,249	...	1,477	30,584	3,47,407
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	267
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	1	77	73	63	...	1,179	600	89	124	98	2,090	...	34	...	1,213
Total ...	1	77	73	63	...	1,179	600	89	124	98	2,090	269	34	6	1,488
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	59,307	179	...	...	...	59,486	...	2,435	534	62,276
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	10,030	...	...	34	...	10,064	...	...	...	10,030
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	69,337	179	...	34	...	69,550	...	2,435	534	72,306
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,753
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,357
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,512
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,855
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,940
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,807	89,520	85,494	73,784	2,756	4,55,039	2,651	88,740	1,340	553	5,51,079	2,745	39,326	35,814	6,35,864

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions managed by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	39	36	31	...	2,424	...	2,674	...	...	5,098	...	...	1,450	3,874	4,174	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	166	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,968	...	...	3,968	6,444	
1	39	36	31	...	2,424	...	2,674	...	...	5,098	3,968	...	1,475	7,867	10,784	
26	7,945	7,615	6,691	56	1,03,186	7,698	1,17,481	1,757	147	2,30,325	1,200	...	18,411	1,22,797	1,33,307	
45	8,573	8,285	7,154	...	46,498	13,447	66,919	703	634	1,28,201	...	1,084	2,604	50,186	76,000	
42	6,849	6,702	5,803	...	16,191	14,235	15,337	154	8	45,925	...	334	...	16,525	88,496	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	
4	314	315	270	645	8,964	...	...	...	...	9,609	...	...	665	9,629	9,906	
117	23,681	22,917	19,918	701	1,74,839	35,380	1,99,737	2,614	789	4,14,060	1,200	1,418	21,680	1,99,137	3,07,943	
100	7,706	7,213	6,167	...	38,050	592	14,144	...	101	52,887	...	155	4,912	43,117	3,72,032	
92	3,840	3,623	2,770	2,145	22,968	885	...	...	1	25,999	...	299	2,440	25,707	44,199	
192	11,546	10,836	8,937	2,145	61,018	1,477	14,144	...	102	78,886	...	454	7,352	68,824	4,16,231	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	292	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,101	1,101	1,107	
5	461	439	355	...	5,084	34	492	...	...	6,510	...	600	...	6,584	7,797	
5	461	439	355	...	5,084	34	492	...	..	6,510	25	600	1,101	7,710	9,198	
...	...	...	...	528	46,828	2,435	...	...	...	49,791	...	179	...	47,007	1,02,283	
...	...	...	...	..	7,731	...	...	...	...	7,731	...	...	...	7,731	17,761	
...	...	...	...	528	54,559	2,435	...	..	...	57,522	...	179	...	54,738	1,27,044	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	18,161	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,740	2,620	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,044	2,269	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,798	59,155	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,833	9,345	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,038	50,893	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,861	1,42,801	
315	35,727	34,228	29,241	3,374	2,98,824	39,326	2,17,047	2,614	891	5,62,076	5,193	2,651	31,608	3,78,137	10,14,001	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN showing the ATTENDANCE and EXPENDITURE in HOSTELS or BOARDING HOUSES for the Official Year 1899-1900.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.												
1. Managed by Government ...	9	817	107	371	4	335	7,818	...	* 43,632	9,895	61,345	* Includes Rs. 43,492 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	194	4,806	4	4,531	270	1	...	30,615	456	7,741	38,812	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	22	951	46	893	12	...	4,015	2,131	18,014	26,548	50,708	
4. Unaided	47	1,870	422	1,360	48	40	...	...	15,917	8,886	24,803	
Total ...	272	8,444	579	7,155	334	376	11,833	32,746	78,019	53,070	1,75,668	
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	2	275	..	275	..	..	2,115	.	† 46,303	3,552	51,970	† From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	13	636	...	609	27	...	7,002	100	59,849	45,817	1,12,768	
3. Unaided	8	446	...	198	155	93	...	...	18,260	8,318	26,578	
Total ...	23	1,357	...	1,082	182	93	9,117	100	1,24,412	57,687	1,91,316	
Grand Total ...	295	9,801	579	8,237	516	469	20,950	32,846	2,02,431	1,10,757	3,66,984	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII (A).

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of Secondary Schools.	Expenditure from				Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.		Provincial Revenues.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.								
1. Managed by Government ...	2	346	346	2,508	*43,492	7,105	53,105	* From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	219	219	2,601	6,876	25,339	34,816	
Total ...	7	565	565	5,109	50,368	32,444	87,921	
For Females.								
1. Managed by Government ...	2	275	275	2,115	†46,303	3,552	51,970	† From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aide by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	11	530	530	6,702	56,752	44,361	1,07,815	
Total ...	13	805	805	8,817	1,03,055	47,913	1,59,785	
Grand Total ...	20	1,370	1,370	13,926	1,53,423	80,357	2,47,706	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII (B).

RETURN showing the ATTENDANCE and EXPENDITURE in HOSTELS or BOARDING HOUSES (for NATIVES) for the Official Year 1899-1900.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.												
1. Managed by Government ...	7	471	107	25	4	335	5,310	...	140	2,790	8,240	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	194	4,806	4	4,531	270	1	...	30,615	456	7,741	38,812	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	17	732	46	674	12	...	1,414	2,131	11,138	1,209	15,892	
4. Unaided	47	1,870	422	1,360	48	40	...	...	15,917	8,886	24,803	
Total ...	265	7,879	579	6,590	334	376	6,724	32,746	27,651	20,626	87,747	
For Females.												
1. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards...	2	106	...	79	27	...	300	100	3,097	1,456	4,953	
2. Unaided	8	446	...	198	155	93	...	...	18,260	8,318	26,578	
Total ...	10	552	...	277	182	93	300	100	21,357	9,774	31,531	
Grand Total ...	275	8,431	579	6,867	516	469	7,024	32,846	49,008	30,400	1,19,278	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1900-1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1657, dated 11th December 1901.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1900-01, forwarded with his letter No. 140 S., dated the 30th September 1901.

REMARKS.—The year under report has been on the whole one of decided progress in education. The number of public educational institutions and the number of scholars under instruction therein showed a satisfactory increase, though this was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the corresponding number of private institutions which are neither under official supervision nor conform to official standards. Two new Arts Colleges were opened at Amritsar and Peshawar. A small, but so far satisfactory, expansion is noticeable in female education.

2. The proportion of Hindu to Muhammadan scholars in all educational institutions is in the proportion of 100 to 89 or much the same as last year. Of the total decrease in the number of scholars by far the greater part is under Muhammadans, and this no doubt is due as it was last year to the closure of private Koran Schools.

3. During the year under report direct expenditure showed an increase and indirect expenditure a decrease. The total expenditure being somewhat less than in the previous year. Public Funds contributed about Rs. 88,000 less than in the previous year to the cost of education, but the decrease was due not to the withdrawal of educational grants, but to smaller expenditure on buildings, and was to a large extent counterbalanced by the increased contribution from fees and other sources.

Of the funds made available for educational purposes 28·4 per cent. was provided from fees. Provincial Revenues contributed 23·9 per cent. and Local Funds 17·4 per cent., while Imperial Funds contributed 3·9 per cent., and 15·9 per cent. was derived from other sources. As regards direct expenditure the proportions in which Public Funds contribute to the cost per pupil in the case of Secondary and Primary Education respectively are in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the whole satisfactory. It is interesting to notice that on the average native parents are called upon to pay Re. 1-3-0 per annum for the education of a son in a Primary School; Rs. 11-8-6 in a Secondary School; and over Rs. 80 in an Arts College. These figures, however, do not take into account assistance given in the form of scholarships.

4. Out of a total number of 3,123 public schools, 1,810 were at the close of the year under the management of District Boards and 314 under that of Municipal Committees. With a few exceptions the former appears to have been satisfactory.

District Boards spent on education about Rs. 1,90,000 less than the 25 per cent. of their income which the Local Government has reserved the right to prescribe as the minimum to be spent by them for the purpose. The deficit as regards Primary Education alone was, it is satisfactory to observe, less than last year. The Director of Public Instruction finds that 13 districts deal liberally with education as compared with 18 in the previous year. The impoverished state of the finances of many of the District Boards and the exceptional demands made upon them in consequence of famine and plague have hitherto operated to preclude the Government from insisting on the appropriation of the full proportion claimable for educational purposes, but this subject is about to be submitted to a close enquiry with a view to the promotion of primary education on a more extended scale, as soon as circumstances permit. The Municipal management of schools was fairly satisfactory, but as regards expenditure there was a deficit of some 2 lakhs, or 25 per cent. below the 10 per cent. minimum. The Director

of Public Instruction will be asked to report separately the cases of those Municipalities in which such deficit appears to be habitual, with a view to the establishment of Primary and Technical Schools, due regards being had to the nature of the income on which the 10 per cent. minimum is calculated.

5. The supervision exercised by inspecting officers of the Department during the year under report was commendable, and His Honor desires to acknowledge his appreciation of the interest shown by the District Officers mentioned in paragraph 25 of the Director's report in educational matters. The Director again brings to notice the apathy of most Tahsildars in this matter. Tahsildars are placed in a specially favourable position for encouraging education in rural tracts, and the Lieutenant-Governor looks to them for discharging this responsibility efficiently. He will be glad to receive from the Financial Commissioner suggestions for quickening their interest in this respect, and securing the due performance of the duties imposed upon them by Article 781 of the Educational Code.

6. The number of candidates appearing in the various Arts Examinations of the Punjab University was somewhat less than in the previous year, but the percentage of passes was perceptibly larger. In the case of Oriental Language Examinations candidates were somewhat more numerous than in the previous year, but as regards Law, Medicine and Engineering there was a decrease, which in the case of the first was somewhat marked, more especially in the number of passes, and when taken with the marked decrease in the number of students in the Law School would seem to indicate that the legal profession is to some extent losing its attraction for the educated youth of the Province as a means of livelihood.

7. There was an increase of 24 in the number of Secondary Schools for boys which was entirely under the head of Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The increase in the number of pupils was proportionately much smaller. Of the total number of pupils nearly one-fourth were agriculturists. Everything tends to show that there is a growing tendency to regard English as an indispensible ingredient of Secondary Education. The educational policy in the Punjab has been consistently aimed at the encouragement of Vernacular education, and there can be no more conclusive evidence of the genuineness of the attempts made in this direction, or of the difficulty of resisting the almost universal demand for English in the Secondary classes, than the fact mentioned by the Director in paragraph 59 that almost all the Vernacular candidates in the Entrance and Middle School Examinations are from Board Schools, while all the new Secondary Schools opened during the year, which are private schools and receive no aid from the public funds, are Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The increased income from fees receipts in the case of Secondary Schools is a satisfactory feature; it nearly covered the increased expenditure incurred on this class of schools.

8. Results, as gauged by the percentage of passes, were generally more favourable than in the previous year both in the Entrance and Middle School Examinations. The marked improvement shown by Unaided Schools in this respect in the case of the latter examination is noticed by His Honor with satisfaction; and he is also glad to observe that in the Clerical and Commerical Examination there was a far larger measure of success than in the previous years.

9. The improvement noticed in paragraph 60 of the Report in regard to the qualifications of teachers in Secondary Schools is satisfactory. This is, it is needless to remark, a matter of vital importance for education, and His Honor trusts that it will continue to receive the fullest attention from both District and Departmental Officers. The remark that the District Board of Dera Gházi

Khan has declared against the teaching of Science is not understood in view of Article 464 of the Education Code, and the Director of Public Instruction should if necessary make a separate reference on this matter.

10. Primary Schools for boys have increased by 28, of which no less than 22 fell under the aided indigenous class. The increase noted in the number of agriculturist scholars, although small, is satisfactory. The expenditure on Primary Schools was nearly double that incurred on Secondary Schools, and the portion of it defrayed by Public Funds during the year under report was some Rs. 25,000, or 4·6 per cent. in excess of the previous year's figure. It should be noted that in the case of Primary Schools the proportion of expenditure which is covered by fees is less than one-third of the corresponding proportion in the case of Secondary Schools. The results of the Upper Primary Examination showed an improvement on those of the previous year, nearly three-quarters of the candidates having been successful ; and on the whole the progress of Primary Education for boys has been satisfactory.

11. No increase in the popularity of Zamíndári Schools can be recorded, and from the report it appears that there are certain defects in the working of the present system which it is most important should be put right if it is to be in any way productive of the benefit of which the Lieutenant-Governor considers it capable. The measures to be taken with this view, as mentioned in last year's review, are still under consideration.

12. It appears that of the boys who passed the Upper Primary Examination in 1899-1900, 73 per cent. continued their studies in the Secondary Department, the separate figures for Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools being 61 and 94 per cent. respectively ; and the conclusion drawn by the Director of Public Instruction in his paragraph 71 that the vast majority of boys who join schools where English is taught do so with the intention of prosecuting their studies to the secondary or advanced stages is obviously correct.

13. With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 73 of the Report the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the opening of Training Classes for European teachers will be arranged for within the current year. In the Central Training College examination results were very satisfactory, 86 per cent. of the candidates having passed, the measure of success in the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination being remarkable. His Honor notes with satisfaction the improvement which has evidently taken place in the teaching of drawing and its necessary result—the gradual provision of a supply of qualified instructors. He hopes that the future will show a similar improvement as regards physical training.

14. The number of stipendiary students in the Normal Schools is still largely below the total number of stipends available, but it appears that this is not due to any lack of demand for these, but to the fact that many lapses have taken place owing to the sickness of the selected students. It is to be hoped that the schools will be more fortunate in this respect in future. Examination results were satisfactory except at Delhi where the low percentage of passes seems to be scarcely fully accounted for by the plea of sickness. It is satisfactory that although the supply of certificated teachers is still far short of the demand, their number appears to be steadily increasing. In this connection much depends on the supply of a full number of carefully selected stipendiaries, and with reference to Article 378 of the Education Code His Honor wishes to press this matter upon the attention of all District Officers.

A satisfactory advance has been made in the number of certificated teachers, both male and female. The importance of this subject cannot be exaggerated, but the goal of having none but certificated teachers can only be reached by slow degrees.

15. The decrease in the number of students in the Law School continues, having during the year under report been as much as 33 per cent. His Honor is glad to observe that the preliminary qualifications of candidates for the post of Hospital Assistant have been raised without causing any decrease in the supply of candidates, and that the Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiana continues to show such useful results. In spite of a decrease in the number of students the examination results shown by the Veterinary College at Lahore were satisfactory, and in view of the improvement in the position of the Subordinate Veterinary Establishment in connection with the measures for provincialization it is to be expected that the institution will yield still better results in the future. The number of students at the Mayo School of Art again shows an increase and the results of the instruction there given seem to be very satisfactory both on their own merits and as an example of the beneficial effects of technical education. There is evidently a strong demand for students trained in this institution. The Railway Technical School at Lahore continued to do useful work. The working of the Industrial Schools at Amritsar, Delhi and Ludhiána appears to have been fair. The school at Delhi showed an improvement.

The fact that the Director is able to notice under 22 separate headings the various efforts being made in the Province to develop special or technical or industrial education is sufficient evidence of the progress which is being made in this respect throughout the Province. A great need has been realised, which is being gradually met.

16. The number of girls' schools during the year under report was six in excess of that of the previous year, the increase being apparently all under the aided class. The number of scholars was 14,823, showing an increase of 842 who were all included in the primary stage. The increase in schools took place in the Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Deraját Circles, while in Delhi there was a decrease. The largest number of schools is in the Lahore Circle. Out of a total expenditure of 2¼ lakhs public funds contributed 50 per cent. against 62 per cent. in the previous year. The income from fees was practically stationary and examination results were satisfactory. On the whole, in spite of the many obvious difficulties attending it, female education is making slow but perceptible progress, but it is still in its infancy in the Punjab.

17. The number of public schools for the education of European children has decreased by one, which belonged to the primary class. There were two more private schools than in the previous year. There was a small decrease in the number of scholars in the primary stage. Expenditure during the year under report was met in the proportion of 9, 32, 37 and 21, from Imperial and Provincial funds, from Fees and School Funds respectively. Examination results were on the whole satisfactory, though there was a slight falling off as regards the High and Middle School Examinations. His Honor notes with satisfaction that modern instructional methods are being more generally adopted in these schools, and that the number of European children not under instruction shows a substantial decrease. The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar is again favourably noticed by the Director. It is hoped that the needful structural improvements in the Murree Asylum will now be carried out, funds having been supplied by the Local Government.

18. The total number of Muhammadan scholars shows a decrease, but when the latter is analysed it is found that as regards public schools there has been an increase, while in the case of private schools there has been a considerable decrease. The Director notices the growing preference on the part of the Muhammadan community for public schools, especially those in which English is taught. The comparative proportions of Muhammadan and Hindu boys at school was much the same as in the previous year. There was a perceptible increase

in the number of Muhammadans who passed the Middle and Primary School Examinations. The Anjumans continue to do useful work in the cause of education, and the Muhammadan community generally appears to be gradually changing its attitude towards modern education.

19. The number of students at the Aitchison College increased from 57 to 72 and its working was satisfactory. The changes in the scheme of studies recently sanctioned will, it is hoped, be productive of very beneficial results in the direction of fitting some, if not many, of the students for useful public lives hereafter.

20. The tendency towards a decrease in the number of private schools, mainly comprising those of the indigenous class, which was noticed in last year's review, has been even more marked during the year under report, there having been 447 fewer schools and 5,801 fewer scholars. The decrease, however, appears to have been confined to Elementary and Rote Schools, the attendance in advanced schools having increased. If these schools could be regarded as in any way fulfilling the needs of the people in the matter of primary education, this falling o'' would be matter for supreme regret. But this is not so. Whatever defects may attach to the Primary Schools for which the Government is responsible, it may be safely asserted that they form the basis of sounder and more enlightened education than the indigenous schools founded on the traditional methods of the country, and that the private schools which are gradually and surely losing their hold on the people rarely meet their most elementary requirements.

21. The number of scholars in Native State schools showed a decrease as against an increase in the previous year. Examination results as compared with that year were satisfactory.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to record from his personal experience that the discipline and moral training of the public schools have had the most earnest and constant attention of the authorities during the incumbency of Dr. Sime as Director of Public Instruction. Sir Mackworth Young is convinced that the efforts in respect of these important matters which have been made by the Director and seconded by the Inspectors and by many of the teachers in Government schools have been attended with a large measure of success. Several of the Mission Schools have long set an example in this respect, and to them the cause of education owes a debt of gratitude. But throughout the Province the elevation of the moral and even of the religious sense has been a marked feature of recent developments. Any measure of success, however, depends very largely upon the moral and intellectual character of the teachers, and it is in this connection that improvement in the standard and general qualifications of the teaching staff is of the first importance. There, if anywhere, it has to be borne in mind that example is better than precept. Much may also be expected from the promotion of a healthy interest in games and sports and of attention to cleanliness in person and surroundings. Physical training is receiving increased attention, but there is a want of qualified instructors in certain districts. Interest in games, notably cricket, continues to grow.

23. Boarding-houses increased from 275 to 313, and the inmates from 8,431 to 10,208. The accommodation in Colleges and Normal Schools appears to be sufficient and well equipped; otherwise few Secondary Schools are sufficiently equipped in this respect. His Honor hopes that the Local Bodies concerned will take such steps as are possible to remedy the defect. There are ample indications to show that the boarding system is a most valuable adjunct to public school education in this country, but its full success depends on the supervision exercised and the discipline maintained, while properly qualified Superintendents are indispensable.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his hearty appreciation of the benefits resulting from the labours of the General Education Conferences, the last of which was held during the year 1900; and he tenders his thanks to all the members, especially the non-official members, for the valuable aid they have rendered to the cause of education during his term of office.

25. The Text-Book Committee has during the year under report worked in accordance with the revised regulations lately framed. Its operations have been more varied and extensive than in any previous year and should be productive of beneficial results. His Honor desires to acknowledge the good work done by the members of this Committee.

26. In reviewing for the last time the Punjab Educational report the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his grateful appreciation of the labours of the late Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Sime, C.I.E., during a long and honourable career and particularly during his own term of office. The services which Dr. Sime rendered to the cause of education in this Province were of the highest order, and the effect of his influence and supervision has been of the greatest value. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to record the loss of Mr. Allen, Professor of History, Lahore Government College, by retirement, and of Babu S. B. Mukerji, Rai Bahádur, Professor of Mathematics in the same College, by death. To Mr. W. Bell, the present Director, the Lieutenant-Governor is indebted for a compendious report, kept within the limits newly prescribed, but deficient in no important particular and full of interest.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the Punjab *Government Gazette*, and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the Report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

P. J. FAGAN,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—13-12-01—437.

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CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *Number of institutions and pupils.*—The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the number of pupils attending each class of institution at the close of the past two years, the figures relating to pupils in Secondary Schools including, as usual, the number of pupils in the Primary Departments of such schools. The expenditure is also shown.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Males.												
Arts Colleges { English	12	10	2	...	1,152	1,180	...	28	1,62,812	1,54,878	7,934	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental	1	1	...	...	99	92	7	...	20,196	19,908	288	...
Medical College	1	1	...	...	178	188	...	10	79,969	80,207	...	238
High Schools	109	106	3	...	27,825	28,086	...	261	6,97,669	6,87,401	10,268	...
Middle Schools	263	242	21	...	37,522	36,389	1,133	...	4,00,429	3,84,117	16,312	...
Total Secondary Schools	372	348	24	...	65,347	64,475	872	...	10,98,098	10,71,518	26,580	...
Primary Schools... ...	2,367	2,339	28	...	105,317	104,370	947	...	4,87,419	4,82,338	5,081	...
Total Schools for General Education ...	2739	2,687	52	...	170,664	168,845	1,819	...	15,85,517	15,53,856	31,661	...
Schools for Special Instruction	19	19	..	...	2,338	2,286	52	...	1,78,526	1,59,928	18,598	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	2,772	2,718	54	...	174,431	172,591	1,840	...	20,27,020	19,68,777	58,243	...
For Females.												
High Schools	9	9	...	...	875	863	12	...	82,263	79,828	2,435	...
Middle Schools	25	26	...	1	1,845	1,868	...	23	68,119	66,947	1,172	...
Total Secondary Schools	34	35	...	1	2,720	2,731	...	11	1,50,382	1,46,775	3,607	...
Primary Schools... ...	315	308	7	...	12,103	11,250	853	...	86,836	81,097	5,739	...
Total Schools for General Education ...	349	343	6	...	14,823	15,981	842	...	2,37,218	2,27,872	9,346	...
Schools for Special Instruction	2	3	...	1	151	187	...	36	3,675	8,489	...	4,814
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	351	346	5	...	14,974	14,168	806	...	2,40,893	2,36,361	4,532	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females	3,123	3,064	59	...	189,405	186,759	2,646	...	22,67,913	22,05,138	62,775	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	3,883	4,323	...	440	61,371	67,250	...	5,879	...	...	...	...
For Females	473	480	...	7	8,388	8,310	78	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females	4,356	4,803	...	447	69,759	75,560	...	5,801	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private	7,479	7,867	...	388	259,164	262,319	...	3,155	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,250	1,52,761	9,489	...
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,71,883	9,65,383	...	93,500
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,02,046	33,23,282	...	21,236

Public Institutions rose from 3,064 to 3,123, and the pupils in them from 186,759 to 189,405. Five years ago the number of such institutions was 3,144, with 183,738 pupils. Private Institutions continue to decrease rapidly, there being 4,356 against 4,803, with 5,801 fewer pupils; five years ago the number of private schools was 5,368, with 82,184 pupils. In both Public and Private Institutions together there is a fall of 388, with 3,155 pupils fewer. The number of

girls under instruction has risen both in Public and in Private Schools, and is now 23,362 against 22,478 last year; five years ago the number was 20,843.

2. *Colleges.*—There are now 14 Colleges, 2 new Arts Colleges having been opened during the year. In Arts Colleges (English) the attendance has fallen by 28, in the Oriental College it has risen by 7, and in the Medical College there is a fall of 10 students. Altogether, there are now 1,429 receiving a University education, not including 248 Law and 78 Engineering students.

3. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen from 348 to 372, with 872 more pupils; for girls there is one school less, with a fall of 11 pupils. The total number of Secondary Schools is now 406 against 383, with 68,067 pupils against 67,206. The number at the High stage is 3,848 against 4,017, and at the Middle stage 19,302 against 19,004; five years ago there were 3,003 at the High and 16,680 at the Middle stage. The number at the Primary stage in Secondary Schools is 44,917 against 44,185.

4. *Primary Schools.*—Primary Schools for boys have risen by 28, and for girls by 7, with a total of 117,420 pupils against 115,620, an increase of 1,800. Add to these 44,917 reading in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, and we have a total of 162,337 at the Primary stage of instruction. Last year the number was 159,805, and five years ago 160,491.

5. *Special Schools.*—There are 21 Schools for Special Instruction (see Chapter VII) against 22, one Industrial School for girls having been converted into an ordinary school. The attendance was 2,489 against 2,473; five years ago it was 2,155. Of the pupils 165 were females.

6. *Private Institutions.*—The Private Institutions (see Chapter XII) are now 4,356 in number, compared with 4,803 last year, there being a fall of 440 in boys' schools and 7 in girls' schools, with 5,879 fewer boys in attendance and 78 more girls. Nine schools for Europeans, with 152 pupils, are included. The Private Schools for natives are mostly Rote Schools, and the effects of scarcity and sickness, combined with the growing popularity of Public Schools, are clearly seen in the diminishing number of these small but useful institutions. On the other hand in schools for advanced teaching in Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit, the number of pupils rose from 6,198 to 6,541.

7. *Classification according to creed.*—Of the pupils in all kinds of institutions 134,460 are Hindús, 119,247 Muhammadans, 1,977 Native Christians, and 930 unclassified. In addition there are 2,550 Europeans. There is a decrease under every head except Native Christians whose number has risen by 85. Hindús have fallen by 514, Muhammadans by 2,569, "Others" by 155, and Europeans by 2.

8. *Expenditure.*—From the table given in paragraph 1 it appears that the whole departmental expenditure for the past year was Rs. 33,02,046, or Rs. 21,236 less than in the previous year; five years ago the amount was Rs. 30,72,714. The *direct* expenditure, that is, expenditure on tuition, was Rs. 22,67,913, or an increase of Rs. 62,775; the *indirect* expenditure, that is, on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, etc., was Rs. 10,34,133, or a decrease of Rs. 84,011. The rise in direct expenditure was spread over all kinds of institutions, with the exception of the Medical College and Special Schools for girls. The fall in indirect expenditure was distributed over all the heads except Scholarships and Inspection; Rs. 79,851 less than last year was spent on Buildings; and Rs. 11,479 less on Furniture and Appliances. Of the total expenditure 68·69 per cent. was direct and 31·31 indirect, against 66·35 and 33·65, respectively, last year; the proportion spent on actual instruction has therefore increased. From Public Funds (Imperial, Provincial and Local) the contribution was Rs. 18,39,889 against Rs. 19,28,527; from Fees, Rs. 9,37,595 against Rs. 9,02,995; and from Other Sources, Rs. 5,24,562 against Rs. 4,91,760.

9. *Direct expenditure analysed.*—The direct expenditure on University education was Rs. 2,62,977, or Rs. 7,984 more than last year. The average annual cost of educating a student in an Arts College is Rs. 140-3-9, of which Rs. 57-11-4

comes from Public Funds. In the Medical College the average annual cost is Rs. 441-13-1, to which Public Funds contribute Rs. 393-1-7.

In Secondary Schools for boys the direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 10,71,518 to Rs. 10,98,098, due to more schools. In the case of girls' schools a rise of Rs. 3,607 is due to certain European Schools.

In Primary Schools for boys and girls the direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 5,63,435 to Rs. 5,74,255, or by Rs. 10,820, due mainly to more schools.

In boys and girls' schools together the total direct expenditure on General Education was Rs. 18,22,735 against Rs. 17,81,728, or Rs. 41,007 more than last year. The expenditure on Secondary Schools was Rs. 12,48,480 and on Primary Schools Rs. 5,74,255; five years ago the total was Rs. 16,66,278. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a Secondary School is Rs. 18-4-0, and in a Primary School Rs. 5-1-0, towards which Public Funds contributed Rs. 6-11-6 and Rs. 3-13-11, respectively.

In Special Schools the direct expenditure was Rs. 1,82,201, or Rs. 13,784 more than last year. Of this Rs. 61,890 was spent on Training Institutions, and Rs. 1,20,311 on other institutions for Technical and Professional Training. The cost of these Special Schools amounts to 5·51 per cent. of the total direct expenditure, against 5·07 last year.

10. *Indirect expenditure analysed.*—The indirect expenditure is shown in the table in paragraph 1 under the two heads of Scholarships and Other Charges. The total was Rs. 10,34,133, of which Rs. 1,62,250, or Rs. 9,489 more than last year, was on Scholarships. On Buildings the expenditure fell by Rs. 79,851, and on Furniture and Apparatus by Rs. 11,479; last year's report shows that in 1899-1900 there was an unusual outlay under these heads. The decrease under Direction and increase under Inspection are due to changes in pay and staff. The expenditure on Boarding-houses attached to native schools has risen from Rs. 1,19,278 to Rs. 1,26,441. The cost of Scholarships is 4·91 per cent. of the total indirect expenditure, of Buildings 3·38 per cent., of Furniture ·97 per cent., of Direction 1·47 per cent., of Inspection 5·27 per cent., and of Miscellaneous 11·89 per cent.

11. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Imperial Revenues was Rs. 1,28,323 against Rs. 1,26,053, or 3·89 per cent. of the total expenditure. The increase was wholly on the Lahore Veterinary College.

12. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 7,88,173 to Rs. 7,89,172, the latter amount being 23·89 per cent. of the total. The small increase was distributed over a number of heads, direct and indirect.

13. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—The expenditure from District Funds was Rs. 5,74,160, or Rs. 61,961 less than in the previous year, mainly owing to the smaller amount spent on Buildings and Furniture. The expenditure from this source was 17·39 per cent. of the total. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 3,48,234, or Rs. 29,946 less than last year, the decrease being in indirect expenditure. The amount was 10·5 per cent. of the total. On the whole, the contribution from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 9,22,394; five years ago it was Rs. 9,78,204, and last year it was Rs. 10,14,301.

14. *Expenditure from Other Sources.*—The contributions from Private Funds, other than Fees, amounted to Rs. 5,24,562, against Rs. 4,91,760 last year. The expenditure from this source was 15·9 per cent. of the total, compared with 14·79 per cent. in the previous year.

15. *Fees.*—The income from Fees of all kinds was Rs. 9,37,595, compared with Rs. 9,02,995 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 34,600. This total represents 28·4 per cent. of the total departmental expenditure, compared with 27·17 per cent. in the previous year and 26 per cent. five years ago. From Tuition Fees alone the income for the year was Rs. 7,35,469, or Rs. 31,761 more than last year; the rise was in all kinds of institutions except the Oriental College and Middle Schools for girls. Other Fees, that is, fees for admission to

Examinations and Boarding Fees, amounted to Rs. 2,02,126, or Rs. 2,839 more than last year.

16. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—At the close of the year there were 1,810 schools, against 1,807 last year, under the management of District Boards. In the Delhi Circle the best managed schools are in the Umballa and Rohtak Districts. In the Jullundur Circle the management has been fairly satisfactory, but accommodation is mostly insufficient for the schools and the boarders. In the Lahore Circle the District Board of Montgomery had to curtail its expenditure. In the Ráwalpindi Circle the schools were well looked after; but in the Ráwalpindi District a number of certificated teachers still get only Rs. 6 a month, in spite of the orders of Government that Rs. 8 shall be the minimum. In the Gujránwála District the District Inspector is not consulted on school matters as he ought to be, and the best supervised schools are those in the Gujrát District. It is laid down that District Boards may be required to spend on education, exclusive of charges on buildings, 25 per cent. of their gross income, apart from grants from Public Funds and School Fees; and of this percentage not less than three-fifths should ordinarily be devoted to Primary education. For the year under report the minimum provision that might have been required by Government was Rs. 8,64,189; the total budget provision made was Rs. 6,98,587, and the gross actual expenditure fell short of this by Rs. 25,575, so that the amount spent was Rs. 1,91,177 less than the demandable minimum. Last year the shortage was Rs. 1,93,082; five years ago it was Rs. 1,34,951; and excluding fees, grants, etc., the net amount expended was Rs. 5,57,528 out of Rs. 7,52,552 that might have been required, being a "deficit" of Rs. 1,95,024 against one of Rs. 1,93,932 in the previous year.

The fraction that should have been spent on Primary education was Rs. 5,06,434, and the budget provision amounted to Rs. 3,82,362, or Rs. 1,24,072 too little. Last year the "deficit" in this respect was Rs. 1,31,740, so that things have slightly improved, but there is still abundant room for more expenditure by District Boards on village schools.

The five Districts of Simla, Delhi, Amritsar, Gujrát and Hazára spend all that is due to education under the existing regulations; and Rohtak spends 98·8 per cent., Ráwalpindi 94·3, and Muzaffargarh 93·2. Taking 85 per cent. or more as constituting a liberal proportion, there are 13 Districts dealing pretty generously with education, including, in addition, to the eight named above, Montgomery, Dera Ghází Khán, Jhelum, Sháhpur and Siálkot. There are four Districts which spend well under 50 per cent., *viz.*, Hissár, Jhang, Kohát and Mooltan.

During the year under report the Fees realised by District Boards amounted to Rs. 95,002, grants aggregating Rs. 8,598 were paid from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 5,528 paid by Municipal Committees to District Boards, Rs. 2,710 contributed by other District Funds for educational purposes, and Rs. 3,646 met from Subscriptions and Endowments.

It may be noted that, though the Amritsar District Board is shown as having spent the required minimum, that amount is estimated after the deduction of the large income drawn from certain localised Provincial properties, *e.g.*, ferries.

17. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—At the close of the year the number of schools under the management of Municipal Committees was 314, with 35,572 pupils. Last year there were 315 schools, with 35,727 pupils. In the Delhi Circle these schools are, on the whole, well conducted, especially at Jagádhrí, Hissár, Karnál and Rohtak, but discipline is weak in a few cases, and headmasters are not ordinarily invited to attend Committee meetings regarding educational matters. In the Jullundur Circle departmental rules are observed when the Deputy Commissioner or other official is President, otherwise "great difficulty is felt in enforcing the rules, and the Committees do not realise their responsibility." The management has been fairly satisfactory except at Ludhiána, Gurdáspur and Batála. In the Lahore Circle it is noteworthy that the control of Municipal Committees is more effective than that of the District Boards, but at Qasúr, Chúnián, Kamália, Pákpattan and

Ferozepore the interests of education have suffered from local prejudices, and the Amritsar Municipal Committee's interest in its schools shows some weakening. In the Ráwalpindi Circle it is reported that "the Municipalities, as a rule, are slowly becoming more alive to their educational responsibilities;" the exceptions are at Sháhpur, Sáhíwál, Jhelum, Hazro, and Qila' Dídár Singh. Throughout the Province there is still an inclination on the part of many Municipalities to appoint untrained and unqualified teachers either because they will take smaller salaries or because they are connected with the locality.

Municipalities may be required to spend on education ten per cent. of their annual income, exclusive of educational grants and fees; for the year under report the minimum provision that might have been required by Government was Rs. 7,97,475. The total budget provision made was Rs. 6,09,364, and the gross actual expenditure fell short of this by Rs. 14,896, so that the amount spent was Rs. 2,03,007 less than the ten per cent. minimum. Last year the shortage was Rs. 1,83,761; five years ago it was Rs. 1,79,638. The total net expenditure, excluding fees, etc., was Rs. 2,13,093 out of a net income of Rs. 4,22,064, leaving a "deficit" of Rs. 2,08,971 against one of Rs. 1,86,361 in the previous year.

Taking District Boards and Municipal Committees together, the gross expenditure was less than the demandable minimum by Rs. 3,94,184. As the average annual cost of educating a pupil in a Primary School is Rs. 5-1-0, this amount would have sufficed to give an elementary education to 77,863 children.

The degree to which the Municipal Committees of the Province, taken together, discharged, on an average, their pecuniary obligations to education during the past year was 74·5 per cent. of what might have been required, compared with 76·3 per cent. in the previous year, and 76·2 per cent. five years ago. Of the Principal Municipalities those at Bannú, Abbottábád, Bhera, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Siálkot and Qasúr spent more than the minimum. Ludhiána, Dera Isma'íl Khán, Jhang, Núrpur, Rohtak, Ferozepore, Jagádhrí, Wazírábád, Gurdáspur and Hoshiárpur spent over 90 per cent. Amritsar spends 80·3, Delhi 47, Ráwalpindi 28·7, Simla 19·8, and Lahore 13·9. If the requirable minimum were expended, classes for Commercial Training and Industrial and Technical Education might be established all over the Province.

The gross educational income of all Municipalities for the year included grants from Provincial Revenues to the amount of Rs. 1,10,100, contributions from District Funds aggregating Rs. 41,653, and Fees realised to the extent of Rs. 2,25,999.

18. *Private enterprise in education.*—The Delhi Inspector says: "Notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness and scarcity, 3 new Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools were added to the list of public schools." In the Jullundur Circle "there has been great activity in private enterprise in all parts of the Circle. New Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools have been started in Ludhiána, Bura-Dalla, Phillour and Dahrrú, and 2 Primary Schools raised to the status of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. A very large and capacious building has been erected by the Sanátan Dharm Sabha of Hoshiárpur for their High School and Boarding-house, and two buildings constructed by private persons for Indigenous Schools. A new Boarding-house connected with the Mission High School, Ludhiána, has also been constructed during the year under review." In the Lahore Circle private enterprise has helped education not only by the opening of 7 new Secondary Schools and 2 Night Schools, but also by providing buildings for a few Board Primary Schools in the Jhang and Amritsar Districts. In the Ráwalpindi Circle private enterprise has taken two lines of action, sectarian and unsectarian. In the former the Sikhs have been particularly active, and have opened 3 new Khálsa Schools. The Mission School at Pesháwar has now a College Department, and 6 new schools have been opened at Jhelum, Dalwál, Surkh Dherí, etc. In the Deraját Circle a number of schools are provided with buildings lent or presented by private persons, and 2 new Board Primary Schools have been erected from local subscriptions. Throughout the Province considerable public spirit has been shown in the giving of prizes for success in public examinations.

19. *General progress.*—The number of Arts Colleges, of Secondary Schools for boys, and of Public Primary Schools for boys and girls has increased.

The number of girls under instruction has risen considerably, as well as the number of boys in both Secondary and Primary Schools. There is a slight increase in the attendance at Schools for Special Instruction. Private enterprise has been extremely active, and Fee receipts have risen enormously in nearly all classes of institutions. The proportion of trained teachers is greater, agricultural education has developed, the teaching of Drawing has become more general, Object teaching has improved, and a number of new Boarding-houses have been opened. The examination results are better in every important examination from the Primary standard upwards, school appliances have improved, physical training has become more general, and the year has been, on the whole, one of decided progress.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

20. *Director.*—Dr. J. Sime remained in charge of the Department throughout the year, and during the touring season visited 13 Districts. Since then he has gone on special leave preparatory to retirement after 32 years' service in this Province. The loss of his wise, conscientious and experienced control will be severely felt.

21. *Inspectors.*—There are five Inspection Circles, in two of which, *viz.*, the Deraját and Lahore, there was no change of Inspector during the year. In Delhi Mr. Knowlton officiated while Mr. Harvey was on privilege leave, and when the latter took furlough in October, Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., was transferred from Jullundur to Delhi. Lála Umráo Singh's place was taken by Lála Nand Kishore, B.A., from the Ráwalpindi Circle, where Mr. Marlborough Crosse, M.A., was appointed Inspector. Lála Sheo Lál, B.A., remained in charge of the Deraját Circle, and Mr. W. Bell in charge of the Lahore Circle.

Miss Francis, Inspectress of Schools, remained at her post throughout the year.

22. *Assistant Inspectors.*—There are nine Assistant Inspectorships, two to each of the Circles with the exception of the Deraját, which has one only. The only changes to be noted are the appointment of Khalífa Imád-ud-dín, District Inspector, Lahore, to officiate in the Deraját and Delhi Circles during the absence of the incumbents and the selection of Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Lahore Circle, to officiate for a time as Inspector of the Ráwalpindi Circle.

23. *Work done by Inspecting Officers.*—The Delhi Inspector spent 198 days in actual inspection, including 35 days at head-quarters, and visited 82 schools; the Jullundur Inspector saw 108 schools in 228 days; the Lahore Inspector examined 158 schools in 209 days; the Ráwalpindi Inspector was 210 days on tour and saw 112 schools; and the Deraját Inspector devoted 232 days to inspection, including 37 days at head-quarters, and visited 201 schools. It has to be noted that the Delhi Inspector visited the schools of the Kalsia State; that the Jullundur Inspector examined the Maler Kotla State School and omitted, by request, the Shakargarh Tahsíl of the Gurdáspur District, where bubonic plague prevailed; that the Lahore Inspector visited the Quetta Schools at the request of the Baluchistán Agency; and that the Deraját Inspector twice examined the Bahawalpur State College and School. In addition to their ordinary duties as Inspecting Officers the Inspectors with their Assistants conducted the examinations for Teachers' Certificates, examined candidates for Junior Gymnastic Certificates, assisted in the European Schools' written examinations, and supervised the Normal Schools, except that at Lahore. The work of the Lahore Inspector includes the inspection of the European Schools of the Province.

In the Delhi Circle one Assistant Inspector visited 326 schools in 255 days (including Sirmúr and Kalsia State Schools), and the other saw 309 schools in 225 days. In the Jullundur Circle one Assistant made 303 inspections in 236 days, and the other 252 inspections in 206 days In the Lahore

Circle one Assistant examined 280 schools in 192 days, and the other 344 schools in 243 days. In the Ráwalpindi Circle one Assistant saw 311 schools in 240 days, and the other 281 schools in 233 days. The Deraját Assistant saw 305 schools in 235 days.

The Inspectress of Schools was 91 days on tour and saw 138 schools; she also inspected the schools at head-quarters, supervised the Victoria School and Normal Classes for Girls, and superintended various Departmental Examinations.

In September the Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi Circles were reorganised in order to equalise the work of the various Inspecting Officers; this, and the adoption of the collective method of examination of the Lower Primary Classes, had enabled them to devote more time to matters of discipline and organisation, to examine a larger proportion of schools on the spot, to take less assistance from the District Inspectors in the work of examination, and to criticise more fully the methods of teaching.

24. *District Inspectors.*—Every District in the Province has a District Inspector of Schools, with the exception of Simla and Kohát where the work is done by teachers of the head-quarters' schools. The work of the District Inspectors is, on the whole, favourably reported on; in nearly every case, where the two visits to all public schools required yearly were not paid, the deficiency is due either to the large area or to the heavy work. Up to the present only one District, *viz.*, Siálkot, has an Assistant District Inspector, though others urgently require one. Bhái Sobha Singh, B.A., District Inspector, Ráwalpindi, and Lála Jamiyat Rái, Mooltan, are not well spoken of by their Inspectors, and Lála Sohan Lál, Delhi, was not altogether efficient.

25. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—In the Delhi Circle Captain Burlton is specially mentioned by the Inspector for his keen interest in the schools of Rohtak District; in the Jullundur Circle "all the Deputy Commissioners take a warm interest in education." In the Lahore Circle Mr. Malan and Mr. Abbott were prominent in urging the wants of schools on the Local Bodies; in the Ráwalpindi Circle "the thanks of the Department are due to the Deputy Commissioners, and especially to Lieutenant A. C. Elliott, Gujrát;" and in the Deraját Circle Captain H. S. Fox-Strangways, Muzaffargarh, has already been thanked by the Director for his help in educational affairs. But while the great influence of the Deputy Commissioners has been generally exercised for the good of the schools, there has been increased neglect by the Tahsíl authorities of their duties to education; this is attributed in some parts of the Delhi Circle to the work thrown upon these officers by famine. In the Deraját Circle the neglect was almost general, Kuláchí being an exception; in the Delhi Circle Rohtak was an exception owing to the example and interest of Captain Burlton; in the Lahore Circle the Tahsíldár of Sharakpur and the Náib-Tahsíldár of Ajnála are commended; and in the Jullundur Circle there has been a marked falling-off except in Kángra. Girls' Schools and Indigenous Schools have been generally ignored by these Tahsíl authorities, and the resulting loss to the cause of public instruction is very great, for no amount of activity on the part of Inspecting Officers on tour will compensate for the apathy of local officials. In the Ráwalpindi and Jhelum Districts the girdáwar of the Hon'ble Bába Khem Singh Bedi's Girls' Schools did not work efficiently during the year.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

26. *University Convocation.*—The twentieth Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 2nd January last, when 152 were admitted to Degrees, compared with 139 in the previous year,—1 to M. O. L., 3 to B. O. L., 7 to M. A., 114 to B. A., 3 to M. B., and 23 to L. L. B. The Chancellor presided, and the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Tupper, delivered the Convocation Address. The Degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon Dr. Sime, Director of Public Instruction, in recognition of his long and eminent services to the University and the cause of education generally.

27. *Measures of the year.*—During the year the following regulations were revised—for the Middle School Examination, for the Entrance, Intermediate, B. A., and M. A. Examinations, for the Clerical and Commercial Examination, and for the appointment and remuneration of examiners. The questions of rules for the affiliation of Colleges and of the provision of a new University building were still under consideration at the close of the year.

28. *University finances.*—The expenditure of the University for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,65,425. Of this Rs. 30,765 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 1,07,713 from Fees, Rs. 2,283 from Subscriptions, and Rs. 24,664 from Endowments and Other Sources. On institutions maintained by the University Rs. 45,633 was spent, Rs. 30,902 being devoted to the Oriental College and School, and Rs. 1,13,859 on examinations and the general objects of the University. The total amount of the Government securities held by the University on the 31st March, 1900, reached the nominal value of Rs. 4,86,200, of which Rs. 2,96,600 belongs to the Special Trusts. The balance, Rs. 1,89,600, forms the general Endowment Fund of the University. On the same date the balance on the year's working was Rs. 1,42,671, against a balance of Rs. 1,19,296 at the close of the preceding year.

29. *Arts Examinations.*—In the Intermediate Examination (Arts) 246 passed out of 561, or 43·8 per cent., against 297 out of 652, or 45·5 per cent., last year. The fall in the number of candidates is mainly due to fewer passes in the Entrance Examination of 1898-99. On the Oriental side 4 passed out of 5, and in Science 9 out of 19. In the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University 4 out of 5 passed, all from Bishop Cotton School at Simla. In the B. A. Examination 127 passed out of 369, or 34·6 per cent., against 109 out of 364, or 29·9 per cent., last year. In the B. O. L. Examination the pass was 4 out of 6, against 3 out of 5. In the M. A. Examination 11 out of 24 passed, against 7 out of 22. In the M. O. L. Examination the single candidate failed. On the Arts side the total number of candidates in the Punjab University Examinations was, therefore, 973 against 1,053, with 393 passes against 417. Of College candidates 319 out of 595 passed, or 51 per cent.; of private candidates 73 out of 357 passed, or 20 per cent. only. Excluding all candidates except those presented by the Provincial Colleges we find that in the Intermediate Examination (Arts and Science) 55·3 per cent. passed, against 51·5 last year; in the B. A. Examination 47·4 against 37·7; and in the M. A. Examination 58·3 against 53·8. For the different Colleges the percentages for these examinations in order were:—Government College, 47·5, 67·5, and 63·6; Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, 56·6 and 51·9; St. Stephen's College, 66·6 and 31·2; Forman College, 53·3 and 39. On the whole, the percentage for Government College, *viz.*, 58·2, was the best, the other three following in the above order.

30. *Oriental Language Examinations.*—In the Oriental Language Examinations the number of candidates rose from 365 to 388, and that of passes from 224 to 231.

31. *Law Examinations.*—In the Preliminary Examination in Law 42 out of 95 passed; in the First Certificate Examination 45 out of 94; and in the Licentiate Examination 30 out of 72. On the Degree side 39 out of 62 passed the Intermediate Examination, and in the L.L.B. Examination 25 out of 64. Altogether, 181 passed out of 387, compared with 281 out of 436 last year.

32. *Medical Examinations.*—In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 8 out of 22 passed, 26 out of 43 in the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and 16 out of 36 in the Second Examination. On the Degree side, of 2 candidates in the First M. B. Examination both passed, and 5 out of 7 in the Second Examination, besides one Preliminary candidate. Altogether, 55 passed out of 111, compared with 65 out of 126 last year.

33. *Engineering Examinations.*—In the First Examination in Civil Engineering 8 out of 29 passed, against 15 out of 34 last year.

34. *Arts Colleges.*—There are now 12 Arts Colleges in the Province within British territory, against 10 returned last year; the Church Mission

College at Amritsar and the Edwardes Church Mission College at Peshâwar were opened during the year. A College Glass has been opened in connection with the Dayanand High School, Lahore, but is not yet included in the returns owing to the absence of statistics. The Islâmiya College, Lahore, and the Khâlsa College, Amritsar, and the Hindú College, Delhi, are now undertaking to teach up to the B. A. standard, so that of 12 Arts Colleges 5 teach up to the Intermediate standard only.

35. *Number in Arts Colleges.*—On the whole, the number reading in Arts Colleges has fallen from 1,180 to 1,152, but the numbers of recruits in the First and Third Year Classes have risen. The number in the First Year Class is only 31·6 per cent. of the passes in the previous year, against 42 per cent. noted in last report, and the number in the Third Year Class is 67 per cent. of the passes in the Intermediate Examination, against 76 noted last year. In the M. A. Classes there are 19 against 20 last year.

36. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Arts Colleges rose from Rs. 1,54,878 to Rs. 1,62,812, or by Rs. 7,934. At the same time Fee receipts rose from Rs. 62,306 to Rs. 63,382. Public Funds contributed Rs. 63,060, or over 38 per cent. of the total expenditure, and Fees about 39 per cent.

37. *Scholarships.*—There were 168 scholarships current, against 173 last year, with an expenditure of Rs. 20,321, against Rs. 19,606. Of this amount Rs. 12,104, or 59 per cent., was from Public Funds.

38. *Government College.*—The Government College, Lahore, had 182 on the rolls at the close of the year, compared with 210 in the previous year. The expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 61,167 to Rs. 63,208, while the Fees fell from Rs. 16,974 to Rs. 16,007, or 25·3 per cent. of the expenditure. There were 34 scholarships current at the end of the year. In all the examinations taken together, the number of candidates fell from 130 to 91, and the number of passes from 60 to 53, the percentage of successes being 58·2 against 46·2. The Intermediate result showed a falling-off owing to an inferior class, but the B. A. result (27 passes out of 40) was decidedly most satisfactory; students of this College took first places in Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and History, and of 6 candidates in the First Division 4 were from this institution. In the M. A. Examination the results were also very satisfactory, as 7 passed out of 11. The large Boarding-house is very nearly full. Cricket, football, tennis, and gymnastics are all practised; in the University Tournament the Cricket Trophy was won by this College, and the Gymnastic team carried off the Bahâwalpur Trophy for the fifth time. The Union Club and the Graduates' Union are flourishing, the Library has been added to, and something done to secure more space for games. The Principal reports the conduct of the students as having been uniformly good. Mr. Allen, Professor of History, retired during the year; his departure is a severe loss to the College and the Department, for he took an untiring and sympathetic interest in his pupils both outside of and in the class room, and in this respect it will not be easy to fill his place. Since the close of the year the death of Bábú S. B. Mukarji, Rái Bahádur, Professor of Mathematics, has deprived the institution of one who had served it faithfully and well for nearly thirty years, had helped to build up its reputation, and had won the esteem and affection of its students.

39. *St. Stephen's College, Delhi.*—St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, had 55 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 63 last year. The Principal says: "With regard to these figures I need only repeat what I said last year, as matters stand very much in the same position. Something, however, has already, I think, been effected by the laying down of certain Inter-Collegiate rules affecting discipline and the relation of Colleges to one another, which the leading Colleges have undertaken to observe. We may hope to see considerable development in this direction." The expenditure was Rs. 18,433, against Rs. 18,971; of this amount Rs. 6,600 was from Public Funds, Rs. 4,310 (against Rs. 4,736) from Fees, and the rest from the Cambridge Mission. Nine scholarships were current in addition to some College stipends. The number of candidates in all the examinations was 32, as last year, with 15 against 19 passes. The Principal reports that "there has been no new departure and nothing deserving special attention during the year."

40. *Forman Christian College.*—The Forman Christian College had 329 on the rolls at the end of the year, compared with 311 last year. Owing to want of accommodation many applicants for admission had to be refused; additional rooms are about to be provided. There were 28 Christians on the rolls, 4 being Europeans. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 29,020, against Rs. 33,122; of this Rs. 5,400 was from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 20,643 (against Rs. 18,887) from Fees, and the rest from the Mission. Thirty-five scholarships, against 28, were current. The number of candidates in all the examinations rose from 162 to 192, and the passes from 70 to 89. This College prepares for the Intermediate Examination in Science, in which 8 out of 18 passed, against 3 out of 14 last year. In the Intermediate (Arts) Examination 49 passed out of 92; of these 6 were placed in the First Division, 27 in the Second, and 16 in the Third, and 6 out of 10 scholarships, as well as the first places in Philosophy, History and Persian, and an "equal first" in Mathematics, fell to this class. The pass percentage in the B. A. Examination was low, 32 out of 82, explained by the Principal as due to the quality of the candidates, and not to any change in the University standard, the result being in remarkable accord with that of the College house-examinations. There are three Boarding-houses, and additional accommodation has just been purchased at a cost of Rs. 13,500. Gymnastics is taught, and the College did well in the University Sports Tournament, but there is at present neither a football ground nor a gymnasium; ground for these purposes has been applied for. The Library has been increased, the Temperance and Literary Societies and Graduates' Association continued, conduct has been good, and religious instruction given regularly and faithfully.

41. *Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.*—The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, had 355 on the rolls, compared with 380 in the previous year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 15,599 to Rs. 16,552, and the Fee income from Rs. 13,062 to Rs. 13,458. Thirty-seven scholarships were current. In the B.A. Examination 28 out of 54 passed, and in the Intermediate 69 out of 122. Several high places in order of merit were taken, and two students stood first in Mathematics and Sanskrit, respectively, in the Intermediate Examination. The study of Hindí is compulsory for all Hindú and Sikh students, and Sandhya Mantras are recited every evening. The boarding accommodation has been increased, and there are now 241 residents. Physical training is given, and the conduct of the students is reported to have been satisfactory. The Technical Classes are dealt with in Chapter VII of this report. Financially the College is prospering; the year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,62,001 and closed with one of Rs. 3,90,584.

42. *M. B. College, Amritsar.*—The Municipal Board College, Amritsar, had a roll of 31, compared with 39 last year, the fall being in the Second Year Class. The expenditure of Rs. 5,154, against Rs. 5,098, is mostly from Municipal Funds, Fees contributing Rs. 1,920 against Rs. 2,674. Two scholarships were current. Of 17 candidates in the Intermediate Examination 7 passed, against 12 out of 28 last year. There is no Boarding-house for the College. Conduct was good, games were played with interest, and the College is reported to be popular.

43 *Scotch Mission College, Siálkot.*—The Scotch Mission College at Siálkot had 22 on the rolls at the close of the year, compared with 34 in the previous year. The expenditure fell from Rs. 5,105 to Rs. 4,541, and Fees from Rs. 1,785 to Rs. 1,224. Of the total 13·7 per cent. was paid from Public Funds. Seven scholarships were current. In the Intermediate Examination 9 passed out of 13, against 9 out of 23 in the previous year. The accommodation is being extended, and a better Boarding-house provided. There is a Library, also a Literary Society, and provision for religious and moral teaching

44. *Islámiya College.*—The Islámiya College, Lahore, has opened a Third Year Class, and at the close of the year there were 56 on the rolls, against 58 last year, all being Muhammadans. The expenditure was Rs. 5,143, of which Rs. 1,999 was met from Fees. Thirty-four scholarships were current as well as some stipends paid by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám. In the Intermediate Examination 15 out of 24 passed, against 14 out of 26, one being in the First Division. There are a well-managed Boarding-house, a good Library, a Literary Society, lessons on Moslem theology, and provision for physical training.

45. *Khálsa College.*—The Khálsa College, Amritsar, had 27 students at the end of the year, against 26. Of these 4 are described as casual students, and should have been included in the returns. A Fourth Year Class was opened in May, but the Principal thinks that the state of the funds does not warrant the maintenance of B. A. Classes. The expenditure, owing to the appointment of a European Principal and a Professor of Philosophy, rose from Rs. 4,806 to Rs. 7,278, Fee receipts at the same time falling from Rs. 798 to Rs. 573. Five scholarships were current, one being paid from the Endowment. In the Intermediate Examination 5 candidates are said to have appeared, no mention being made of the casual students, and all passed. Great attention has been paid to games and physical training, the Boarding-houses are now well supervised, the conduct of the students is reported to have been excellent, and religious instruction is regularly given. The Library is still insufficient, but the Reading-room has been improved. "The Khálsa College," according to the Principal, "is passing through a most critical time, and is now suffering from the effects of the interregnum of ten months from August, 1899, to June, 1900, during which the Acting Principal did not live on the College premises." The development of the College is retarded by lack of funds and the want of a harmonious council, but the new Principal, Mr. Cole, has done much to restore confidence in the institution.

46. *Gordon Mission College.*—The Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi had 32, against 19, on the rolls. The expenditure was Rs. 6,130, of which Rs. 777 was met from Fees. There was no scholarship-holder. Four out of 8 passed the Intermediate Examination, against 7 out of 11 last year. "The Mission has received the means to erect a separate building for the College and equip it with the necessary appliances." Students may live in the School Boarding-house. A Library and Reading-room and a Literary Society are maintained. No mention is made of physical training in the annual report. Moral instruction is systematically imparted.

47. *Hindú College, Delhi.*—In the Hindú College at Delhi there were 51 students, against 40 last year, of whom 3 were in the new Third Year Class. The expenditure was Rs. 4,882, against Rs. 2,850, of which Rs. 3,294 was met from Subscriptions, and Rs. 1,588 from Fees. In the Intermediate Examination 13 out of 20 candidates passed. The College is at present located in a hired building; there is a Boarding-house for Hindú students, and one of the objects of the institution is to give religious instruction to Hindú youths according to the principles of the Sanátan Dharm.

48. *Church Mission College, Amritsar.*—The Church Mission College at Amritsar was opened in May, 1900. There were 6 students on the rolls at the close of the year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,826, Fees contributing Rs. 481. The institution is provided with a Library and Reading-room, games are regularly played, there is a Debating Club, daily Scripture instruction has been given as well as a series of religious addresses, and the Principal is confident the College will very soon justify its existence.

49. *Edwardes Church Mission College.*—The Edwardes Church Mission College at Pesháwar was opened during the year; there were 6 on the rolls. The expenditure was Rs. 645, Fees contributing Rs. 402. The Principal says: "The fact that there are now 4 High Schools in Pesháwar and 9 or 10 at least on the frontier should justify this new departure. Since the College has been opened a new Province has been created, and we believe that in educational matters there will be more cohesion between the various schools which exist along the border, and in the work of promoting the unity and well being of all frontier educational institutions we trust that this College may play an important part." There are a Library, a Reading-room, a Hostel, and a Mission Literary Institute; religious instruction is given, and some games are played.

50. *Oriental College.*—The Oriental College, Lahore, had 148 on the rolls at the close of the year, compared with 164 in the previous year. The roll of the College Department rose from 92 to 99, while that of the School fell from 72 to 49. Of the pupils 53 were Hindús, 85 Muhammadans and 10 Sikhs. Twenty-two were reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations and 77 for the Oriental Titles Examinations. In the School 16 were preparing for

the Entrance Examination and 33 for Oriental Examinations. Amongst other subjects 103 of the students learn English—63 at the Primary, 30 at the Middle and 10 at the High stage. In addition to the above, 128 students of the Government College were receiving instruction in Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian. Of the 99 College students 35 had scholarships and 29 had stipends of the average value of Rs. 3 a month, and of the 49 school boys 9 had scholarships and 19 had stipends of the average value of 11 annas a month. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 30,902, or Rs. 90 less than last year; of this amount only Rs. 220 was met from Fees. Students who read for examinations leading up to Degrees pay a fee of Re. 1 a month, and scholarship-holders in the School pay 1 anna per rupee from their scholarships as do the students preparing for the Oriental Titles Examinations. The expenditure on the teaching staff was Rs. 21,999. In the Intermediate Examination of 4 candidates all passed ; in the B. O. L. Examination 4 out of 5 passed; and in the M. O. L. one appeared and failed. In the higher Oriental Examinations 17 out of 22 passed in Sanskrit, 10 out of 13 in Arabic, 10 out of 13 in Persian, and one out of 2 in Gurmukhí. Four candidates appeared and passed in the Special Examination in English for Oriental Titles diplomas. From the School 4 out of 5 candidates passed the Entrance Examination, and 13 out of 15 passed Examinations in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, or Gurmukhí. Of the Government College students 54 out of 63 passed in the languages studied by them in the Oriental College, one being first in Sanskrit in the B. A. Examination, and one first in Arabic in the Intermediate. Boarding-houses are maintained. During the year 8 students of the Language Classes, capable of giving instruction in Classical Languages through the medium of English, secured employment as teachers.

51. The University Sports Tournament is noticed in Chapter XIV. In future reports the Technical Colleges referred to in Chapter VII will be noticed in this Chapter, as desired by the Government of India.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

52. *Number and classification of schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools, European and Native, now returned is 372, or 24 more than in the previous year. It is significant that the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools has risen by 27, while there are 3 fewer Vernacular Schools. There are 3 new High Schools and 24 new Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, of which total 24 are Unaided. Of the whole number of schools 250 are Anglo-Vernacular,—91 Government or Board Schools, 60 Aided and 99 Unaided, and 122 are Vernacular—119 Board Schools, 1 Aided and 2 Unaided. There are now 109 High Schools in the Province, only 3 being Vernacular, and 263 Middle Schools, of which 119 are Vernacular. These Vernacular Middle Schools are all Board Schools; not a single Aided or Unaided Vernacular Middle School exists, the demand being all in the direction of an Anglo-Vernacular Secondary education.

53. *Number of scholars.*—The number of pupils at the Secondary stage of instruction has risen from 22,448 to 22,574; in Vernacular Schools the decrease is 162, and in Anglo-Vernacular Schools a rise of 288 is about equally distributed between Board and Unaided Schools, and entirely at the Middle stage. At the High stage the number has fallen from 3,970 to 3,799, and at the Middle stage the increase is from 18,478 to 18,775. The falling-off at the High stage is mainly due to the poor results of the previous Middle School Examination, and is practically confined to inferior Unaided Schools.

In addition to the above there are 42,773 pupils in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools against 42,027; of these 13,762 against 13,638 are learning English. Altogether, there are 65,347 pupils in attendance at Secondary Public Schools for boys, compared with 64,475 returned last year, and of these 30,754 are learning English, against 30,438.

The number of agriculturists in Secondary Departments is 5,199 against 5,011, and in Primary Departments 10,327 against 10,053. This gives a total of

15,526 agriculturists reading in Secondary Schools which are mostly in the larger centres of population; the agriculturist declines to confine himself to his village or zamíndárí school.

54. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year on all classes of Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 10,71,518 to Rs. 10,98,098, or by Rs. 26,580. Public Funds contributed Rs. 4,11,981 (Imperial Revenues Rs. 13,316, Provincial Revenues Rs. 1,08,178, District Funds Rs. 1,06,228, and Municipal Funds Rs. 1,84,259), and Private Sources, including Fees, Rs. 6,86,117. Thus nearly 38 per cent. came from Public Funds, and over 62 per cent. from Private Sources. The increase from Provincial Revenues is only Rs. 617, the contributions from District and Municipal Funds have fallen by Rs. 2,067 and Rs. 5,249, respectively, while Fee receipts have risen by Rs. 25,636. It must be borne in mind that Secondary Schools include pupils at the Primary stage of instruction, and if one-third of the cost in proportion to the numbers be assigned to that stage, the expenditure on secondary education proper is now Rs. 5,63,881, against Rs. 5,55,766.

55. *Fees.*—Fee receipts have risen from Rs. 5,10,730 to Rs. 5,36,366. Thus an increase of Rs. 26,580 in the total expenditure is simultaneous with an increase of Rs. 25,636 in Fee receipts and a decrease of Rs. 7,468 from Public Funds. The increased expenditure is entirely on Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and is nearly covered by the higher Fee receipts in these schools. And whilst 87·7 of the whole expenditure is due to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, over 92·5 per cent. of the whole fee income is derived from the same schools. Most of the pupils pay the lowest grade of fee, but over 1,000 boys were paying the higher rates; these are sons of officials, pleaders, bankers, jágírdárs, etc.

56. *Scholarships.*—The aggregate number of scholarships current at the end of the year in Secondary Departments was 2,075 against 2,074, 468 against 438 being in High Departments and 1,607 against 1,636 at the Middle stage. Of these 1,000 were Open, 217 Jubilee, 123 Zamíndárí, and 735 Close Scholarships. In addition, 131 scholarships were current in Primary Departments. The total expenditure on Scholarships was Rs. 69,945, or Rs. 1,399 less than in the previous year. Of this amount 9 per cent. is met from Provincial Revenues, about 83 per cent. from District and Municipal Funds, and the balance from Private Sources. The percentage from Provincial Revenues remains as for last year, but that from Local Funds has risen slightly.

57. *Examination results, Entrance.*—In the Entrance Examination 1,157 candidates passed out of 1,851, or 62·5 per cent., against 1,095 out of 1,942, or 56·4 per cent., in the previous year. This includes the figures for the High School Examination for European Schools. The slight fall in the number of candidates is explained by the fact that in 1898-99 the percentage of Middle School passes was 65 per cent. against 74 per cent. in 1897-98. Of the successful candidates only 4 belonged to the Vernacular side. In the Anglo-Vernacular Examination the Government and Board Schools passed 479, or 69·4 per cent., against 430, or 58·6 per cent.; the Aided Schools passed 394, or 60·6 per cent., against 344, or 56·2 per cent; and the Unaided Schools 280, or 55·3 per cent., against 315, or 53·6 per cent.

It is gratifying to note that the bifurcation of studies in High Schools is becoming more firmly established. In the Entrance Examination in Science 17 passed out of 27, against 11 out of 15 in the previous year, the successful candidates coming from various schools in Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur, Delhi, Gujar Khán, etc.; 7 of them took up Drawing as an optional subject. In the Clerical and Commercial Examination 30 out of 48 passed, compared with 13 out of 57, the successful candidates coming from Amritsar and Hoshiárpur; 14 of them passed in Short-hand writing. As usual, the Central Model School greatly distinguished itself in the Science Examination. On the Arts side of the 10 best boys 5 were Muhammadans, the dux being from the Islámiya High School, Lahore.

58. *Examination results, Middle School.*—In the Middle School Examination 3,683 out of 5,699, or 64·6 per cent., were successful, compared with 3,068 out

of 5,505, or 55·8 per cent., returned last year. On the Vernacular side there is a slight fall in the candidates and the percentage of passes, whereas on the Anglo-Vernacular side there is a rise in the number of candidates from 3,800 to 4,060, in the passes from 1,748 to 2,443, and in the percentage from 46 to 60·2. This compensates for a fall in the previous year from 60·4 to 46·1; these abrupt and marked fluctuations can only be explained by changes in the standard of examination. It is satisfactory that Unaided Schools which last year passed only 39·7 per cent. of their candidates have now secured a percentage of 57·9, compared with 60·4 for Aided Schools and 61·5 for Government and Board Schools. Besides the ordinary candidates 366 out of 470 passed in English only. The best Anglo-Vernacular candidate was from St. Stephen's High School, Delhi, and the best Vernacular candidate from Bághbánpur School.

59. *Advance of English education.*—In all the five Circles the Inspectors report a marked advance in English education. In every case the number of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools has risen, and the attendance at Vernacular Schools has fallen in the Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi Circles. In the Entrance and Middle School Examinations the number of Vernacular candidates has fallen from 1,713 to 1,644, almost all being from Board Schools, while the number of Anglo-Vernacular candidates has increased from 5,734 to 5,906. All the new Secondary Schools opened during the year under report are Anglo-Vernacular, and receive no aid from Public Funds. In every Circle the expenditure from Municipal Funds on Vernacular Schools has risen during the year, and in two cases only was permission given for the conversion of a Vernacular Board School into an Anglo-Vernacular one, and then only after the increased expenditure had been mainly provided for by local subscriptions. Every effort is made by the Department to promote sound Vernacular education; but the people are determined that where they establish new schools through their own efforts, English shall be a subject of instruction.

60. *General remarks.*—The Delhi Inspector remarks: "Little or nothing has been done in this Circle in the way of opening Clerical and Commercial Classes in connection with the chief High Schools. In the Unaided Secondary Schools all the 39 teachers are uncertificated with one exception. In the Karnál, Gurgáon and Delhi Districts the buildings were generally out of repair; in these Districts little or nothing has been done for the last two or three years. Science as well as Physical Apparatus is incomplete in most of the Secondary Schools. The libraries of most of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are poor." The Jullundur Inspector reports that of the teachers in Secondary Schools nearly 66 per cent. are trained and 47 per cent. certificated. "The work of most of them was satisfactory except in the Gurdáspur Municipal Board School, in which an inferior class of teachers had of late been employed. In Jullundur the Municipal Board School is still without a building of its own, though there is money for it, and the buildings at Phillour, Pharála and Adampur are altogether inadequate. In the Hoshiárpur District none of the Secondary Schools are adequately housed except at head-quarters. The libraries are meagre in most of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools." In the Lahore Circle "the quality of instruction is gradually improving through the efforts of the trained teachers and of the Teachers' Associations attached to the schools. Some of the Unaided Schools continue to do harm instead of any real service to the cause of education. School accommodation is quite inadequate in some of the schools, especially in the Lahore, Siálkot and Ferozepore Districts." The Ráwalpindi Inspector regrets the diminishing popularity of Vernacular Schools which serve as nurseries for the supply of Primary School teachers, and as the only means of education within reach of the poorer classes. In the Deraját the quality of work and method, especially the teaching of Science, has improved, except in Dera Ghází Khán District, where the District Board has declared against the teaching of this subject. On the whole, progress is evident from the increase in the number of schools, the higher fee receipts, the greatly improved examination results, the larger proportion of qualified teachers, the organization of teachers' meetings, the greater attention to the teaching of Science, Drawing and Short-hand writing, and the satisfactory discipline in all except some of the Unaided Institutions.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Schools (Boys).

61. *Number and classes of schools.*—The number of schools has risen from 2,339 to 2,367, or by 28; the increase is distributed over all classes of schools, 2 Board, 22 Aided and 4 Unaided. Of the whole number 1,724 are Government and Board Schools, 531 Aided, and 112 Unaided. The increase of Aided Schools, mostly of the Indigenous class, is a satisfactory feature. Three new schools were opened in the Lyallpur Sub-division. The number of Zamíndárí Schools is 187 against 189.

62. *Number and distribution of scholars.*—The number of pupils has risen from 104,370 to 105,317, or by 947; the increase was mainly in Aided Schools. Of the whole number in Primary Schools 18,228 are at the Upper Primary stage, and 87,089 at the Lower Primary stage. The number of agriculturists is returned as 52,845 against 51,682, or an increase of over 2 per cent. against an increase of about 1 per cent. in all classes taken together. At the same time the number of agriculturists reading in Zamíndárí Schools has fallen by 177.

63. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure is now Rs. 4,87,419, or Rs. 5,081 more than in the previous year; of this increase Rs. 4,038 was on Government and Board Schools. In last report a decrease was recorded from District and Municipal Funds; but the year under review shows that the former contributed Rs. 3,30,138 against Rs. 3,28,915, and the latter Rs. 45,049 against Rs. 43,117, while Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 7,862 against Rs. 8,222. Of the whole expenditure, therefore, over 78 per cent., or Rs. 3,83,049, was met from Public Funds, and the balance from Private Sources, including Fees. On Secondary Schools the proportion of expenditure from Public Funds is much less, being under 38 per cent. Moreover, of the expenditure on Secondary Schools, one-third at least is properly debitable to Primary education, amounting during the past year to Rs. 5,34,217. This means that the total expenditure on Primary education in Boys' Schools amounted to Rs. 10,21,636 against Rs. 5,63,881 on purely Secondary education. And of these totals Rs. 5,76,997 is contributed from Public Funds to Primary education and Rs. 2,04,717 to Secondary education; for the previous years the figures given are Rs. 5,42,197 and Rs. 2,43,421, respectively.

64. *Fees.*—The income from Fees rose from Rs. 70,057 to Rs. 71,458, or by Rs. 1,401, so that in Primary Schools the fees cover only 14·6 of the expenditure, compared with 48·8 per cent. in the Secondary Schools. The rise was mainly in Aided Schools.

65. *Scholarships.*—In Primary Schools there are no scholarships paid from Provincial Funds. The expenditure for the year, amounting to Rs. 403, against Rs. 407, was mainly from District Funds on account of small stipends paid to boys of certain backward tribes and localities.

66. *Upper Primary Examination.*—In Primary Schools and Primary Departments the number of candidates in the Upper Primary Examination rose from 12,635 to 13,054, and of these 9,681 passed against 8,840; thus, while the candidates increased by 419, the passes rose by 841, giving a percentage of 74·2 against 69·9. There would have been an even larger increase in the number of candidates had not certain tahsíls been left unexamined owing to the prevalence of plague. In addition, 1,716 boys, who had already passed in Vernacular subjects, appeared in English only, and 1,451 were successful, or 84·5 per cent., which is slightly better than last year. The percentage of passes rose in all classes of schools. In the above figures 219 boys are included who passed the Primary Examination for European Schools out of 305 candidates.

67. *Zamíndárí Schools.*—There is a fall in the number of Zamíndárí Schools and in the attendance. Of the agriculturists attending Primary Schools, 62,934 in all, only 3,887 attend Zamíndárí Schools; in other words, though the number of agriculturists in Primary Schools has risen by 1,199, the number in Zamíndárí Schools has fallen by 177. Altogether, there were

5,727 pupils in Zamíndárí Schools against 5,927, including non-agriculturists; of these 5,026 against 4,848 were at the Lower Primary stage, and only 701 against 1,079 at the Upper Primary stage. Every effort has been made to popularise these schools, but without success, and measures are now in progress which will more nearly assimilate them to ordinary Primary Schools while retaining their special and characteristic features. The Delhi Inspector says: "The agricultural readers are taught in these schools like ordinary reading books without any attempt to explain the practical application of the principles of agriculture actually in the fields, and *phailáwat* and accounts are not taught strictly according to native methods." In Jullundur the same defects are noted. The Lahore Inspector reports that "in the Ferozepore and Montgomery Districts the schools are not prospering; but in the remaining Districts of the Circle they are in a fairly satisfactory condition. Until the zamíndárs realise that the sole aim of education should not be Government employment, and that the elementary education imparted in these schools is intended to make them better, more intelligent, more economical and wiser agriculturists, these schools are not likely to prosper." In the Ráwalpindi Circle "the native method of accounts continues to be unsatisfactorily taught, the teachers themselves in several cases being imperfectly acquainted with it. But the importance of the subject has been duly impressed upon the teachers and the District authorities." In the Deraját Circle the schools are not unpopular except in the Mooltan District. In none of the Circles is the rule of half-day attendance generally observed. Of the total number of schools 179 are Urdú, 8 Hindí, and none Gurmukhí or Pashtu.

68. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—The Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants are included in the returns of ordinary Aided Primary Schools, but their special character demands separate notice. The decline in the number of these schools no longer continues, in spite of the growing preference for ordinary schools. There are now 531 against 527, and of these 247 against 194 are now of the more genuinely indigenous character. But the number of pupils has fallen from 19,496 to 19,104, or by 392. The total number of passes by the standards rose from 8,184 to 8,225, and the grants earned from Rs. 31,990 to Rs. 32,936. In the Delhi Circle "the instructional state of these schools is fairly satisfactory, though Arithmetic and Geography are not properly taught. Their moral tone is also improving, and with it the state of the registers." In the Jullundur Circle the registers are now better kept. The Lahore Inspector says: "As reported last year, some useful work is being done by means of efficient schools of this class, and the Missionary Societies in the Amritsar and Siálkot Districts deserve the thanks of the Department for doing a great deal in this direction." In the Ráwalpindi Circle "the increase in the attendance and instruction grants shows that the quality of work done in these schools has improved, and the boys are more regular in coming to school." The Deraját Inspector reports: "The marked advance of indigenous education in respect of the number of schools (74 against 59), their attendance (2,804 against 2,228), examination results, and grant earnings is the chief feature of the year's report. For the extension of elementary education of the masses no class of Public Schools could be expected to be a cheaper instrument than these schools."

69. *Gurmukhí Classes.*—Of Gurmukhí Branch Schools or Classes which Local Bodies are empowered to open in connection with Board Schools there are none in the Delhi Circle. In the Jullundur Circle there are only 5 such classes, as last year, with 148 on the rolls, of whom only 49 are Sikhs. In the Lahore Circle the classes are maintained in connection with 13 schools; there are 346 against 389 pupils, of whom 169 are Sikhs. In the Khálsa College the study of Gurmukhí is compulsory, and also in a few Khálsa Schools. In a few of the Aided Indigenous Schools and in the majority of the Girls' Schools for Hindús and Sikhs Gurmukhí is the only medium of instruction. The Gurmukhí Branch School at Mooltan has been maintained; there are 52 pupils of whom only 6 are Sikhs. Gurmukhí is taught in the Oriental College. In large areas of this Province we must distinguish between the real mother-tongue of the people and "the official vernacular." It is clear from the above figures that numbers of boys in our Primary Schools are learning what is called the vernacular as distinct from the mother-tongue, with the result that the language of the class-room is Punjábí while that of the text-books is Urdú.

70. *Schools for low-caste children.*—Of schools intended mainly for low-caste children there are now 58, with 1,020 pupils, excluding 19 schools with 209 scholars in the Gujránwála District, of which information was not received

in time for inclusion in the returns. Last year 104 schools with 2,004 pupils were returned. This included 14 schools with 225 scholars in the Gurdáspur District, where it has been found this year no such schools existed. In addition, 217 low-caste boys read in ordinary schools where in most cases they are seated apart from the other boys. In the Delhi Circle the low-caste schools are all Aided Indigenous Schools maintained by the S. P. G. and Baptist Missions; in one of the Gurgáon Schools the teaching of special subjects, *e. g.*, drawing, tailoring, shoe-making and wood-working, has been introduced during the year under review. In the Siálkot District 10 of the pupils are Sánsís.

71. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—By comparing the numbers who passed the Upper Primary Examination in the previous year with the numbers attending the First Middle Classes we may arrive at a fair estimate of the number of boys who do not read beyond the Primary stage. From the returns it appears that of 6,044 who passed from Vernacular Schools 3,667 continued their studies, leaving over 39 per cent. who presumably took up their hereditary callings for the most part. Of 3,651 who passed from Anglo-Vernacular Schools 3,421 joined Middle Schools, leaving only 6·3 per cent. who did not continue their studies. Taking all classes together, we find that under 27 per cent. of the successful Primary School boys give up attendance at school, and it is clear that the vast majority of those who in the beginning join schools where English is taught do so with the intention of obtaining a secondary or advanced education.

72. *General remarks.*—The record for the past year is one of progress, except in regard to Zamíndárí Schools. The number of schools and pupils has risen, the examination results are better, and the fee receipts and expenditure from public funds are larger. The character of the instruction given is improving. The Delhi Inspector says: "The general character of the instruction given in Primary Schools is, on the whole, satisfactory, and is improving with the yearly increase in the number of qualified teachers. The number of certificated teachers has increased by 35, especially in Board Schools." In the Jullundur Circle the admirable plan continues of having an itinerant teacher of Mensuration and Patwári's work in the Hoshiárpur District: "The method of teaching is gradually improving with the increased proportion of trained and certificated men." In the Lahore Circle, "the quality of instruction is perceptibly improving, and, considering the trying circumstances of the year, the progress made may be considered satisfactory. In a few of the Districts village maps to illustrate the land records have not yet been prepared." The Ráwalpindi Inspector reports that greater attention is being everywhere paid to the collection of materials for Object teaching, and that more life is being infused into Primary Schools by the increase in the number of trained teachers. In the Deraját attention to drill is improving class management, "and the introduction of songs in some Districts, especially Bannú, has much interested the boys." All the Inspectors refer to the need for more and better school buildings. The School Post Office system continues to work pretty well; but the Lahore Inspector complains that the Postal Inspectors on their visits take up a great deal of the teachers' time, and that the Postal authorities do not always consult the District authorities before establishing a post office in connection with a school.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

73. *Number and kinds of institutions.*—This Chapter deals with the provision made for the training of male and female teachers, and gives details showing the extent to which trained and qualified teachers are now employed in ordinary schools. The institutions for the training of male teachers are six in number, namely, a Central Training College at Lahore, intended mainly for the training of English and Vernacular Teachers for Secondary Schools; and five Normal Schools for the training of Vernacular Teachers for Primary Schools and Departments. No institution specially organised for the training of female teachers yet exists in the Province, but there are Normal Classes attached to several Girls' Schools. The opening of Training Classes for European teachers has been agreed upon, and they will be started as soon as the preliminary arrangements are completed.

I.—THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

74. *Organisation, etc.*—The organisation, conditions of admission, and courses of study are clearly indicated in last year's report, and need not be repeated here. The training is given through Lectures, Model Lessons, Criticism Lessons, Practice in class teaching and Visits of Observation to the Model School. All of these have been conducted on the lines indicated last year, with the exception that Criticism Lessons were not delivered until the students had submitted their notes for preliminary scrutiny, that every student had to work through a course of lessons in map-drawing on the blackboard, and more attention was paid to the use of clay models as a means of illustrating lessons in Geography. In addition, the time devoted to practical work in Science was doubled and test examinations more frequently held.

75. *Number of students.*—The number in attendance at the close of the year was 66 against 74 in the previous year, distributed thus: Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class—2 teachers, 16 stipendiaries, and one non-stipendiary; Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class—1 teacher and 10 stipendiaries; and Senior Vernacular Class—14 teachers and 22 stipendiaries. The number of Anglo-Vernacular students fell by 10, though the number of applicants for admission was about the same as last year. Several of those admitted left during the first month, and a few were struck off the rolls for insufficient progress. The qualifications for admission are high, and this limits the scope for selection. The Vernacular Class rose by 2, the number of applicants being large, and most of them had already passed the Normal School Examination in the First Division. The Principal was able to select the best pass from each of 23 Districts, his aim being to secure a certain number of trained men for each Division of the Province.

76. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the year was Rs. 27,250, or Rs. 1,029 more than that of the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 19,086 was due to Establishment and Contingencies, and Rs. 8,164 to Stipends.

77. *Certificate Examinations.*—From this College 15 out of 19 candidates passed in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, 8 out of 11 in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, and 34 out of 36 in the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination. These results are, on the whole, satisfactory. In each of the two English Classes all passed in Practice of Teaching, and two failed in School Management. The excellent results of the Vernacular Class show that the students have profited by their training for two years, first in a Normal School, and then in this College. Besides those from the Training College, 17 private candidates appeared in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination and 5 passed, 9 in the Junior Examination of whom 7 passed, and 3 in the Vernacular Examination of whom 2 passed. Of the successful candidates 10 were graduates. For the Training College as a whole the percentage of passes is over 86 per cent., against 80 per cent. in the previous year. This is creditable more especially as the marking in Science and School Management was on this occasion rather above the ordinary standard.

78. *Results in Drawing.*—For the first time since the introduction of Drawing the College has been able to send out some students fully qualified to teach the subject; for this year three students have obtained the Drawing Master's Certificate. In addition to these, 25 passed in Freehand, 6 in Model, 16 in Geometrical, and 40 in Blackboard Drawing. These results are good; last year there was almost a complete break-down in this subject, and it is now clear that though the standard may be rather high and the conditions severe, it is within the power of the ordinary student while under training to make substantial progress in a subject which has so important a bearing upon his efficiency and success as a teacher. In this way qualified instructors are being provided, and the way is being paved for the introduction of Drawing into Elementary Schools. The subject is already taught in the Secondary Department of the Central Model School, and the teachers in the Primary Department are required to attend either the Central Training College Drawing Classes or the Evening Classes in connection with the School of Art. The staffs of the Normal Schools have also begun the subject, and in course of time every trained

teacher will not only have some skill in drawing, but will have experience of its utility and applications as a part of general education.

79. *Physical training, conduct, etc.*—All the students went through a course of physical training, which was sufficient to improve their bearing and physique. But only a small proportion acquired that facility in drill and gymnastics which is required in a teacher of these subjects; of 12 candidates for the Senior Gymnastic Certificate only 3 passed, and of 54 for the Junior Certificate only 5 passed. In addition, 27 private candidates, mostly Gymnastic Instructors from different parts of the Province, competed for the Senior Certificate, and 12 passed; the Principal considers that many of them had obtained their Junior Certificates too easily, and the question of securing greater uniformity in this test is receiving attention. Seven private candidates appeared for the Junior Certificate and 4 passed. Cricket and Football have not been played sufficiently, partly owing to the want of suitable ground; in this respect the training the students receive is certainly defective. No serious breach of discipline occurred during the year; "as a body, the students were obedient, hardworking and honest." At the close of the session every Vernacular student obtained a post in the District from which he came, the pay varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month. The English students have all obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 85 a month.

80. *Model School.*—The Central Model School has an excellent record of work for the past year. There were 717 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 729, but even the smaller number taxes the accommodation unduly. The expenditure was Rs. 19,313 against Rs. 18,750 last year, when officiating arrangements effected a small saving. Nearly 60 per cent., or Rs. 11,769, was met from Fees. In all public examinations the percentages of passes are even better than last year, and are much above the average. Games are played with zest, the school being first in the Circle in cricket, and first in the District in athletics. Both as a Central Model School and as the chief Public School in the locality, the institution has done valuable work.

II.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

81. *Number of students.*—At the close of the year there were 256 students (against 270) reading in the five Normal Schools. All were Government stipendiaries, 245 being in training for work in ordinary Primary Schools and 11 for Zamíndárí Schools. In the previous year there were 270 stipends current, and as 316 are available, measures were taken to check these lapses. These have apparently not succeeded; but, as a matter of fact, the whole number of stipends was readily taken up at the beginning of the session, and the lapses of this year have been largely due to sickness in the Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindi Circles; it would therefore be premature to argue that further measures are required to ensure the maintenance of the full number of stipendiaries. Of the total number of students 100 were teachers sent in for training and 156 who propose to become teachers.

82. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the five schools for the year amounted to Rs. 34,640, against Rs. 35,539 in the previous year. The saving was mainly on Establishments and Contingencies.

83. *Certificate Examinations.*—In the examination for Junior Vernacular Teachers' Certificates 280 appeared, of whom 35 were private candidates and 245 from the Normal Schools. In all 206 passed, of whom 19 were private candidates and 187 from the Normal Schools. This gives a percentage of over 76 for the Normal Schools, compared with 74 in the previous year. The Delhi School passed 54 per cent. (against 72 last year), the Lahore School 69 per cent. (against 76), the Jullundur School 85 per cent. (against 71), the Ráwalpindi School about 89 per cent. (against 75), and the Mooltan School 90 per cent. (against 75). These results are, on the whole, very gratifying, the falling-off at Delhi and Lahore being mainly due to irregular attendance through sickness. But at Delhi the work of the staff was not sufficiently energetic, and this matter has already received attention. The Lahore School distinguished itself by passing 16 students in the First Division. In all the schools taken together not one student failed either in Practice of

Teaching or in Agriculture, only one in Mathematics, and only 10 in School Management.

For the Zamíndári Certificate 13 candidates appeared from the Lahore Normal School and 10 passed, with 8 in the First Division, against 10 out of 11 last year, when 4 were in the First Division.

In the Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examinations held by the different Inspectors 109 out of 254 were successful, against 103 in the previous year. In this respect also the Lahore and Delhi Schools made a poor appearance.

84. *Practical Agriculture and Mensuration, etc.*—It is worthy of mention that for practical training in Agriculture the students of the Lahore Normal School attended the Agri-Horticultural Gardens twice a week during a part of the session under the guidance of their teacher of Agriculture and the general supervision of Mr. Hein. Measuring and surveying were also taught practically at all the schools.

All the Normal Schools have been provided with specially designed buildings, with the exception of that at Delhi, for which plans are now being prepared. All have good Boarding-houses. All are visited annually by the Principal of the Central Training College. A new *Manual of School Method* for use in Normal Schools is now approaching completion.

III.—TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

85. *Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.*—During the year 18 stipends were current in connection with the Normal Classes for girls maintained by the Victoria School, Lahore, and by the Alexandra Girls' School, the Christian Girls' School and the Municipal Board Girls' School, at Amritsar. The expenditure on stipends was Rs. 747 against Rs. 833 in the previous year. The Inspectress reports: "There was one candidate for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, and she was successful. For the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination there were 9 candidates; 7 of these were successful. There was one Junior Vernacular student who also passed."

IV.—QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

86. *Male Teachers in Native Schools.*—From the returns furnished by the Inspectors it appears that out of a total of 6,786 teachers employed in Boys' Schools in the Province, 4,518 possess the required certificates, leaving 2,268 still uncertificated; in the previous year 4,362 out of 6,550 were returned as certificated. The number of certificated teachers has therefore increased by 156. In addition there are 140 teachers who have received a full training, but have failed to obtain certificates; in many cases these are more efficient than untrained and uncertificated men, and they may be added to the list of qualified teachers. This leaves a net total of 2,128 unqualified teachers in Boys' Schools. The demand for trained teachers continues to be in excess of the supply, and cases are frequent in which students on leaving the Training College have a choice of three or four appointments.

87. *Female Teachers in Native Schools.*—In the Girls' Schools of the Province there are 600 teachers of whom 134 hold certificates; in the previous year 91 out of 527 held certificates. Here also the number of certificated teachers has increased considerably. Other 5 have been trained, but have no certificate. The net total of unqualified teachers is, therefore, 461.

For the whole Province the total number of unqualified teachers of both sexes in Native Schools is 2,589 against 2,452 in the previous year, while the number of qualified teachers has risen from 4,725 to 4,777, and the total number of teachers from 7,077 to 7,386.

88. *Teachers in European Schools.*—In the European Schools of the Province there are 52 male and 151 female teachers. Of these 7 males and 38 females are members of religious orders; and of the others 25 males and 44 females have University qualifications or Certificates of Recognition,

CHAPTER VII.—Technical Education.

89. *Provision for Technical Education.*—Special education of various kinds is provided for in the following institutions:—(1) Training Institutions for Teachers, as dealt with in the preceding Chapter; (2) a Law School; (3) a Medical College and School at Lahore, a Medical School for Women at Ludhiána, a Yunání School of Medicine at Delhi, Yunání and Vaidik Classes maintained by the University; (4) a Veterinary College; (5) a School of Art at Lahore with day and evening classes and an Engineering Class, a Railway Technical School with day and evening classes; (6) Industrial Schools for boys at Amritsar, Delhi and Ludhiána, and an Industrial School for girls at Gujrát; (7) the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindú Technical Institute at Lahore; (8) the Dayanand College Engineering Class; (9) Industrial Classes at Clarkabad, Ludhiána and St. Francis Orphanage at Lahore; and (10) Clerical and Commercial Classes at Amritsar, Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur. As noted in last report, Agriculture and Practical Mensuration are taught in an elementary form in all Board Primary Schools, Physical Science is taught in Secondary Schools, Object teaching is becoming more general and more efficient, Drawing is being gradually introduced as qualified teachers become available, and the principles of the Kindergarten system are taught and applied in all Training Institutions.

Of the institutions enumerated above, the Training Schools for Teachers, the Medical College and School, the Veterinary College, the School of Art, the Railway Technical School, the 4 Industrial Schools named above, and the Commercial Classes, are maintained from Public Funds.

90. *The Law School.*—The Law School at Lahore, maintained by the Punjab University, had 248 students on the rolls, compared with 368 in the previous year, so that the decline in numbers noted in last report still continues. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 13,104 against Rs. 11,600, which is met from Fees. The receipts amounted in 1898-99 to Rs. 35,243, against Rs. 35,836 in 1897-98; later figures have not been received. The reorganisation of the school has been decided upon, and a whole-time Principal and an additional Law Lecturer have been selected. The great need of the institution is a suitable Boarding-house. The examination results have been noticed in Chapter III.

91. *Medical College and School.*—The Lahore Medical College and School had 434 students on the rolls at the close of the year, against 421 in the previous year. The number in the College fell by 10, and rose by 23 in the School. The expenditure on the College was Rs. 93,065 against Rs. 97,769, owing to less having been spent on salaries and chemicals. Deducting the amount realised from students as fees, the balance is Rs. 83,430 against Rs. 88,993, being an average expenditure of Rs. 473-2 on each student, of which about 93 per cent. was paid from Provincial Funds, as compared with Rs. 473-3 and 94·3 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure on the School amounted to Rs. 38,571 against Rs. 37,714 in the year preceding, the average cost of each student being Rs. 150-6 against Rs. 161-8. Of this amount Provincial Funds contributed 86·07 per cent. in the year under report, against 87·6 in the previous year. The fee income of the College rose from Rs. 8,776 to Rs. 9,635, and in future there will be a fee income of about Rs. 2,000 from the School, as civil and "free" students now pay an admission fee of Rs. 25 each. The number of scholarships current in the College was 55; there were 170 stipends held in the School. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 93 appeared and 9 passed; in the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 28 passed out of 45; and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 21 passed out of 43; in all, 58 out of 111, or 52 per cent., were successful, as compared with 65 out of 126, or 51 per cent., in the previous year. In the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma, 52 out of 65 passed, compared with 67 out of 71 in the year preceding. Of the students on the rolls 14 were girls. The discipline of the institution is favourably reported on. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals directs attention to an important feature of the year's report, *viz.*, the raising of the educational qualification in candidates for the Hospital Assistant Class from the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School to the Entrance Examination, and it is satisfactory to notice that not-

withstanding this, there was no lack of candidates in April last. A new macerating shed was opened during the year, and the Pathological and Comparative Anatomy Museums have been considerably improved.

92. *North India Medical School for Christian Women.*—The North India Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána had 43 students on the rolls at the close of the year, of whom 15 belonged to the Medical Class, 5 to the Compounders' Class, 7 to the Dáis' Classes, and the rest to the Nurses' Classes. Of the students 14 were Europeans or Eurasians, 22 Native Christians, and 7 Muhammadans. The examination results were good throughout, and the school has done an excellent year's work under trying circumstances.

93. *Madrassa Tibbiya.*—The Madrassa Tibbiya or Yunání School of Medicine at Delhi had 87 on the rolls at the end of the year, compared with 143 in the previous year. All but two were Muhammadans. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,386, of which Rs. 1,200 was met from Municipal Funds. This Municipal grant is made to enable the Manager to secure the services of a competent English Doctor to lecture on Anatomy and Surgery. There is a Boarding-house attached to the School, with 35 residents.

94. *Yunání and Vaidak Classes.*—The Yunání and Vaidak Classes, maintained by the Punjab University, continue to be attached to the Islámiya and Dayanand Colleges at Lahore. In the former there were 20 students on the rolls, and in the latter 18. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 540; no fees are charged.

95. *Veterinary College.*—The Veterinary College, Lahore, continues to do valuable work. At the close of the year the number on the rolls was 91 against 112, of whom 36 belonged to the First Year Class (under the new rules requiring a course of three years), and 55 to the Second. Of the pupils 14 were Hindús, 20 Sikhs and 57 Muhammadans. There were 43 scholarships and stipends current. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 38,760, of which Rs. 19,904 against Rs. 13,808 was from Imperial Revenues on account of salaries, and Rs. 18,856 against Rs. 17,235 from Provincial Revenues. The Fee, Forge, and Hospital receipts amounted to Rs. 4,483 against Rs. 4,035. In the Final Examination 55 appeared and 52 passed compared with 47 passes out of 54 in the previous year. In the Junior Examination for promotion 27 passed out of 36; the examiners considered this result satisfactory in view of the want of vernacular textbooks on certain subjects. The Final Examination was held on two different dates to allow of certain students being sent on active service in South Africa. The *Veterinary Journal* continues to be popular. A contagious disease ward is contempated. The demand for the services of the passed students is very great, not only in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, but also for service abroad.

96. *Mayo School of Art.*—In the Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore, there were 304 students at the close of the year, compared with 278 last year. The distribution of the pupils and their work is shown in General Table III, last column. Of the pupils on the rolls 144 were Muhammadans, 109 Hindús, 44 Sikhs and 6 Native Christians. Only 80 belong to the artisan class. The attendance continued to be extremely irregular. The expenditure was Rs. 21,380 against Rs. 19,332 last year, the increase being due to the presence of the full staff throughout the year. Of this total Rs. 4,121 was on account of stipends, or Rs. 195 more than last year; there were 73 stipends current, contributed from Provincial Funds, Local Funds, the John Lawrence Memorial Fund, and the Punjab University. Elementary instruction in the three R's has been continued to the beginners, but the time for this has been reduced from 12 to 9 hours per week; in course of time it is hoped that such tuition will not be necessary. The system of laying great stress upon blackboard illustration in the lower classes has been continued during the year with satisfactory results. The Wood-working Class, amongst other work, completed the Qurán stand designed and prepared to the order of His Excellency the Viceroy The show-case referred to in last report was awarded a silver medal by the Committee of the Paris Exhibition. A number of students trained in wood-carving in this school are now at work in the bazárs, and their productions show unmistakeable signs of the good their training has done them; in some case orders for goods which cannot

be conveniently prepared in the school are entrusted to them and always satisfactorily executed. In the Advanced Drawing Classes every effort has been made to improve the teaching of design without interfering with its indigenous character. Some of the students have just found employment as designers and lithographers, and in working out designs for carpet factories. The commission for the Calcutta Museum of facsimiles of historic buildings in and near Lahore is progressing; and illustrations for a Repoussé course for the Department, and a large chart of geographical terms for the Text-Book Committee, have also been prepared. The principal work of the Metal Class during the year was the execution of the lampstand presented by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Lahore Mosque. The practice in clay modelling has a beneficial effect on the work of the school, and successful experiments have been conducted in terra-cotta glazing and an effective imitation of the old glazed mosaic tile decoration which is now extinct. This could now be produced in any quantity, and should prove a very pleasing interior decoration for houses or public buildings. Of the students who have left during the year nearly all have obtained suitable employments on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 per mensem : 5 are Drawing and Carpentry Masters, 2 are on the Uganda Railway, 2 are Lithographers, 1 is an Engraver, 6 are Draftsmen, 11 are Sub-Overseers or Overseers in the Public Works Department, and 1 is a Carver to the State of Khairpur.

The decrease in the proportion of pupils of the artisan class is partly due to the fact that former pupils of the school who have now their own workshops engage as apprentices boys who ordinarily would have been sent to the School of Art; in this way these workshops become to some extent auxiliaries of the school. During the year the Principal, who is also Curator of the Museum, inspected the Lahore Railway Technical School, and the Industrial Schools of Delhi, Ludhiána and Amritsar; in this connection he says that "if the Local Boards of Mooltan, Hoshiárpur and other industrial centres could see their way to open similar institutions even on a small scale, they would benefit the youths of the Districts and at the same time influence the local industries."

97. *Evening Classes, School of Art.*—Evening Classes in connection with the School of Art have been maintained during the year. At the close of the year there were 78 on the rolls, 13 being Europeans. It was expected that these classes would attract junior mechanics from the Railway Workshops, as well as teachers in day schools, but this expectation has proved a vain one.

98. *Engineering Class, School of Art.*—At the last annual examination 20 pupils of the Engineering Class appeared and 10 passed. These, together with several who failed, have all obtained employment. The advantages of the class being established, the question of its reorganization with a view to its greater usefulness is now before the University. The expenditure on this class was Rs. 1,087, the fees amounting to Rs. 354.

99 *Magic Lantern Readings.*—The Magic Lantern Readings, in connection with the School of Art, were continued during the past year, and 12 in all were given. The lectures to native ladies were specially appreciated. The arrangements for these readings were successfully made by Mr. Percy Brown, Principal of the School of Art.

100. *Railway Technical School.*—The Railway Technical School, Lahore, had 382 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 334, but the Middle section contained only 20 boys against 33. The majority of the pupils (299) are Muhammadans. All except a few belong to the artisan class, who are charged no fees; accordingly the Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 293 only, against Rs. 261-5-0. At the close of the year 32 Lord Lawrence Scholarships were current. The results on both the general and the technical sides were satisfactory. But the Principal of the School of Art remarked that the blackboard might be more effectively employed in lessons in Drawing, and that in the Wood-carving and Metal-work sections the results were in many cases attained after a considerable waste of time and material. During the year 16 boys left the Middle Classes and 51 the Upper Primary : 16 of these are now in the Mayo School of Art, 3 in the Hindú Technical Institute, 7 in ordinary schools, 11 are carpenters, one a mason, 2 blacksmiths, 2 painters, 2 draftsmen, 4 compositors, 1 a weaver, 1 a goldsmith, 1 a compounder, and the others shop-

keepers, etc. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 8,610, against Rs. 8,178; the school is maintained from Provincial Funds.

101. *Evening Classes, Railway Technical School.*—The Railway Technical Evening Classes, in connection with the day school, are mainly intended for the apprentices and the illiterate artisans employed in the Railway Workshops, and meet three times a week. There were 53 on the rolls, against 51, of whom 37 were Muhammadans. The attendance continues to be irregular, but good progress has been made. The expenditure was Rs. 950. All the pupils learn the three R's and Drawing; English is also taught in the higher classes. Measures are in progress for the popularising of these classes.

102. *M. B. Industrial School, Amritsar.*—The Amritsar Municipal Board Industrial School had 156 on the rolls against 163. Twenty-four scholarships were current. No fees are charged. The expenditure was Rs. 2,939 against Rs. 2,787. The Principal of the School of Art noticed a want of thoroughness in the industrial work, but the examination results were, on the whole, good. Of 17 boys who left the school during the year, 9 are carpenters, 2 are draftsmen, 1 an engraver, 2 work in carpet factories, and 2 have joined other schools.

103. *M. B. Industrial School, Delhi.*—The Municipal Board Industrial School at Delhi had 82 in attendance, against 101, of whom 69 were the sons of artisans and paid no fees. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,786 against Rs. 1,851. Drawing and Carpentry are the only technical subjects taught, and in these 14 out of 15 passed the Infant Standard, 6 out of 14 the Lower Primary, and 3 out of 7 the Upper Primary; these results are much better than last year's, and the technical work has improved, especially in Freehand Drawing. On the general side English and Arithmetic were weak throughout, and only 3 out of 9 passed the Upper Primary Examination.

104. *D. B. Industrial School, Ludhiána.*—The District Board Industrial School at Ludhiána had 113 on the rolls, against 77, of whom 95 were sons of artisans. All the boys learn Carpentry; Drawing begins at the Second Lower Primary Class, and Blacksmith's work is taught in the Upper Primary and Middle Departments. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,816 against Rs. 2,090. On the technical side the Principal of the School of Art reports: "The weak section of this School is the Metal-work Class. The wood-work was good in all classes except the Lower Primary, which was distinctly bad. The model drawing as a whole was good; but here again I feel there is a lack of blackboard teaching." The new building occupied during the year and built at a cost of Rs. 7,000 is already too small for the numbers in attendance. On the general side the results were most favourable.

105. *V. D. J. Hindú Technical Institute.*—The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindú Technical Institute has made marked progress. The number on the rolls was 68 against 39. The special subjects taught are Drawing, Short-hand, Photography, Engraving, Metal-work, Carpentry, Typewriting and Accounts. The majority of the pupils learn Clerical and Commercial work or are in the Mechanics' Class. Of the former 5 went up for the Rurki Examination and 3 passed. Four obtained certificates of the Phonetic Society. This institution has a useful future before it.

106. *Technical Classes, D. A.-V. College.*—The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College has a technical side. The Engineering Class had 26 on the rolls at the close of the year, and 4 out of 12 passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University. The Tailoring Class had only 5 pupils, all being stipendiaries.

107. *Sozankárí School, Gujrát.*—There is no Industrial School for boys in the Ráwalpindi Circle. And of the two Sozankárí (Needlework) Schools for girls returned last year, one has been converted into an ordinary school, and in the other, at Gujrát, provision has been made for instruction in reading and writing. Special attention continues to be paid to sewing, knitting, embroidery, etc., and the school is very popular, there being 108 girls in attendance.

108. *Sir B. K. Singh's School, Ráwalpindi.*—Sir Bába Khem Singh's Industrial School at Ráwalpindi has ceased to exist.

109. *Christian Boys' Boarding School, Ludhiána.*—The Christian Boys' Boarding School at Ludhiána continues to maintain a workshop. Fourteen boys were learning tailoring, 11 carpentry, 2 shoe-making and 4 carpet-weaving.

110. *Clarkabad Orphanage.*—In the Mission Orphanage at Clarkabad 12 boys learn carpentry, 7 tailoring and 3 gardening, while the girls have practical training in household work. The Revd. Mr. Claxton has greatly developed the industrial side of the institution.

111. *St. Francis Orphanage, Lahore.*—In the Aided Elementary School attached to the St. Francis Orphanage, Lahore, 80 boys learn carpet-weaving and 8 shoe-making and tailoring. The success of the Manager in mastering and communicating the mysteries of carpet-weaving is remarkable.

112. *Clerical and Commercial Classes, etc.*—Of Clerical and Commercial Classes the most important are those maintained by the Amritsar Municipal Committee. There were 60 on the rolls, or 8 fewer than last year, of whom 43 were learning Short-hand. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,348, of which Rs. 1,142 was met from Fees. Since the close of the year the classes have been transferred to the M. B. High School, and the separate Boarding-house closed. The classes are very popular, and the examination results were very good.

Drawing and Short-hand Classes continue to be held in connection with the M. B. High School at Ludhiána; the results in Drawing have been poor, and those in Short-hand very creditable. The subjects for the Clerical and Commercial Examination are taught in the Hoshiárpur M. B. School, but the results up to date have been very poor. Since the close of the year similar classes have been opened at Rewárí, and they have also been sanctioned at Gujránwála, and Drawing is about to be introduced in some of the Ráwalpindi Schools. Drawing is efficiently taught in several of the High Schools in the Lahore Circle. In certain Hindú and Muhammadan Orphanages sewing, book-binding and basket-making are taught.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

113. *Schools and scholars.*—Taking European and Native Girls' Schools together, there are 349 Public Schools against 343 in the previous year, with 14,823 pupils against 13,981. To these we have to add 8,388 girls reading in Private Schools, and 156 in Technical Schools, making a total of 23,367 girls under instruction in the Province, compared with 22,421 returned in the previous year. The number of Aided Public Schools has risen by 7, while there are 3 fewer Unaided Schools. Of the girls in Public Schools 1,655 against 1,559 are learning English, 284 being natives, and 665 are scholarship-holders, against 616. At the Secondary stage of instruction (576 against 573) there is practically no change, but at the Primary stage there are 14,247 against 13,408.

114. *Comparison of Districts.*—The leading District is Amritsar with 1,654 girls at Public Schools; Lahore has 1,620, Siálkot 1,315, and Ráwalpindi 1,297. Jullundur and Gujránwála have each about 950, and Sháhpur about 700. The most backward Districts are Karnál, Muzaffargarh, Bannú, Hazára and Pesháwar, the last of which remains blank.

115. *Comparison of Circles.*—In the Delhi Circle the Inspector reports that "female education seems to have suffered from the sickness and famine which prevailed during the year. The number of schools as well as their strength has declined, and the results of the different examinations are not so good as in the previous year." In the Jullundur Circle there is no change in the number of schools, but "the increase in the number of scholars and better results of the Upper Primary Examination, together with a decided improvement in needlework, indicate that the year, notwithstanding the prevalence of famine and plague, has been one of some progress." The Lahore Inspector reports: "The year being unusually sickly, any marked progress could not be expected; still, the number of schools and the number on the rolls have advanced, the numbers in the Middle and Upper Primary Classes have risen, and the results of the Entrance and Middle School Examinations have improved, though those of

other examinations have been less favourable." The Ráwalpindi Inspector thinks that "the increase of Primary Schools and of 503 scholars, the improved results of all the public examinations, and a remarkable increase of Rs. 2,842 in the aggregate expenditure on all kinds of girls' schools, show that the people of the advanced Districts at least are becoming alive to the advantages of female education." In the Deraját Circle "the year may be considered one of fair progress on the whole. The number of schools and their attendance have risen, the examination results are more favourable, needlework has been introduced into all the Board Schools, and the increased expenditure is no small evidence of the more urgent wants having been better looked to in the case of Board Schools. The dislike of parents to let their children go beyond their own *mohalla* is becoming less among the Hindús, generally owing to the introduction of *bhajans*." The Lahore Circle has now 116 Public Schools for native girls, with 5,238 pupils; the Ráwalpindi Circle 81 schools with 3,512 pupils; the Jullundur Circle 74 schools with 2,429 pupils; the Delhi Circle 44 schools with 1,511 pupils; and the Deraját Circle 13 schools with 737 pupils. The figures for the previous year are not given here, as the Circles have been reorganised. But, on the whole, the number of pupils has risen from 12,692 to 13,427 in Public Schools for native girls.

116. *Expenditure.*—On schools of all kinds for European and Native girls the total expenditure was Rs. 2,37,218, against Rs. 2,27,872 in the previous year. Of this amount under 50 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and the balance from Fees and Other Sources. The income from Fees was Rs. 39,936 against Rs. 39,415, Vernacular Secondary Schools contributing Rs. 253 against nothing at all last year. Fees are levied in the Lady Dufferin Christian Girls' School, the Alexandra School, the Bengali School at Simla and the Dera Ghází Khán Board School.

117. *Scholarships.*—For the year under report the expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 11,979 against Rs. 11,272, the whole, minus Rs. 321, being paid from Public Funds. In the Middle Department of native schools there were 68 girls out of 142 in receipt of scholarships, compared with 74 out of 128 in the previous year; and in the Upper Primary Department with 993 pupils there were 584 scholarship-holders against 532 out of 882. The percentage of pupils in receipt of scholarships has therefore fallen. The Officiating Inspectress says: "Formerly no girl would read without a scholarship after passing the Lower Primary Examination, not even those of a better class. Now some few are quite contented to read on and receive nothing, knowing that they will gain ultimately. But a large majority come to school solely for scholarships, and if they cannot get them, they leave school and work in their own homes."

118. *Results of Examinations of Native Girls.*—In the Entrance Examination 6 native girls passed out of 7, against 3 out of 4 in the previous year. In the Middle School Examination 8 passed out of 10, against 5 out of 9. These results are very good. In the Middle Standard Examination 57 candidates (of whom 43 were Vernacular pupils) appeared and 45 passed, or over 80 per cent., against 38 out of 41, or 92 per cent., in the previous year.

In the Upper Primary Examination 280 passed out of 410, against 280 out of 429 last year. In the Lower Primary Examination 724 out of 1,188, or about 61 per cent., were successful, against 776 out of 1,190, or over 65 per cent.

119. *Domestic Economy, Needlework, etc.*—The Inspectress reports little progress in the teaching of Domestic Economy: "Clarkabad is the only place where this is a part of the regular routine work of the school. A few other schools have introduced it to some extent, such as the Siálkot Christian Boarding School, and the Baptist and S. P. G. Mission Schools, Delhi." The Inspectress regrets the absence of household training in the Lady Dufferin School at Lahore. Needlework is well taught in all the Christian Girls' Schools, in the Victoria School, Lahore, and in the Central M.B. School, Amritsar. In all the Siálkot schools it is excellent, and the subject is well taught in the Montgomery, Sháhpur and Ráwalpindi schools. The Delhi Inspector reports that in Board Schools the arrangements for teaching this subject are far from satisfactory. In the Jullundur Circle fairly satisfactory progress is reported almost everywhere; in the Kanya Mahávidyálai at Jullundur elementary drawing is taught with a view to the improvement of needlework. In the Lahore Circle needlework has received increased attention except in the Lady

Dufferin, Qasúr M. B., and Said Mitha Bazár Schools, the Amritsar Branch Schools, and some of the Board Schools in Ferozepore, Jhang and Siálkot Districts. In the Ráwalpindi Circle embroidery and ornamental work are largely practised. In the Deraját Circle needlework is taught in every girls' school with one exception, but the courses are not always strictly followed. Throughout the Province the elements of Hygiene are taught in Primary Schools from the *Tandarusti ke Asán Qáide* and the *Tariq-us-Sihat*, and Physiology and Domestic Economy in Middle Schools from the *Sughar Bibi*. The Punjab Association has decided to appoint a Kindergarten teacher for the Infant Classes of the Victoria School, Lahore, of which Miss Francis says that "on the whole it keeps up its high position as the best and largest Vernacular School in the Province."

120. *General remarks.*—In the opinion of the Officiating Inspectress "the year has been, on the whole, one of fair progress, considering the great sickness of last year, and the many other obstacles to the advancement of female education." She commends the schools managed by enlightened and enthusiastic native gentlemen, *e.g.*, Sháhpur M. B. School under Rái Pandit Díwán Chand, Mooltan M. B. School managed by Lála Chetan Anand, B. A., and the Kanya Mahávidyálai at Jullundur under Lála Deva Ráj. A great drawback is the want of Hindú teachers who can give instruction in Gurmukhí and Hindí: "about five Muhammadans to one Hindú undergo a course of training, while so many Hindú teachers are needed." The Inspectress notes one other difficulty: "Some teachers when qualified will not leave their own city and will rather remain unemployed. This is, however, not always the case, as women from the Amritsar Central School are teaching in Pesháwar, Kohát, Mooltan, Montgomery, Abbottabad, Jhang, Chiniot, Fort Sandeman, Quetta, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Sirsa, and many other smaller places." The number in attendance on the Zanána Classes of Missionaries is this year returned as 945 against 842 last year. There were also 43 in the Home Classes maintained by the Punjab Association; these classes are making no numerical progress.

CHAPTER IX.—Education of Europeans.

121. *Schools and pupils.*—The statistics already given in Chapters IV, V and VIII include the figures for European Schools, and Private Schools are referred to in Chapter IX. But it has been thought convenient to continue to give in a separate Chapter a brief survey of education among Europeans in the Province. There are now 35 Public Schools against 36 last year, with 2,391 pupils against 2,430; all of these receive aid from Government. Of Private Schools there are 9 (against 7) with 152 pupils (against 149); 2 are for boys, and 7 for girls. The total number at school is, therefore, 2,543, compared with 2,579 in the previous year; of these 1,148 are boys (against 1,247) and 1,395 girls (against 1,332).

Of the Public Schools 12 are High, 20 Middle, and 3 Primary Schools, compared with 12, 20 and 4, respectively, last year. The number of pupils at the Secondary stage of instruction has advanced from 720 to 732, but there is a fall of 51 at the Primary stage.

122. *Expenditure and Fees.*—The total direct expenditure on Public Schools was Rs. 1,96,619, or Rs. 1,399 more than last year; of this Rs. 18,043, or over 9 per cent., was from Imperial Revenues (for the Sanáwar Asylum); Rs. 63,371, or over 32 per cent., from Provincial Revenues; Rs. 72,781, or 37 per cent., from Fees; and Rs. 42,424, or over 21 per cent., from School Funds. There is a slight falling-off under Imperial Revenues and Fees. The increase of Rs. 863 from Provincial Revenues is mainly due to improved attendance in several Aided Schools. Omitting the amount paid on account of the two Lawrence Asylums, or Rs. 51,944 (against Rs. 53,070 last year), the expenditure on Public Schools was Rs. 1,44,675 (against Rs. 1,42,150). The average annual cost of educating a pupil in the Asylums is about Rs. 81, and in the other Public Schools about Rs. 95. The fees collected in Aided Schools are returned at Rs. 59,483, or over 41 per cent., of the total expenditure, compared with Rs. 62,400, or over 44 per cent., in the previous year.

123. *Scholarships.*—There were 36 scholarships current at the close of the year, or 4 more than last year; 34 were Government scholarships and 2 paid from private sources. Of the Government scholarships 21 were held by boys and 13 by girls, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,487 against Rs. 2,425. In addition, one College scholarship was held at All Saints Diocesan High School, Naini Tál, for a part of the year.

124. *Examination results.*—The First Arts results belong to University education, and are noticed in Chapter III: there were 4 passes out of 5, against 2 out of 6 in the previous year. In the Entrance Examination 6 boys out of 12 passed (against 5 out of 17), and 1 girl out of 2 (against 4 out of 4). In the High School Examination 16 passed out of 29, or over 55 per cent., against 28 out of 43, or 65 per cent., last year. In the Middle School Examination 67 passed out of 157, or over 42 per cent., against 69 out of 149, or 46 per cent., in the previous year. In the Primary School Examination 219 passed out of 305, or over 71 per cent., compared with 160 out of 270, or 59 per cent., last year. These results are satisfactory on the whole. The two Lawrence Asylums, Bishop Cotton School, and Auckland House School passed a large number of candidates, and the Ayrcliff School again distinguished itself in the High School examination.

125. *Industrial and Technical Training.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar is the only institution in the Punjab that provides for European boys or girls technical or industrial training worthy of the name. The boys learn instrumental music, carpentry, telegraphy, printing, proof-reading, simple book-binding, etc. The girls learn cooking, stocking-making, dress-making, and domestic work. In a few other schools the girls perform domestic duties, and a scheme of industrial training is now proposed for the Cathedral Orphanages at Lahore. Drawing is taught in a number of schools, and Kindergarten teaching and methods are being more generally adopted. There is a want of trained teachers, but the establishment of Training Classes for European teachers is now under contemplation by the Local Government.

126. *General remarks.*—The Inspector remarks: "Discipline, organisation, moral and physical training, health and class accommodation are all satisfactory. Object-teaching and Drawing receive greater attention. Method and teaching have improved. A very large amount for Building Grants was sanctioned during the year." From the returns furnished by the different Districts, with the exception of Simla, it appears that there are now in the Province 110 children (48 boys and 62 girls) between the age of 6 and 18, who are receiving no instruction. The number returned last year was 158; there has been a marked improvement during the year at Delhi and Lahore.

127. *Lawrence Asylums, Sanáwar and Murree.*—The reports for the past year on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, are again favourable. The number on the rolls is 502 against 504 last year. Discipline and tone are reported to be excellent, and the instructional state good. The pupil teacher system is not popular at present—a fact which is under consideration as well as the question of strengthening the teaching staff generally.

There were 175 on the rolls of the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, at the time of the annual inspection, against 153 last year. The results of the High and Primary School Examinations were very good. There are no pupil teachers, and the staff of the Boys' School up to the close of the year was markedly weak. The class accommodation is insufficient and the buildings in bad repair; a liberal grant for improvements has been made by the Local Government. Discipline is satisfactory, but the industrial training of the boys is insufficient and physical training incomplete. The expenditure on the institution rose during the year from Rs. 30,347 to Rs. 31,160, the increase being met mainly from larger fee receipts.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

128. *Numbers and comparisons.*—The number of Muhammadans under instruction has fallen since the previous year from 121,816 to 119,247, or by 2,569. At the same time Hindús have fallen by 1,292 and Sikhs have risen by 778. In Public Schools the number of Muhammadans, both boys and girls, has increased, there being now 68,417 boys against 67,665, and 4,049 girls against 3,811. In Private Schools, which are the first to suffer from the adverse conditions due to famine and sickness, there is a fall of 3,052 boys and 507 girls. The number of Muhammadan boys in schools of all kinds is now 11·67 per cent. of those of school-going age, against 11·92; in the case of Hindú boys the percentage is 16·37 against 16·66; and in the case of Sikhs it is 17·76 against 17·43. In schools for girls the percentage of attendance is now 1·29 for Muhammadans against 1·33, 1·51 for Hindús against 1·42, and 2·58 for Sikhs against 2·16. These percentages are based on the old census. Sikhs have progressed at all stages except in Private Schools for boys.

129. *Examination results, etc.*—In Arts Colleges and the Oriental College there was an aggregate increase of 11 Muhammadan students, but a fall in Training Institutions, the Law School, Medical Schools, and the Mayo School of Art. The number of boys and girls in Industrial Schools rose from 542 to 654. No Muhammadan passed the M. A. Examination, but 25 obtained the B. A. Degree, and 2 the B. O. L. Degree. In the Intermediate Examination 59 passed against 62, and in the Entrance Examination 287 against 328. In the Clerical and Commercial Examination 11 against 3 of the successful candidates were Muhammadans. The number of Muhammadan boys in Public Secondary Schools rose by 264, and in Public Primary Schools by 446. In the Middle School Examination 1,286 Muhammadans passed against 983, 18 being girls, and in the Primary School Examination 3,962 passed against 3,795, 88 being girls.

130. *Special encouragement.*—The special concessions of free and half-rate fees allowed to Muhammadans continue to be fully enjoyed by them especially in Village Primary Schools. In the Delhi Circle 25 Jubilee scholarships were current, besides 34 stipends and scholarships awarded from the Nawáb Fund and other sources to Muhammadan pupils; and several important institutions exist for this community, *e.g.*, the Anglo-Arabic School and the Aided Sháhzáda School at Delhi, and the Islámiya School at Karnál. In the Jullundur Circle 36 Jubilee scholarships were current, and there are Islámiya Schools at Ludhiána, Qádián and Hoshiárpur. In the Lahore Circle there were 79 Jubilee scholarships current; the Islámiya College and Schools at Lahore continue to flourish, and the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám is doing much to encourage education by offering stipends and close scholarships and by maintaining an orphanage. The Anjumans in other cities are also doing good work in this direction, especially at Amritsar; the M. A.-O. School is well managed, and Nawáb Fateh 'Alí Khán continues to encourage the school at 'Alí Razábád. In the Ráwalpindi Circle progress is marked, the increase in the number of Muhammmadan boys and girls in Anglo-Vernacular Schools being greater than in the case of Hindús or Sikhs. In the Deraját Circle the number of Muhammadan Indigenous Schools examined for grants has greatly increased. The notable feature of the year is the growing preference for Public Schools, more especially those where English is taught.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, etc.

131. *The Aitchison College.*—The number of pupils on the rolls of the Aitchison College varied during the year from 73 to 62; at the annual inspection there were 68 on the rolls of the school, besides 4 students attending the Government College. Of the 72 boys connected with the institution 43 paid fees, and 29 were scholarship-holders. In October, Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead resigned the post of Governor, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson. A revised scheme of studies beyond the Middle standard has

recently been adopted for the benefit of those pupils who look forward to a military life and for those who will have estates to manage when they leave College. The Punjab Government has notified that, for the purpose of Government employment, a pass in this new course will be considered as equivalent to a pass in the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. The examination results for the year were most creditable, and the report of the Inspector of Schools is again favourable on the whole. Proposals for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the Principal and the Vice-Principal are now before the Local Government. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 59,746, including a Government grant of Rs. 9,000; the disbursements were 63,299; and the closing balance Rs. 23,154.

132. *Education amongst gentlemen of rank.*—The desire for education amongst those of good family continues to spread, but the figures supplied vary considerably from year to year owing to different views of the connotation of the term "gentleman of rank." The Delhi Inspector returns 61 of this class, against 122 last year, and all are under instruction. The Jullundur Circle has 124 of whom 5 receive no education; the Lahore Circle 101 all of whom are at school; the Ráwalpindi Circle 238 of whom only 4 are not being educated; and the Deraját Circle 155 with 9 not under instruction. The fact that of a total of 679 boys only 18 are not being educated is gratifying; but, on the other hand, a number of them are not receiving a suitable education, and the proportion attending the Aitchison College is smaller than it ought to be.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

133. *Kinds of schools included.*—Schools in which the course of study does not conform to the standards prescribed by the Department or the University, and which do not present pupils at the ordinary examinations, are classed as Private Schools. These are chiefly Indigenous Schools conducted on the traditional methods of the country, which include (*i*) Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit Schools; (*ii*) Mahájaní Schools; (*iii*) Schools teaching mainly a Vernacular; and (*iv*) Rote Schools. There are also Elementary Venture Schools and Schools for low-caste children. Nine Private Schools for Europeans with 152 pupils are also included (see Chapter IX).

134. *Review.*—The number of schools and pupils has greatly declined during the year. This decline of indigenous education is continuous, in spite of every form of departmental encouragement; and as the majority of the schools lead a precarious existence, there is a wide-spread collapse in seasons of scarcity and sickness. The schools have fallen from 4,803 to 4,356, and the pupils from 75,560 to 69,759. The decline is most marked in schools teaching religious books by rote—the class least amenable to improvement; but there is also a substantial fall both in Vernacular Schools and in Mahájaní Schools. The remarkable features of the year are—(*i*) that the Advanced Schools teaching Arabic or Sanskrit have an increased attendance attributable to a revival of interest in religious books and questions; and (*ii*) that the attendance of girls has sensibly increased in Vernacular and other schools simultaneously, in some localities, with a larger attendance at Public Schools. A considerable number of Indigenous and other Elementary Schools are examined for grants-in-aid (see Chapter V), but most of the teachers are incompetent men who shirk the trouble of keeping an attendance register or observing the few simple rules necessary to secure a grant. It is worthy of note that girls' schools teaching needlework are now eligible for instruction grants for that subject. District Inspectors are required to visit and encourage all schools of this class that may seem capable of improvement, but their progress will depend chiefly on the interest shown by members of Local Boards and village officials. The total number of boys in attendance is 61,371 (against 67,250), and of girls 8,388 (against 8,310).

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

135. *Number of institutions and scholars.*—The aggregate number of students in the three Arts Colleges—at Patiála, Baháwalpur and Kapúrthala—remains unchanged, being 112. Of the 226 Public Schools returned, 42 are Secondary Schools with 6,359 pupils, 176 are Primary with 6,076 pupils, and 8 are Special with 155 pupils; this gives a total of 12,590 pupils compared with 13,610 in the previous year. The number of Private or Indigenous Schools is 897 against 728, with 9,208 pupils against 9,727. In both Public and Private Institutions the number now under instruction is 21,910, of whom 1,423 are girls, compared with 23,449, of whom 1,303 were girls, in the previous year. The number learning English is 3,348. The total male population of these States is 1,865,820, so that 1 in 85 is under instruction. The numerical advance noted last year has not been maintained.

136. *Examination results.*—In the B. A. Examination 2 out of 7 candidates passed, compared with 1 out of 15 in the previous year; 12 out of 40 passed the Intermediate Examination, against 17 out of 43; on the Arts side 87 out of 206 passed the Entrance Examination, against 61 out of 162; and in the Middle School Examination 256 out of 517 Anglo-Vernacular candidates were successful, against 242 out of 432, and 103 out of 156 Vernacular candidates against 86 out of 124.

In Chapter II it is noted that in a few cases our Inspecting Officers visited Schools in Native States; they draw attention to the dearth of certificated teachers and of boarding-houses. In Bahawalpur measures for the improvement of Indigenous Schools are under contemplation.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

137. *Discipline in Schools and Colleges.*—There is no doubt that the discipline in schools is improving. The Delhi Inspector remarks: "The cases of breach of discipline were not many, and were promptly dealt with." The Jullundur Inspector says: The monitorial system has improved in all the Districts of the Circle. On the whole, there is a distinct advance in conduct and discipline in the schools of the Circle that are under the inspection of the Department, and the progress, though slow, is steady." The Lahore Inspector enumerates some cases of dishonesty and insubordination, and concludes: "The above are the only instances of misconduct and breach of discipline that came to notice. It need not be said that the offenders were duly and promptly dealt with. Taken as a whole, it may safely be said that the scholars are generally regular and diligent, respectful, obedient, and well-behaved, and neat and clean in dress." The Ráwalpindi Inspector finds that discipline and general tone are improving in all schools open to inspection. The Deraját Inspector observes signs of improvement in schools, except those under unqualified and old-fashioned headmasters. But all the Inspectors agree that discipline is not yet satisfactory in the schools not open to inspection, and that stricter conditions of recognition by the Department are urgently required; this question is now under consideration. No serious breach of discipline is reported in any of the Colleges. The questions of imposing more comprehensive rules of affiliation upon Colleges and of enforcing certain inter-collegiate rules are now being discussed.

138. *Moral Training.*—Moral training continues to receive very particular attention in Colleges. In the Government College there is a Union Club as well as a Reading-room, most of the students are zealous in the performance of their religious duties, and the prevailing moral tone is good. The Forman Christian College has a flourishing Temperance Society conducted in the interests of temperance, purity, and social advancement. In the Khálsa College moral and religious instruction is given regularly to every student, as

also in all the Mission Colleges. In schools moral training has received greater attention than usual through (1) Teachers' Associations for the discussion of moral and educational subjects; (2) increased interest in games with their valuable lessons of co-operation, self-reliance, self-control and sympathy; (3) more time devoted by Inspecting Officers to matters of discipline and organisation; (4) more general employment of school monitors; (5) the growing taste for memorising and reciting dramatic and other poetical selections of an edifying character; (6) strict application of the grant-in-aid rules concerning discipline and organisation; (7) a more general employment of resident Superintendents of Boarding-houses; (8) the increase in the number of trained teachers; (9) the introduction of class singing; (10) more attention to cleanliness of person and dress in the lower classes; and (11) more active play-ground supervision by teachers.

139. *Physical Training.*—The reports for the past year show that, on the whole, progress has been made in physical training. The number of teachers who hold Gymnastic Certificates has increased, and more effort is now made to put every pupil in a school through the prescribed course. In the Delhi Circle there is still much room for improvement. More and better instructors are wanted, and the courses in drill and gymnastics are not systematically taught; "the gymnastic apparatus is incomplete in all the Secondary Schools; in most of the Vernacular Middle Schools it consists only of the parallel bars. More than half the Primary Schools are without any apparatus. The want of suitable play-grounds continues to be felt in a number of schools." In the Jullundur Circle the Ludhiána District continues to take the lead in physical training, and throughout the Circle drill continues to receive good attention; it is interesting to learn that in several girls' schools "extension motions specially devised are carried on by the girls, and at Fathgarh Mission School these are performed with appropriate songs descriptive of the field operations of an agriculturist." The Lahore Inspector reports that "a few of the instructors have not worked well. Montgomery and Ferozepore Districts are still very backward, while in other Districts the lower classes have not received due care, and the number of boys taken through gymnastic exercises, though on the increase, is still insufficient. But, on the whole, though the work was greatly interfered with by the sickly season, a satisfactory advance has been made, especially in the Lahore, Amritsar and Jhang Districts. In the Baij Náth School, Amritsar, drill is performed to the accompaniment of music, and in the Amritsar Mission High School a school band is contemplated in view of the recent orders of the Local Government as to the value of school music. Hockey is now played at the Aitchison College and the Central Model School." From the Ráwalpindi Circle it is reported that "there is room for improvement in the teaching of drill and gymnastics, but this is not due so much to lack of interest among the teachers as to the inadequacy and in some cases inefficiency of the instructors employed in several Districts, notably Ráwalpindi and Gujránwála." The Deraját Inspector speaks of the encouragement given to games as a specially gratifying feature of the year: "Physical training has received greater attention in all the Districts, especially Muzaffargarh, though much yet remains to be done, especially in rendering drill beneficial in class management in the Bannú District, in providing more itinerant instructors, and in supplying more play-grounds." Owing to want of funds and the death of the Queen-Empress the Circle and District Cricket Tournaments were interrupted to some extent. The Punjab University Sports Tournament was held in December and eight Colleges competed: the Rattigan-Forman College Shield for cricket was won by the Government College, the Patiála Cup for Football by the Forman College, the Athletic Trophy by the Law School, and the Bahawalpur-Government College Trophy for Gymnastics by the Government College. For the purposes of this Tournament a suitable University ground is required. The Sanáwar Asylum is the only School for Europeans which has a properly equipped gymnasium, but Auckland House School for Girls has a commodious hall for drill and other exercises.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding-houses.

140. *Number of Boarding-houses and inmates.*—At the close of the year there were, for Natives and Europeans, 313 Boarding-houses with 10,208 inmates. Of these, 290 houses were for males, with 8,778 in residence, and 23 for females,

with 1,430 in residence. For Europeans there were 21 houses, with 1,414 residents—8 for boys, with 572 inmates, and 13 for girls, with 842 inmates. Of the total number of houses 11 are managed by Government, 195 by Local Bodies, 36 are Aided by Government or Local Bodies, and 71 are Unaided. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,63,355, of which Rs. 1,45,379 came from Public Funds, and Rs. 1,08,287 from Fees.

141. *Boarding-houses maintained by Government.*—Boarding-houses are maintained by Government in connection with the Central Training College, the five Normal Schools, the Central Model School, and the Government College. The large Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar is supported from Imperial Revenues and the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is aided by the Local Government. The Principal of the Central Training College remarks: "The indirect training involved in living in the Boarding-house is of the greatest advantage to the students, and a perceptible improvement in their behaviour and bearing is generally observable before the close of the session." Both he and the headmaster refer to the success of the boarders in their examinations. The value of the well-managed Boarding-houses attached to Training Institutions is doubly great; the residence is beneficial to the students themselves, and it is at the same time an object lesson to them in Boarding-house management which will be useful to them as teachers.

142. *College Boarding-houses.*—Boarding-houses are provided in connection with all the Arts Colleges, and the total number of inmates is 635 out of a total attendance of 1,152. The Boarding-house attached to Government College is an admirable building; St. Stephen's College has a suitable hostel; the Forman College is adding to the already existing quarters; the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College has 241 boarders, and is extending the accommodation; the Islámiya and Khálsa Colleges have large and well supervised Boarding-houses; and the minor Colleges also provide residence, but mostly in the same premises as those occupied by the school boarders. The Oriental College has a Boarding-house. There are no Boarding-houses yet attached to the Law School, the Medical College, the Veterinary College, the School of Art, or the Railway Technical School.

143. *School Boarding-houses.*—In the Delhi Circle all Board Secondary Schools have Boarding-houses, except three, which do not require them. The total number in the Circle is 58, or 2 more than last year, with 1,482 residents, of whom 202 are in 3 Boarding-houses for girls. Of the total 15 are overcrowded or unsuitable in some other respect, but the management is generally satisfactory except as regards lighting and medical attendance. The Inspector says: "The boarders are generally considered the backbone of the schools, and they take the lead both in class-room and play-ground." In the Jullundur Circle all the Board Secondary Schools, except four, 7 out of 10 Aided Secondary Schools and 8 out of 26 Unaided Schools, as well as 2 Primary Schools, have Boarding-houses attached. Altogether, there are 62 for boys, with 2,329 inmates, and 2 for girls, with 104 inmates: this is an increase of 2 houses and 188 residents over last year's figures. The accommodation is insufficient for the number seeking admission in every District of the Circle except Kángra, and the furniture is generally well supplied except in Hoshiárpur District. In the Lahore Circle only two Board Secondary Schools have no Boarding-house, and about half of the Aided and Unaided Schools. There are altogether 66 houses for boys with 2,016 inmates and 5 for girls with 282 in residence; the Jhang District is best supplied and Montgomery and Ferozepore worst, and repairs have been neglected in the Lahore and Ferozepore Districts. The most suitable houses are those of the Christian Boarding Schools and the Aitchison and Khálsa Colleges. The Ráwalpindi Circle has 66 houses with 1,180 inmates, against 57 and 967, respectively, last year. Only 4 Board Secondary Schools have no Boarding-house, and "the importance of these institutions is being recognised by Local Bodies and the Managers of Aided and Unaided Schools." In the Deraját Circle all the Board and Aided Secondary Schools, with one exception, have Boarding-houses. There are now 28 altogether with 637 inmates. Some are overcrowded and badly equipped, but "the boarders, Hindú and Muhammadan, live amicably together, as if they had formed a brotherhood."

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

144. *General Conference.*—A General Educational Conference was held in April, 1900, and the decisions were noted in the report for last year. During the year effect has been given to these decisions so far as they were approved by the Punjab Government. The scheme of studies in Primary Schools has been revised so as to provide more time for Object-teaching and Practical Mensuration and Agriculture, and a new Syllabus of Object Lessons prepared. Grants are now given to Indigenous Schools for industrial teaching, and the remodelling of Zamíndárí Schools has been taken in hand.

145. *Departmental Conference.*—A Departmental Conference was held in April, 1900. The measures adopted for securing and retaining the full number of stipendiaries in Normal Schools have been partly successful, and a scheme of agricultural study for Middle Schools has been notified.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

146. *Revised Regulations of Text-Book Committee.*—During the year under report important changes have been made in the constitution and rules of the Text-Book Committee. The Punjab Government has reserved to itself the nomination of all members of the Committee; the number of members has been reduced from thirty to twenty-one, including the Director, who is the President; the number of members on each Standing Sub-Committee has been limited to five in addition to the President; the Committee has been entrusted with the work of recommending books for use in Aided Schools; and it has been decided that no text-book shall be considered by the Committee till the permission of the Director of Public Instruction has been obtained. The Committee's work has been carried on strictly in accordance with these regulations.

147. *Review of work of Text-Book Committee—~~General review of the year's work.~~*—The work of the past year has been more than usually heavy. The six objects of the Society—the recommendation for use in Board and Aided Schools of suitable text-books selected from those already published, the publication of text-books specially adapted to the needs of this Province, the preparation of lists of books suitable for school libraries, the encouragement of vernacular literature, the maintenance of a library and museum, and interchange of views with other similar Committees in India—have been steadily kept in view; and in every branch of the Committee's work progress has been made. The preparation of a list of approved text-books for use in Aided Schools has been taken in hand, and the list is now complete; twelve works begun in former years have either been completed and published, or are now ready for publication; detailed instructions regarding the printing and finishing of Wall Maps have been drawn up for the guidance of the Contractors; a new Graphic Wall Map of the Punjab has been issued; sixteen of the small Maps which accompany the District Geographies have been improved and corrected up to date; and pictorial illustrations for the Object Lessons prescribed for Classes I—IV of Primary Schools have been prepared. New schemes of Object Lessons have been drawn up; a syllabus of introductory lessons in Mensuration for the Fourth Primary Class has been recommended to the Department; the course of reading in Sanskrit for the Upper Primary Standard Examination has been revised; the translation of another book for the general public has been commenced; suitable books have been selected and recommended for school libraries; additions have been made to the Committee's Reference Library; over 400 volumes have been purchased and distributed to schools; and nearly seven and a half lakhs of books have been embossed and numbered.

148. *Translation Department.*—The Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College during the year reviewed 48 books for the Text-Book Committee, revised the Urdú Translation of Mrs. Hendley's Book on Hygiene

and the *Mukhtasar Táríkh-i-Hind*, compiled the *Urdú Táríkh-i-Hind*, and translated several Circulars of the Department applicable to Vernacular Schools.

149. *Work of the Contractors.*—The Mufíd-i-'Am Press has a contract with the Committee for the printing and distribution of maps and books, and the work of the Contractors during the year has been satisfactory, and they have shown great enterprise in improving the style of their maps, which now compare favourably with those produced in England. The total number of books or editions published during the year was 54, and the aggregate number of copies 1,117,947 against 1,031,645 last year. The printing and caligraphy were in most cases up to the required standard of excellence, though there is still a deficiency in the matter of illustrations. No sale of Secretariat books was effected during the year.

150. *Finances of the Committee.*—The Text-Book Committee receives from the Contractors 10 per cent. of the price of all books published. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 13,382-10-6; the receipts were Rs. 11,659-15-2; and the disbursements, Rs. 10,254-13-1; the credit balance at the close of the year was Rs. 14,787-12-7. Mr. Knowlton, the Secretary, and Lála K. B. Thápar, who officiated for 3 months, have discharged their duties very efficiently. And acknowledgments are due to those officials and private gentlemen who voluntarily devote so much time to the work of the Committee.

W. BELL,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

(For Details, see General Table III).

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.			
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
110,667	Towns ... 179	Males... 12,102,011	Institutions. For Males...	13	1	372	2,367	6	13	2,772	378	3,505	6,655	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 18·86
	Villages ... 35,103	Females, 10,353,808	For Females	...	...	34	315	...	2	351	...	473	824	2·33
	Total ... 35,282	Total... 22,455,819	Total ...	13	1	406	2,682	6	15	3,123	378	3,978	7,479	21·19
			Scholars. Males ..	1,251	167	65,392	105,352	322	2,013	174,497	6,541	54,456	235,494	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 12·97
			Females ...	...	11	2,675	12,068	...	154	14,908	...	8,762	23,670	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·52
			Total ...	1,251	178	68,067	117,420	322	2,167	189,405	6,541	63,218	259,164	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. 7·69

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-01.

(For Details, see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								
	University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*											
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions*... For Males	1,83,008	79,969	10,98,098	4,87,419	61,890	1,16,636	20,27,020	1,13,879	48,512	1,73,909	1,62,250	1,11,577	32,178	3,91,828	10,34,133	33,02,046
For Females	..	...	1,50,382	86,836	...	3,675	2,40,893									
Total ...	1,83,008	79,969	12,48,480	5,74,255	61,890	1,20,311	22,67,913	1,13,879	48,512	1,73,909	1,62,250	1,11,577	32,178	3,91,828	10,34,133	33,02,046
2 (*a*).—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	8·88	8·25	20·17	2·38	7·79	8·14	55·61	1·25	6·15	19·69	6·78	5·69	·76	4·07	44·39	100
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·08	·48	18·58	60·85	·05	·17	80·21	·04	...	2·99	9·74	·80	1·14	5·08	19·79	100
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·38	·95	55·67	20·44	·03	2·89	81·36	·01	.	·40	5·02	5·65	1·94	5·62	18·64	100
(*d*).—Percentages on Total Expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·54	2·42	37·81	17·39	1·88	3·64	68·68	3·45	1·47	5·27	4·91	3·38	·97	11·87	31·32	100

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost of Provincial Revenues ...	253 12 3	359 9 5	13 1 2	7 11 2	176 10 8	62 11 8	69 2 2
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	33 8 1	0 12 3	...	1 2 9	0 0 1	2 0 5
	Total Cost ...	339 13 3	441 13 1	49 12 5	12 13 7	177 13 6	83 1 11	98 11 2
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 1 3	0 0 5	...	...	0 0 6
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 7 5	4 6 4	...	9 3 2	4 6 8
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 6 4	4 15 9	...	17 15 8	5 9 4
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 7	0 3 2	...	...	0 1 5
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	124 6 2	...	7 1 7	5 9 10	...	20 1 1	6 13 10
	Total Cost ...	198 3 8	...	17 7 7	7 3 6	...	22 14 10	14 7 0
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues .	44 0 9	...	9 4 3	0 7 0	...	2 2 6	4 3 0
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 14 0	...	1 12 1	1 7 7	...	10 15 7	1 10 1
	Total Cost .	139 1 6	..	31 9 1	4 6 11	...	28 0 0	16 9 6
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	73 15 3	...	12 5 5	3 8 4	...	73 10 1	13 4 6
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	53 11 0	359 9 5	2 5 3	0 2 8	176 10 9	33 4 5	2 5 10
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	4 0 4	33 8 2	4 6 3	3 11 3	1 2 10	5 11 1	4 0 1
	Total Cost ...	140 3 9	441 13 1	18 4 0	5 1 0	177 13 6	62 5 5	12 3 5

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education. — English	1	182	186	166	1	31	26	23	3	406	420	363	7	533	574	472
University Education. — Oriental	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	1	99	99	84	...	...	...	..
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
University Education. — Medicine	1	178	181	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Total ...	2	360	367	340	1	31	26	23	4	505	519	447	7	533	574	472
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. — For Boys. — High Schools	4	1,236	1,261	1,163	28	8,493	8,594	7,400	36	9,960	10,143	8,657	41	8,136	8,104	6,531
School Education, General. — For Boys. — Middle Schools— English ...	...	..	...	...	59	11,308	11,380	9,560	25	2,883	2,806	2,445	60	4,982	5,113	4,212
School Education, General. — For Boys. — Middle Schools— Vernacular	...	...	..	...	119	18,349	18,419	15,573	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. — High Schools	2	314	302	294	..	...	..	.	7	561	539	490	...	...	..	...
School Education, General. — For Girls. — Middle Schools— English ...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	737	653	605	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Girls. — Middle Schools— Vernacular	...	...	..	...	5	361	371	308	5	616	613	455	1	131	120	84
Total ...	6	1,550	1,563	1,457	211	38,511	38,764	32,841	87	14,757	14,754	12,652	102	13,249	13,337	10,827
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					9											
School Education, General. — For Boys ...	5	488	491	422	1,718	79,375	76,864	65,335	531	21,500	20,952	18,037	112	3,954	3,480	2,937
School Education, General. — For Girls ..	...	...	...	...	18	6,899	6,671	5,206	110	4,610	4,442	3,402	17	594	589	428
Total ..	5	488	491	422	1,907	86,274	83,535	70,541	641	26,110	25,394	21,439	129	4,548	4,069	3,365
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters.	6	322	348	324	.	...	..	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	..	..
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art ...	1	(a) 382	237	349	...	..		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
School Education, Special. — Law Schools .	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	.	..	.	.	...	1	248	201	171
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	1	256	262	250	..	...	...	...	3	(b) 125	110	105	1	(c) 43	53	48
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	1	435	429	323	(d) 5	519	512	491	..	...	..	..	1	68	34	12
School Education, Special. — Other Schools .	1	91	92	87	..		..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..
Total .	10	1,486	1,368	1,333	5	519	512	491	3	125	110	105	3	359	288	231
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ..	23	3,884	3,789	3,552	2,124	125,335	122,837	103,806	735	41,497	40,777	34,643	241	18,689	18,268	14,895

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ..

1. *Advanced teaching*—
   (*a*). Arabic or Persian .. ..
   (*b*). Sanskrit ... ...
   (*c*). Any other Oriental Classic .. ..
2. *Elementary teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* .. .. { For Boys ... ; ,, Girls ...
3. *Do. do. the Qurán* * . . .. { For Boys ... ; ,, Girls .
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* . . .. { For Boys .. ; ,, Girls .

TOTAL . .

GRAND TOTAL .. ..

RAL TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
12	1,152	1,152	902	27	4	33	853	258	4	...	...	(a). Classification—
1	99	70	99	6	...	...	46	53	...	...	..	*I Division*—
												Section A.—One hundred and four boys: all learn free-hand drawing from flat copies and geometrical definitions; 39 learn chip-carving; 18 learn repoussé work; 3 learn blacksmith's work; and 42 learn elementary modelling.
												Section B.—Forty-three boys: all learn advanced free-hand drawing, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry; 22 practise carving and joinery; 20 elementary modelling; and 1 repoussé work.
1	178	178	...	...	4	14	136	24	...	11	...	
14	1,429	1,400	1,001	33	8	47	1,035	335	4	11	...	*II Division.*—Forty boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry, and modelling in clay; 2 learn painting; 6 carving and joinery; 3 repoussé work; and 3 blacksmith's work.
109	27,825	20,202	18,986	26,776	637	478	17,528	9,153	29	3	...	
114	19,173	10,557	9,395	19,173	351	108	12,577	6,112	25	56	..	*III Division.*—Sixteen boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, and perspective; 9 practise ornamental drawing and design; 2 carving and joinery; 2 repoussé work; and 3 blacksmith's work.
119	18,349	...	9,271	18,349	...	10	12,067	6,263	9	...	...	
9	875	875	93	352	721	147	1	...	6	...	25	
14	737	617	...	267	534	176	...	...	27	...	79	*IV Division.*—Forty-nine boys: all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terra-cotta; 22 practise applied designs for building decoration; 21 joinery and carving; 2 pottery; 2 blacksmith's work; and 2 repoussé.
11	1,108	27	158	1,108	...	246	595	267	...	...	...	
406	68,067	32,308	37,906	66,025	2,243	1,165	42,768	21,795	96	59	104	
2,367	105,317	1,119	17,324	105,317	5	441	58,897	15,145	509	33	...	*Engineering Class.*—Fifty-two boys: all learn elementary building drawing, estimating, building materials, construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of mathematics.
315	12,107	10	347	12,008	95	215	8,069	3,667	59	...	68	
2,682	117,429	1,355	17,671	117,325	118	656	66,966	19,112	568	33	68	
6	322	30	252	305	...	4	190	128	...	...	...	(b) One hundred and seventeen learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arábic and Persian, and 18 learn Vedic system of medicine through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindí. In Tibbiya Medical School, Delhi, boys learn Surgery.
1	(a) 382	...	...	...	14	9	198	161	...	...	...	
1	218	225	...	23	...	2	193	53	...	...	...	(c) Medical School for Women—
5	424	23	87	276	14	24	215	171	...	3	...	15 Attend Medical Class.
7	(c) 1,022	222	28	870	1	7	350	654	10	...	...	5 ,, Compounders' Class.
1	(f) 91	...	...	...	...	...	34	57	...	..	..	7 ,, Midwifery.
												16 ,, Nurses' Class.
												(d) Includes one School for Girls.
												(e) Two hundred and seventy-five boys learn carpentry and drawing; 292 carpentry only; 294 drawing only; 69 smith's work; 56 wood-working; 47 engraving; 15 photography; 20 mechanics; 84 boys prepare themselves for appointments as typists, accounts clerks and shorthand writers; and 108 girls learn sewing.
												(f) All learn Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Surgery and Medicine, and Materia Medica.
21	2,489	500	367	1,471	29	46	1,180	1,224	10	3	..	
3,123	189,495	35,763	56,945	184,857	2,398	1,914	111,949	72,466	678	106	172	
288	4,615	...	4,541	96	...	...	207	4,400	8	...	...	
90	1,926	...	1,774	154	...	..	1,926	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
965	20,767	4	339	20,444	...	19	17,718	2,902	128	15	...	
58	1,903	...	167	1,771	...	...	1,339	564	...	...	12	
2,523	33,764	...	33,245	579	...	...	789	32,964	11	623	...	* The Qurán, Shástras, or other religious books by rote.
393	5,317	...	5,307	10	...	...	1	5,316	...	...	220	
17	299	20	18	271	20	21	143	44	71	...	...	
22	1,168	211	35	965	132	23	388	591	34	...	32	
4,356	69,759	235	45,126	24,290	152	63	22,511	46,781	252	638	261	
7,479	259,164	35,998	102,371	209,147	2,550	1,977	134,460	119,247	930	744	436	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

RETURN OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.			Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. Managed by Government.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.														
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
School Education, General.																			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																			
For Boys. High Schools ...	2	363	336	319	3	278	269	249	5	641	641	148	446	630	...	11	3	...	
For Boys. Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	8	355	300	278	8	355	355	48	111	351	...	4	56	...	
For Girls. High Schools ...	2	314	302	294	5	404	381	349	7	718	718	...	195	717	1	. .	...	25	
For Girls. Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	12	561	475	434	12	561	561	63	4	534	...	27	...	79	
Total ...	4	677	638	613	28	1,598	1,425	1,310	32	2,275	2,275	259	756	2,232	1	42	59	104	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																			
For Boys	...	...	...	...	1	24	27	23	1	24	24	...	...	24	...	...	12	...	
For Girls	...	...	...	...	2	92	57	48	2	92	92	...	24	92	...	...	...	43	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	116	84	71	3	116	116	...	24	116	...	...	12	43	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4	677	638	613	31	1,714	1,509	1,381	35	2,391	2,391	259	780	2,348	1	42	71	147	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards . . For Boys ...									2	20	20	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	
„ Girls ...									7	132	129	25	...	132	...	...	...	32	
TOTAL									9	152	149	35	...	152	...	...	...	32	
GRAND TOTAL ...									44	2,543	2,540	294	780	2,500	1	42	71	179	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-01.

EDUCATION—GENERAL.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — ARTS COLLEGES.							
English	47,201	...	...	16,007	...	...	63,208
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Medicine	65,086	2,754	3,311	8,818	...	...	79,969
Total ...	1,12,287	2,754	3,311	24,825	...	...	1,43,177
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys — High Schools	14,141	...	1,200	21,152	1,044	(*a*) 19,985	57,820
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
For Girls — High Schools	3,994	...	...	5,705	953	(*b*) 7,332	19,984
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,435	...	1,200	26,857	1,997	27,315	77,804
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	3,779	..	...	1,585	..	947	6,311
For Girls	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,779	...	...	1,585	...	947	6,311
School Education, Special. — SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
Training Schools for Masters	61,481	302	107	...	...	...	61,890
Schools of Art	16,465	5	1	354	20	224	17,069
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	19,396	...	...	...	...	...	19,396
Industrial Schools	9,267	...	...	293	...	...	9,560
Other Schools	18,856	...	...	...	...	(*c*) 19,904	38,760
Total ...	1,25,465	307	108	647	20	20,128	1,46,675
Buildings	43,454	...	...	...	...	...	43,454
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ...	5,852	..	...	...	...	(*d*) 4,736	10,588
Total ...	49,306	...	...	...	...	4,736	54,042
University Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	3,11,272	3,061	4,619	53,911	2,017	53,126	4,28,009

(*a*) Includes Rs. 13,316 from Imperial Revenues.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 4,727 from Imperial Revenues.
(*c*) From Imperial Revenues.
(*d*) From Imperial Revenues, Rs. 1,041.

TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	3,234	1,920	...	...	5,154	10,800	300	1,525	26,177	2,977	10,215	51,994
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,059	158	28	206	657	7,688	20,196
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,234	1,920	...	...	5,154	22,859	458	1,553	26,383	3,634	17,903	72,190
1,200	9,328	99,284	1,20,538	768	191	2,40,309	76,409	1,089	18,677	1,39,321	7,391	41,182	2,84,069
...	21,664	45,088	90,567	2,723	660	1,60,702	16,128	2,520	2,861	23,646	4,165	13,518	62,836
...	71,627	17,149	39,881	456	39	1,29,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,757	...	...	24,120	16	20,386	62,279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,923	197	...	7,861	166	14,899	40,046
851	234	9,092	...	...	...	10,177	9,510	32	520	253	1,589	4,598	16,502
2,051	1,02,853	1,70,613	2,59,986	3,947	890	5,40,340	1,36,727	3,838	22,058	1,95,201	13,325	94,583	4,65,732
120	3,02,574	39,296	53,488	255	204	3,95,937	3,963	27,564	5,753	12,922	8,921	15,432	74,555
3,803	17,727	23,521	...	...	4	45,055	7,095	1,488	2,623	1,978	6,173	18,711	38,068
3,923	3,20,301	62,817	53,488	255	208	4,40,992	11,058	29,052	8,376	14,900	15,094	34,143	1,12,623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	6	1,201	...	1,365	271	3,080
...	929	8,848	1,308	58	98	11,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	929	8,848	1,308	58	98	11,241	237	6	1,201	...	1,365	271	3,080
1,002	4,633	19,682	...	...	16	25,333	475	...	...	...	...	37,474	37,949
...	6,545	6,756	...	...	...	13,301	168	...	...	...	3,552	3,494	7,214
1,002	11,178	26,438	...	...	16	38,634	643	...	...	...	3,552	40,968	45,163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,976	4,35,261	2,71,950	3,16,702	4,260	1,212	10,36,361	1,71,524	33,354	33,188	2,36,484	36,970	1,87,268	6,98,788

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*			
	Unaided.			
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.				
University Education. — English	19,278	6,438	16,740	42,456
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...
University Education. — COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.				
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...
Total	19,278	6,438	16,740	42,456
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	62,406	18,449	34,616	1,15,471
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	29,855	10,834	7,050	47,739
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	288	1,106	1,394
Total	92,261	29,571	42,772	1,64,604
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
School Education, General. — For Boys	3,463	1,982	5,171	10,616
School Education, General. — For Girls	19	1,507	2,187	3,713
Total	3,482	3,489	7,358	14,329
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.				
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	13,104	...	...	13,104
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	...	3,323	...	3,323
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools	244	4,534	...	4,778
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...
Total	13,348	7,857	...	21,205
Buildings	...	...	4,841	4,841
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	248	827	1,075
Total	...	248	5,668	5,916
University	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	..
Total	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,28,369	47,603	72,538	2,48,510

TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
58,001	300	4,759	63,382	36,370	1,62,812	
12,059	158	28	206	7,745	20,196	
65,086	2,754	3,311	8,818	...	79,969	
1,35,146	3,212	8,098	72,406	44,115	2,62,977	
92,050	10,417	1,19,161	3,52,417	1,23,624	6,97,669	
16,128	24,184	47,949	1,44,068	38,948	2,71,277	
...	71,627	17,149	39,881	495	1,29,152	
23,751	...	...	29,825	28,687	82,263	
16,923	197	...	7,861	15,065	40,046	
10,361	266	9,612	253	7,581	28,073	
1,59,213	1,06,691	1,93,871	5,74,305	2,14,400	12,48,480	
7,862	3,30,138	45,049	71,458	32,912	4,87,419	
10,898	19,215	26,144	1,997	28,582	86,836	
18,760	3,49,353	71,193	73,455	61,494	5,74,255	
61,481	302	107	...	...	61,890	
16,465	5	1	354	244	17,069	
...	...	...	13,104	...	13,104	
19,633	6	1,201	...	4,959	25,799	
9,267	929	8,848	1,845	4,690	25,579	
18,856	...	...	..	19,904	38,760	
1,25,702	1,242	10,157	15,303	29,797	1,82,201	
44,931	4,633	19,682	...	42,331	1,11,577	
6,020	6,545	6,756	...	(a)12,857	32,178	(a) From Imperial Revenues, Rs. 1,641.
50,951	11,178	26,438	...	55,188	1,43,755	
9,891	222	37	93,839	9,890	1,13,879	
48,512	..	...	...	...	48,512	
1,55,316	17,187	1,406	...	...	1,73,909	
14,886	997	1,541	...	7,793	25,217	
4,935	1,656	778	...	3,724	11,093	
11,546	46,760	11,119	...	6,081	75,506	
6,418	371	...	...	32	6,821	
15,774	6,148	4,036	...	17,655	43,613	
32,122	29,143	19,560	1,08,287	(b) 2,02,716	3,91,828	(b) Includes Rs. 88,735 from Imperial Revenues.
2,99,400	1,02,481	38,477	2,02,126	2,47,891	8,90,378	
7,89,172	5,74,160	3,48,234	9,37,595	(c) 6,52,885	33,02,046	(c) Includes Rs. 1,28,323 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.				Under Public Management.				
				Managed by Government.				
				Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General.	Secondary Schools							
	For Boys	High Schools ...	...	7,119	7,593	1,044	* 16,204	31,960
		Middle Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	High Schools ...	...	5,994	5,705	953	† 7,332	19,984
		Middle Schools ...	...	..	.	...	...	...
		Total ...		13,113	13,298	1,997	23,536	51,944
	Primary Schools							
	For Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	...	...	...	22,675	...	...	..	22,675
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ...				949	...	...	‡ 1,641	2,590
		Total ...	...	23,624	...	...	1,641	25,265
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION .				36,737	13,298	1,997	25,177	77,209

RAL TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

TUTIONS									
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. *Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*					TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM			GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	All other sources.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,373	18,697	...	4,239	32,309	16,492	26,290	* 21,487	64,269	* Includes Rs. 13,816 from Imperial Revenues.
10,004	8,167	1,133	7,639	26,943	10,004	8,167	8,772	26,943	
13,448	22,265	..	10,342	46,055	19,442	27,970	† 18,627	66,039	† Includes Rs. 4,727 from Imperial Revenues.
15,559	7,861	166	9,955	33,541	15,559	7,861	10,121	33,541	
48,384	56,990	1,299	32,175	1,38,848	61,497	70,288	59,007	1,90,792	
805	725	...	645	2,175	805	725	645	2,175	
1,069	1,768	...	815	3,652	1,069	1,768	815	3,652	
1,874	2,493	...	1,460	5,827	1,874	2,493	1,460	5,827	
170	...	...	7,741	7,911	22,845	...	7,741	30,586	
44	...	...	987	1,031	993	...	‡ 2,628	3,621	‡ From Imperial Revenues, Rs. 1,641.
214	...	...	8,728	8,942	23,838	...	10,369	34,207	
...	...	...	...	...	2,357	..	130	2,487	
...	...	...	...	...	19,827	76,159	§1,47,510	2,43,496	§ Includes Rs. 88,735 from Imperial Revenues.
...	...	...	...	...	22,184	76,159	1,47,640	2,45,983	
50,472	59,483	1,299	42,363	1,53,617	1,00,393	1,48,940	‖ 2,18,476	4,76,809	‖ Includes Rs. 1,08,419 from Imperial Revenues.

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.* 1			MIDDLE STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.* 2		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	...	4	1,236	160	...	160	438	...	438
	Local Fund	English	...	16	3,365	64	...	64	820	...	820
		Vernacular	...	77	11,650	...	...	...	3,591	...	3,591
	Municipal	English	...	71	16,436	1,150	...	1,150	4,714	...	4,714
		Vernacular	...	42	6,699	...	...	...	1,876	...	1,876
	Aided	English	...	60	12,794	1,241	...	1,241	3,274	16	3,290
		Vernacular	...	1	49	49	...	49	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	99	12,934	1,121	...	1,121	4,035	...	4,035
		Vernacular	...	2	184	14	...	14	11	...	11
		Total	...	372	65,347	3,799	...	3,799	18,759	16	18,775
For Girls.	Government	English	...	2	314	...	20	20	...	89	89
	Local Fund	Vernacular	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Municipal	Vernacular	...	4	336	...	...	...	...	55	55
	Aided	English	...	21	1,298	...	29	29	4	292	296
		Vernacular	...	5	616	...	...	...	...	73	73
	Unaided	Vernacular	...	1	131	...	...	...	...	12	12
		Total	...	34	2,720	..	49	49	4	523	527
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		...	406	68,067	3,799	49	3,848	18,763	539	19,302
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government		...	5	488	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		...	1,620	71,782	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		...	99	7,593	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		...	531	21,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		...	112	3,954	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2,367	105,317	...	...	...	...	...	..
For Girls.	Local Fund		...	95	2,828	...		...	...	...	...
	Municipal		...	93	4,071	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		...	110	4,610	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Unaided		...	17	594	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	315	12,103	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		...	2,682	117,420	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL		...	3,088	185,487	3,799	49	3,848	18,763	539	19,302

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
391	...	391	247	...	247	...	..	..	1,236	...	1,236
973	...	973	1,508	...	1,508	...	...	...	3,365	...	3,365
2,217	...	2,217	5,462	...	5,462	380	...	380	11,650	...	11,650
4,952	...	4,952	5,341	...	5,341	279	...	279	16,436	...	16,436
1,437	...	1,437	3,200	...	3,200	186	...	186	6,699	...	6,699
3,497	20	3,517	4,607	23	4,630	116	...	116	12,735	59	12,794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
3,112	...	3,112	4,561	...	4,561	105	...	105	12,934	...	12,934
59	...	59	100	...	100	...	...	...	184	...	184
16,638	20	16,658	25,026	23	25,049	1,066	...	1,066	65,288	59	65,347
...	89	89	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	314	314
...	2	2	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	25	25
...	133	133	...	143	143	...	5	5	..	336	336
21	345	366	79	528	607	...	...	...	104	1,194	1,298
...	111	111	...	333	333	...	99	99	...	616	616
...	42	42	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	131	131
21	722	743	79	1,218	1,297	...	104	104	104	2,616	2,720
16,659	742	17,401	25,105	1,241	26,346	1,066	104	1,170	65,392	2,675	68,067
106	...	106	382	...	382	...	...	...	488	...	488
15,200	...	15,200	55,920	3	55,923	659	...	659	71,779	3	71,782
585	...	585	6,419	...	6,419	589	...	589	7,593	...	7,593
2,003	8	2,011	19,367	4	19,371	118	...	118	21,488	12	21,500
326	...	326	3,557	18	3,575	53	...	53	3,936	18	3,954
18,220	8	18,228	85,645	25	85,670	1,419	...	1,419	105,284	33	105,317
...	236	236	...	2,579	2,579	...	13	13	...	2,828	2,828
...	262	262	...	3,683	3,683	...	126	126	...	4,071	4,071
10	220	230	58	4,272	4,330	...	50	50	68	4,542	4,610
...	11	11	...	564	564	...	19	19	...	594	594
10	729	739	58	11,098	11,156	...	208	208	68	12,035	12,103
18,230	737	18,967	85,703	11,123	96,826	1,419	208	1,627	105,352	12,068	117,420
34,889	1,479	36,368	110,808	12,364	123,172	2,485	312	2,797	170,744	14,743	185,487

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE OFFICIAL

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*		
			1		
			Boys	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
For Boys ... Government ... English ...	2	363	26	...	26
For Boys ... Aided ... ... English ...	11	633	35	...	35
Total	13	996	61	...	61
For Girls ... Government ... English ...	2	314	...	20	20
For Girls ... Aided ... ... English ...	17	965	...	18	18
Total	19	1,279	...	38	38
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	32	2,275	61	38	99
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
For Boys—Aided	1	24	...	...	...
Total	1	24	...	...	...
For Girls—Aided	2	92	...	...	...
Total	2	92	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	3	116	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	35	2,391	61	38	99

RAL TABLE V (A).

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) AT THE END YEAR 1900-1901.

Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.			Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.*			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*					
						Reading Printed Books.					
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
133	...	133	107	...	107	97	...	97	363	...	363
172	16	188	206	20	226	161	23	184	574	59	633
305	16	321	313	20	333	258	23	281	937	59	996
...	89	89	...	89	89	...	116	116	...	314	314
4	219	223	21	257	278	79	367	446	104	861	965
4	308	312	21	346	367	79	483	562	104	1,175	1,279
309	324	633	334	366	700	337	506	843	1,041	1,234	2,275
...	...	...	8	8	16	4	4	8	12	12	24
...	...	...	8	8	16	4	4	8	12	12	24
...	...	...	10	24	34	33	25	58	43	49	92
...	...	...	10	24	34	33	25	58	43	49	92
...	...	...	18	32	50	37	29	66	55	61	116
309	324	633	352	398	750	374	535	909	1,096	1,295	2,391

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	1	1	...	2	11	1	...	10	22	7	...	...	4	11	...	...	11	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	2	5	40	98	56	153	347	27	37	28	31	123	...	3	95	25	...
3. First Arts	2	5	5	12	57	(a)143	179	(b)143	522	26	(a) 80	106	(b) 28	240	4	9	171	56	...
Oriental Colleges.																			
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	,,	1	...	1	...	5	...	1	6	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...
3. First Arts Oriental Faculty	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	...
4. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	1	2	...	7	2	5	14	...	4	2	3	9	...	...	9	...	...
4. ,, ,, Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	7	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...
4. ,, ,, Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	12	17	...	4	...	6	10	...	...	1	9	...
5. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	6	7	...	9	9	3	21	...	7	3	1	11	...	...	11	...	...
5. ,, ,, ,, Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
5. ,, ,, ,, Panjábí	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
5. ,, ,, ,, Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	7	12	...	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	8	...
5. ,, ,, ,, Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
6. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	7	8	...	6	25	8	39	...	6	17	4	27	...	...	27	...	...
6. ,, ,, Arabic	...	1	2	3	...	5	8	2	15	...	3	7	1	11	...	...	...	11	...
6. ,, ,, Persian	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	9	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	...
6. ,, ,, Panjábí	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...
6. ,, ,, Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. ,, ,, Pashtu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																							
Law.																							
1. Bachelor of Law									1	1			64		64			25		25		2	20	3	
2. Intermediate Examination									1	1			62		62			39		39			32	7	
3. Licentiate Examination in Law									1	1			57	15	72			25	5	30			26	4	
4. First Certificate Examination in Law									1	1			70	24	94			32	13	45			32	13	
5. Preliminary " "									1	1			77	18	95			35	7	42		1	35	6	
Medicine.																							
1. M. B.							1			1	7				7	5				5			4	1	
2. L. M. S.							1			1	(c) 36				36	16				16			13	3	
3. First M. B.							1			1	2				2	2				2			2		
" L. M. S.							1			1	43				43	26				26			22	4	
4. Preliminary Scientific							1			1	(d) 23				23	9				9			9		
5. Special Certificate Class Examination for Females							1			1	5				5	4				4	1	2	1		
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																							
Matriculation					Boys		37	41	36	114	690	655	506	446	2,297	479	398	280	140	1,297	14	25	959	298	1
					Girls		1	11		12	1	17			18		15			15	9	6			
Middle School Examination					Boys		210	58	83	351	3,611	1,232	1,326	1,083	7,252	2,484	779	786	326	4,375	28	32	3,045	1,268	2
					Girls		5	25	1	31	35	116	5		156	17	70	4		91	38	26	9	18	
Upper Primary Examination					Boys		1,461	89	33	1,583	12,099	2,048	623	37	14,807	9,253	1,457	422	28	11,160	111	60	7,110	3,874	5
					Girls		94	58	1	153	307	263	1		571	224	164	1		389	108	36	156	88	1
Lower Primary Examination					Girls		147	69	1	217	756	426	6		1,188	453	266	5		724		59	487	178	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																							
1. Training School Examination for Masters.					Upper		1			1	55			20	75	49			7	56			35	21	
					Lower		6			6	269			47	316	205			26	231		1	140	90	
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.					Upper		1	3		4	4	5			9	4	3			7		1	2	4	
					Lower			1		1		1			1		1			1		1			
3. Medical Examination							1			1	(e) 151				151	(e) 132				132		1	93	38	
4. Examination in Engineering and Surveying							1		1	2	18		6	4	28	6			1	7			5	2	
5. Industrial School Examination							4			4	223				223	138				138			52	86	
6. Veterinary Examination							1			1	55				55	52				52			18	34	

(a) Includes $\frac{2}{15}$ Science Faculty from Lahore Forman Christian College.
(b) Includes $\frac{1}{2}$ Science Faculty.
(c) Includes two girls.
(d) Includes one girl.
(e) " "

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
Oriental...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	158
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,754	...	...	2,754
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,754	...	458	3,212
School Education, General. Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High Schools	2	622	641	563	1,200	2,135	...	8,545	...	...	11,880	...	7,193	1,089	10,417
Middle Schools English ...	14	2,743	2,691	2,274	...	7,645	2,336	12,463	2,329	...	31,773	..	14,019	2,520	24,184
Middle Schools Vernacular	77	11,650	11,728	9,996	...	57,353	202	24,846	327	35	82,763	...	14,274	...	71,627
For Girls—															
Middle Schools English ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	197
Middle Schools Vernacular	1	25	26	18	...	234	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	32	266
Total ...	94	15,040	15,086	12,851	1,200	67,367	2,538	52,854	2,656	35	1,26,650	...	35,486	3,838	1,06,691
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	1,620	71,782	69,700	59,275	120	3,01,806	213	39,566	255	204	3,42,164	...	768	27,564	3,30,138
For Girls	95	2,828	2,745	2,190	1,601	16,832	355	...	...	...	18,788	...	895	1,488	19,215
Total ...	1,715	74,610	72,445	61,465	1,721	3,18,638	568	39,566	255	204	3,60,952	...	1,663	29,052	3,49,353
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	302
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Industrial Schools	1	113	101	88	...	929	600	131	58	98	1,816	...	...	...	929
Total ...	1	113	101	88	...	929	600	131	58	98	1,816	307	...	6	1,242
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	4,633	...	...	...	16	4,649	...	...	...	4,633
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	6,545	397	...	...	...	6,942	...	...	...	6,545
Total ...	...	..	...	...	...	11,178	397	...	...	16	11,591	...	...	...	11,178
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,187
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,760
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,148
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,143
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,262
Grand Total ...	1,810	89,763	87,632	74,404	2,921	3,98,112	4,103	92,551	2,969	353	5,01,009	3,061	37,149	33,354	(a) 5,73,938

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY				
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Local Fund Boards	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	31	26	23	...	3,234	...	1,920	...	...	5,154	...	...	1,525	4,759	5,059	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	186	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,311	...	...	3,311	6,065	
1	31	26	23	...	3,234	...	1,920	...	...	5,154	3,311	...	1,553	8,098	11,310	
26	7,871	7,953	6,837	...	99,284	7,193	1,20,993	768	191	2,28,429	1,200	...	18,677	1,19,161	1,29,578	
45	8,565	8,689	7,286	...	42,752	14,019	71,104	394	660	1,28,929	...	2,336	2,861	47,949	72,133	
42	6,699	6,691	5,577	...	16,947	14,274	15,035	129	4	46,389	...	202	...	17,149	88,776	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	
4	336	345	290	851	9,092	...	...	...	...	9,943	...	...	520	9,612	9,878	
117	23,471	23,678	19,990	851	1,68,075	35,486	2,07,132	1,291	855	4,13,690	1,200	2,538	22,058	1,93,871	3,00,562	
99	7,593	7,164	6,060	...	39,083	768	13,922	...	...	53,773	...	213	5,753	45,049	3,75,187	
93	4,071	3,926	3,016	2,202	23,166	895	...	...	4	26,267	...	355	2,623	26,144	45,359	
192	11,664	11,090	9,076	2,202	62,249	1,663	13,922	...	4	80,040	...	568	8,376	71,193	4,20,546	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	107	409	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,201	1,201	1,207	
4	406	411	313	...	8,248	...	1,177	...	...	9,425	...	600	...	8,848	9,777	
4	406	411	313	...	8,248	...	1,177	...	...	9,425	108	600	1,201	10,157	11,399	
...	...	...	...	1,002	19,682	...	...	...	...	20,684	...	...	...	19,682	24,315	
...	...	...	...	...	6,359	...	...	...	...	6,359	...	397	...	6,756	13,301	
...	...	...	...	1,002	26,041	...	...	...	...	27,043	...	397	...	26,438	37,616	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,406	18,593	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	2,538	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	778	2,434	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,119	57,879	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,036	10,184	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,560	48,703	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 222 on Punjab University.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,440	1,40,702	(b) Exclusive of Rs. 37 on Punjab University.
314	35,572	35,205	29,402	4,055	2,67,847	37,149	2,24,151	1,291	859	5,35,352	4,619	4,103	33,188	(b) 3,48,197	9,22,135	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN showing the ATTENDANCE and EXPENDITURE in HOSTELS or BOARDING-HOUSES for the Official Year 1900-1901.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.												
1. Managed by Government ...	9	780	113	348	...	319	6,725	...	*43,969	9,546	60,240	*Includes Rs. 43,474 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	195	4,955	3	4,854	98	...	...	30,862	500	9,064	40,426	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	23	942	53	889	...	...	6,469	2,002	23,654	25,966	58,091	
4. Unaided	63	2,101	466	1,600	...	35	...	...	17,523	9,485	27,008	
Total ...	290	8,778	635	7,691	98	354	13,194	32,864	85,646	54,061	1,85,765	
For Females.												
1. Managed by Government ...	2	303	...	303	...	...	2,258	...	†45,261	3,660	51,179	†From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	13	650	...	615	35	...	8,228	100	47,783	41,652	97,763	
3. Unaided	8	477	...	252	182	43	...	...	19,734	8,914	28,648	
Total ...	23	1,430	...	1,170	217	43	10,486	100	1,12,778	54,226	1,77,590	
Grand Total ...	313	10,208	635	8,861	315	397	23,680	32,964	1,98,424	1,08,287	3,63,355	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII A.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1900-1901.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		Number of Boarders who are students of Secondary Schools.	EXPENDITURE FROM				REMARKS.
	Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Boarders.		Provincial Revenues.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
FOR MALES.								
1. Managed by Government	2	327	327	2,504	*43,474	7,316	53,294	* From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government	6	245	245	4,847	10,401	24,571	39,819	
Total	8	572	572	7,351	53,875	31,887	93,113	
FOR FEMALES.								
1. Managed by Government	2	303	303	2,258	†45,261	3,660	51,179	† From Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government	11	539	539	7,928	44,082	40,612	92,622	
Total	13	842	842	10,186	89,343	44,272	1,43,801	
GRAND TOTAL	21	1,414	1,414	17,537	1,43,218	76,159	2,36,914	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1901-1902.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1372, dated 1st December 1902.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1901-02, forwarded with his letter No. 133 S., dated the 30th September 1902.

REMARKS.—The report under review is called a quinquennial one. It does not deal with the facts and figures of a five years' period, but the figures of the year 1901-02, to which it relates, are compared, where possible, with those of the year 1896-97 instead of with those for the year 1900-01. The last quinquennial report submitted consisted of 91 pages with 132 pages of appendices and statements. The present report has been much curtailed in accordance with the recent orders of the Government of India, and it consists of 40 pages with no appendices and 25 pages of statements only. Statistics for the North-West Frontier Province have been excluded from the report.

2. During the five years in question the number of Public Institutions has increased from 2,976 to 3,003, and that of scholars attending them from 173,026 to 182,303, or by 9,277. Private Schools continue to lose ground, there being now 3,850 against 4,349, or 499 less, with 1,934 fewer pupils. As before remarked, these Private Schools are largely of the character of Indigenous Korán Rote Schools and Hindu Pátsháláš, and the continued decrease in their number indicates a growing desire for education of the kind afforded in the schools that conform to the curriculum of the Education Department.

The decrease in the number of pupils in Private Schools, is, however, confined to boys' schools, as, in the case of girls, the number under instruction has risen in both Public and Private Schools, and the popularity of these Private Schools in their case is most probably due to the idea that greater privacy can be secured, but, whatever may be the cause, it is gratifying to observe, from the private efforts in this direction, that there now exists a more general appreciation of female education. The number of colleges has risen from 10 to 16, but the rolls of the Law and Medical Colleges show a considerable decrease, which will be presently alluded to.

3. Expenditure on education has increased by almost 3 lakhs since 1896-97, and now amounts to Rs. 32,53,827. 67·7 per cent. of the expenditure was on direct expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on tuition as compared with 66·1 in 1896-97 and 32·3 on indirect expenditure, *i.e.*, on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., as compared with 33·9 in that year. The income from fees shows a remarkable enhancement, the figures for the past year exceeding those of five years ago by more than 1½ lakhs, and the income from fees now exceeds the total expenditure on education from Imperial and Provincial Revenues. The increase is due partly to better control, and partly to the increase of pupils in the higher colleges and to the enhancement of fees for admission to examinations. The increase in direct expenditure on University Education was about half a lakh of rupees, the number of colleges having increased by 6, but, whereas the increase on Secondary Education was Rs. 1,46,495, due to a rise in the number of schools from 291 to 357, that on Primary Schools shows an increase of Rs. 17,000 only, and the general conclusion that the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to arrive at after perusal of the present report is that Primary Education has been to an undue extent sacrificed to Secondary.

4. At the close of the year there were 1,695 Public Schools against 1,665 in 1896-97 under the management of the District Boards, and it cannot be said on the whole that the management has given satisfaction to the Educational Department. From most circles complaints have been received that school and

boarding-house accommodation is insufficient, that the supply of furniture and appliances is not properly looked after, and that the suggestions and advice of Inspecting Officers do not receive the consideration that might be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that this should be the case, but he fears that complaints of this nature are, to a large extent, unavoidable, as it will be a long time before District Funds will be in a position to enable all the requirements of any one department to be met with. Of late years, especially, the exceptional demands made upon many of them by plague and famine have placed their finances in an impoverished condition, and, as long as this state of things continues, Sir Charles Rivaz is not in a position to insist on the appropriation of the full proportion that might be made claimable from Local Bodies for educational purposes under the rules in force. During the past year the net expenditure of District Boards was Rs. 5,33,602 out of Rs. 7,37,787, which represent 25 per cent. of the District Boards' income, exclusive of fees and grants from Public Funds, for educational purposes, and which is the amount represented by the so-called "demandable minimum" claimable under those rules, but which might be more appropriately termed "enforcible maximum." Primary Education suffered most as, in the case of Primary Schools, the budget provision fell short of the amount claimable by nearly 1½ lakhs.

At the close of the year 300 schools were under the management of Municipal Committees as compared with 304 in 1896-97, and here also in most cases the management is unfavourably commented on. The total expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 5,50,226, which was less by Rs. 2,08,504 than the Government minimum. As a rule Municipal finances are on a sounder basis than those of District Boards, and, if the Director of Public Instruction will report separately the cases of those Municipalities which appear to him to spend less on education than they can afford to do, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider whether action should not be taken with a view to their responsibilities in this respect being better discharged.

The development of private enterprise in education which is noticed in paragraph 19 of the report is a remarkable feature of the past quinquennium, but the Director of Public Instruction points out that many of the schools are ill-housed, and not provided with efficient staffs and sufficient appliances. Steps are, however, being taken to put the deserving ones on a firmer footing.

5. The separation of the frontier districts and the formation of the Miánwáli District necessitated a redistribution of all the Inspection Circles during the year. The inspection work in the different circles was creditably performed as far as this was possible, but it is evident from the figures given in paragraph 25 of the report that the present staff has far too heavy a burden thrown on its shoulders to enable it to discharge its duties in a satisfactory manner. Some relief has been afforded by the appointment of an additional Assistant Inspector to each of the Delhi and Jullundur Circles, but the necessity for the constitution of a sixth Circle of Inspection, proposals in regard to which are now under consideration, seems incontestable, and further relief can also be afforded by the introduction in other districts of the arrangement in force in Siálkot under which the District Inspector has been provided with an Assistant by the District Board. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that Deputy Commissioners are reported to have generally taken a warm interest in all educational matters, but on the other hand the apathy of Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs continues to be commented on. It was Sir Mackworth Young's intention to have asked the Financial Commissioner to submit suggestions for the due performance by these officers of the duties imposed upon them by Article 781 of the Education Code and for quickening their interest in educational matters in other respects, but, by an oversight, no action in this direction was taken. The Financial Commissioner will now be addressed in the matter.

6. As regards University Education the number of Arts Colleges has increased in the past five years from 9 to 13, five of which teach up to the Intermediate Standard only, and the rush of students to these colleges

continues. In the B. A. Examination 136 passed out of 328, as against 104 out of 308 in the year under comparison, while in the M. A. Examination 23 out of 34 were successful as compared with 16 out of 33; and generally speaking the percentage of passes in all classes was distinctly higher. In the Oriental Language Examinations the number of candidates rose from 262 to 424, but no candidate presented himself during the year under report for the M. O. L. Examination.

The Lahore Government College had 194 on the rolls at the close of the year as compared with 246 in 1896-97, but this falling off in numbers is to be expected as other colleges develop. In the M. A. Examination 9 candidates passed out of 14, but the results in the other examinations were hardly up to the Provincial averages. The Tutorial System has been introduced, and the Principal considers that there has been an improvement in discipline and efficiency. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, also shows a decrease in the number on its rolls. On the other hand the Forman Christian College has progressed considerably. The number on its rolls has risen by over 24 per cent., and the success attained in all University Examinations was most creditable.

The Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College continues to be admirably managed, and in this and other colleges increased attention has been given to physical training and athletics. The Islámia College is making steady progress and has doubled its staff in the last five years. The College Department of the Khálsa College was opened in 1897, but the work of this college has been much impaired by internal dissensions among the members of the Managing Body, and, at the suggestion of the late Lieutenant-Governor, certain changes in the system of management were made in the hope of matters improving. How far success will attend these changes remains to be seen; the future of the College rests in the hands of the Sikh community.

7. The Oriental College showed a steady increase in the number on the roll until the past year, when the number fell from 164 to 131. The cost of education at this institution both in the Collegiate and School Classes continues very high, being Rs. 237 per head in the former as against Rs. 140 in an Arts College, and Rs. 94 in the latter as against Rs. 18-6-9 in ordinary Secondary Schools. Since the report under review was written, the Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with regret of the untimely death of Dr. Stratton, the Principal of the College, whose loss will be keenly felt.

8. At the close of the year the Medical College had 181 on its rolls as compared with 238 five years ago, a result due entirely to the substitution of the Intermediate for the Entrance Examination in Arts as the standard of preliminary education qualifying for admission. This change was made in 1897, and already its effect in diminishing the number of admissions is rapidly disappearing, though the opening of a Medical College at Agra may again produce a re-action. The success of the graduates who pass out of the college in their subsequent careers is very gratifying. A considerable number have proceeded to England and obtained qualification there, and many fill with distinction appointments both in the Punjab as well as other Provinces in India.

9. The Law School has now been raised to the status of a College, but there has been a marked and continuous decline in the numbers attending it during the past five years, and the number on the rolls is now 159 as against 433 in 1896 97. The decline clearly points to the diminishing attraction of the legal profession, no doubt in part due to the fact that the profession is already overstocked and that, in view of the passing of the Land Alienation Act, litigation is expected to diminish considerably. The falling off in numbers has been coincident with an increase in expenditure, but $\frac{6}{7}$ths of the expenditure is defrayed from the fees received.

10. The large increase in the number of Secondary Schools during the quinquennium has already been noticed, and the increase has been confined entirely to Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Of recent years allusion has frequently been made to the growing tendency to regard English as an indispensable ingredient

of Secondary Education, and in the last quinquennial report Dr. Sime remarked that it required a firm restraining hand to prevent the undue conversion of Vernacular into Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The encouragement of Vernacular Education has been the consistent aim of the educational policy in the Punjab, but the difficulty of resisting the almost universal demand for English in the Secondary Schools requires little demonstration in view of the fact that of the 62 new Anglo-Vernacular Schools opened during the past five years 45 were Unaided and 10 Aided Schools. As against the increased expenditure, Rs. 1,46,495, on Secondary Schools, fees showed an increase of Rs. 1,02,043. In the Unaided Schools fees receipts have all but doubled; the Managers are gradually recognizing the necessity for raising fees, and in some cases the schools are worked at a profit. The opening of Clerical and Commercial Classes at Hoshiárpur and Amritsar is a new departure which has been attended with a considerable amount of success.

The percentage of passes in the Entrance Examination of all Faculties was 52·3 during the past year as compared with 55·1 in 1896-97, and the difference is immaterial, but there has been a remarkable falling off in the Middle School Examination, the percentage of passes falling from 74·3 in 1896-97 to 52·8 in the past year. This result the Director of Public Instruction attributes to the fluctuation of standard in certain subjects rather than to any deterioration in the instruction imparted, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Bell that on the whole the advance in Secondary Education during the past five years is sure and unmistakeable.

11. On the other hand Primary Education cannot be said to have made any marked advance during the quinquennium, and it can hardly be questioned that Local Bodies have concentrated their attention on Secondary Education to the detriment of the Primary Schools. There has in fact been a decrease in the number of both Primary and Zamíndári Schools, as well as in the number of boys attending them. The Zamíndári Schools, however, have not fulfilled the object with which they were started, and have failed to gain the approbation of the public. As the Director observes, they cannot flourish in the presence of the ordinary Primary Schools, and their reconstruction on different lines is now under consideration. There has been also a decline in the number of Indigenous and Elementary Schools examined for grants, due to the instability of these schools, to a reduction in the rates and to adverse times. It is, however, satisfactory to note that there is a consensus of opinion that there has been a general improvement in the quality and methods of instruction in Primary Education, and trained and qualified teachers are yearly increasing. As a result of the recommendations of the Educational Conference, the whole system of Primary Education is now being overhauled.

12. The number of Training Institutions remained unchanged during the quinquennium, but at the same time marked progress has been made in the training of teachers in the existing institutions. The importance of providing qualified teachers has been fully recognised for many years, and in no department has education progressed more of late years than in the training of teachers. The qualifications required from the students are now higher, the range of reading wider, the practical training more definite and thorough, and the examination results better. Physical training has been rendered compulsory in these institutions, and though the results have so far not been altogether satisfactory, improvement is hoped for. The Normal Schools also show considerable progress, and much attention has been given to securing efficient instruction in sense-training and object-teaching. It must, however, be noted that although 250 teachers leave our Training Institutions every year at the present time only 2 teachers out of every 3 have had a special training. The fact is that a considerable number of our trained men drift into other branches of the public service, and, as a consequence, provision is now being made for doubling the number of teachers under training.

As yet no institution specially devoted to the training of female teachers exists in the Province, but Normal Classes are attached to several girls' schools.

13. The popularity of the Medical School at Lahore continues unabated, and there has been a large increase in the attendance in spite of the fact that an annual tuition fee has now to be paid, while it is worthy of note that a large number of students attend the college at their own expense. The retirement of Assistant Surgeon Brij Lál Ghose has been a serious loss to the school, and the Principal pays him a well deserved tribute. The Veterinary College also maintains its popularity, and its course has now been extended from two to three years, while the subjects dealt with have increased from 5 to 15. A number of Veterinary Assistants were sent to South Africa, and their work has been generally well reported on. The Mayo School of Art has now 302 pupils on its rolls as compared with 196 five years ago; its passed students readily find employment, and the orders for finished work that are received from time to time are handed on to them. The attendance at the Railway Technical School has more than doubled, and the school is largely availed of by the sons of artisans. The work of the Industrial Schools at Delhi, Amritsar and Ludhiána has been on the whole fair, though there is still much room for improvement. Various other Industrial Schools are noticed by the Director, and the progress that has been made of recent years in the development of Special or Technical Education is one of the features of the quinquennium.

14. Female Education is still in its infancy, but, considering the great obstacles that have to be contended with, considerable progress has been made in the past five years. The number of students has considerably increased, and the examination results have been distinctly satisfactory. The want of suitable text-books is alluded to by the Inspectress of Schools, and Miss Francis' suggestion that a series of readers for girls' schools should be provided will no doubt receive the early consideration of the Director.

15. The number of pupils in European Schools shows a slight increase and it is gratifying to note that the number of Europeans who receive no education is yearly dwindling. The examination results were fair, and in discipline, organisation and physical training the schools are reported to be all fairly satisfactory. The Lawrence Asylum at Sanáwar has maintained its high reputation for management and instructional efficiency. A uniform Code of Regulations for European Schools throughout India is about to be introduced, and, as the Director observes, should do much to improve inter-provincial discipline and should tend to raise the general standard of education.

16. There has been a slight increase in the number of Muhammadans under instruction, but the percentage of boys of a school-going age who attend school is only 11·55 per cent. as compared with 12 75 per cent. in 1896-97, and as compared with 15·45 per cent. in the case of Hindús. In the case of girls there has been a slight increase.

On the other hand there has been a marked advance in the number who passed the Entrance and Higher Examinations, and the efforts of the Anjuman and of private individuals to provide additional facilities for the education of Muhammadans by the establishment of Private Schools and otherwise justify the belief that the Muhammadan community are rapidly becoming more kindly disposed towards modern education. During his visit to Amritsar in January last, Sir Mackworth Young declared open the M. A.-O. School maintained by the Amritsar Anjuman, and it is now one of the finest school buildings in the Province.

17. The general management of the Aitchison College continues to be excellent. The attendance has been characterised by a marked improvement, and the examination results have been satisfactory.

18. Education in Native States is in a more backward condition as compared with British Districts both as to the percentage of pupils of a school-going age under instruction and as to results in examinations. Some of the more important schools were inspected by the Inspectors of Schools during the year.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with much pleasure the continued attention that has been paid for many years to discipline and moral training, and His Honour is glad to observe that as a rule the Inspectors report most favourably on the conduct of students and the general tone of the schools of the Province. The colleges are specially alive to the importance of the moral training of the students, and the formation of Literary and Debating Societies, Old Students' Associations and the like have had a most healthy influence Sir Charles Rivaz is also glad to find in the present report an entire absence of any allusion to want of harmony and co-operation among teachers, which formed such an unpleasant feature of previous reports. Physical training, also, continues to receive increased attention, and an enthusiasm for games has now displaced the indifference or passive acquiescence of a few years back.

20. Most of the colleges have boarding-houses attached to them which are sufficient for their needs and are well-equipped, but those attached to Secondary Schools are, mostly, deficient in this respect. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of Superintendents of boarding-houses and in the supervision of the resident students.

21. Branch Committees of the Text-Book Committee have been established at Delhi and Peshâwar with a view to secure the more active co-operation of members not residing at Lahore. Most useful work continues to be done by this Committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his cordial thanks to the members for their disinterested and valuable assistance rendered by them in many directions.

22. No local Educational Conference was held during the year, but an important Educational Conference was held at Simla, the recommendations of which are likely to be attended with far-reaching results and will involve radical changes in the present educational system. These recommendations will, however, be more suitably discussed in next year's report.

23. The general results of the past five years are summarised in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the report and afford, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, full justification for the conclusion arrived at, that, on the whole, the quinquennium has been one of progress. During the past year the Educational Department lost the services of Dr. Sime, who retired after a long and honourable service, and he has been succeeded as Director of Public Instruction by Mr. Bell, who has an intimate acquaintance with the Province and its needs. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Bell for his able administration of the Department during the past year, and for the excellent report he has submitted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information; also that they be forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Punjab Government Press Lahore—8-12-02—400.

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CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *A quinquennial report.*—The report now submitted is what is called a quinquennial one. But for the most part it does not deal with the facts and figures of a five years' period; the statistics of the year are merely compared, where possible, with those of 1896-97 instead of being compared with those of 1900-1901. In this way it may be possible to some extent to estimate the nature and degree of educational change and progress. In this report little reference has been made to numerous changes still under contemplation and not yet matured; it is not wise to count chickens before they are hatched. The statistics for the new Frontier Province are excluded from this report.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1901-02.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1901-02.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	1901-02.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges { English	12	8	4	...	1,244	1,101	143	...	1,70,267	1,22,424	47,843	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental	1	1	...	...	87	70	17	...	20,602	20,826	...	224
Law College	1	1	...	...	159	433	...	274	14,073	10,384	3,689	...
Medical College ...	1	1	...	...	181	238	...	57	78,331	81,687	...	3,356
Teaching College ...	1	1	...	...	76	82	...	6	28,196	26,200	1,996	...
High Schools	97	67	30	...	25,425	20,310	5,115	...	6,51,091	5,36,962	1,14,129	...
Middle Schools ...	254	224	30	...	37,153	34,142	3,011	...	3,94,555	3,62,189	32,366	...
Total Secondary Schools	351	291	60	...	62,578	54,452	8,126	...	10,45,646	8,99,151	1,46,495	...
Primary Schools ...	2,257	2,310	...	53	100,715	101,871	...	1,156	4,56,179	4,49,301	6,878	...
Total Schools for General Education	2,608	2,601	7	...	163,293	156,323	6,970	...	15,01,825	13,48,452	1,53,373	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	16	14	2	...	1,921	1,403	518	...	1,37,603	1,21,287	16,316	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	2,640	2,627	13	...	166,961	159,650	7,311	...	19,50,897	17,31,260	2,19,637	...
For Females.												
High Schools	11	8	3	...	1,120	750	370	...	85,816	77,115	8,701	...
Middle Schools ...	23	23	...	...	1,776	1,788	...	12	62,001	61,153	848	...
Total Secondary Schools	34	31	3	..	2,896	2,538	358	...	1,47,817	1,38,268	9,549	...
Primary Schools ...	326	316	10	...	12,282	10,601	1,681	...	92,863	82,792	10,071	...
Total Schools for General Education	360	347	13	...	15,178	13,139	2,039	...	2,40,680	2,21,060	19,620	...
Schools for Special Instruction	3	2	1	...	164	237	...	73	12,676	387	12,289	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction ...	363	349	14	...	15,342	13,376	1,966	...	2,53,356	2,21,447	31,909	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females	3,003	2,976	27	...	182,303	173,026	9,277	...	22,04,253	19,52,707	2,51,546	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	3,301	3,944	...	643	56,249	61,902	...	5,653	...	...	...	...
For Females	549	405	144	...	9,571	5,852	3,719	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females	3,850	4,349	...	499	65,820	67,754	...	1,934	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	6,853	7,325	...	472	248,123	240,780	7,343	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,016	1,51,155	...	1,139
Other Charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,99,558	8,52,066	47,492	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,53,827	29,55,928	2,97,899	...

2. *Number of institutions and pupils.*—The above table compares the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the number of pupils attending each class of institution at the close of the past year and 1896-97, the figures relating to pupils in Secondary Schools, including the number of pupils

in the Primary Departments of those schools. The expenditure is also shown. The number of Public Institutions has increased from 2,976 to 3,003, or by 27, and that of scholars attending them from 173,026 to 182,303, or by 9,277. Private Schools continue to decrease, there being 3,850 against 4,349, or 499 less, with 1,934 fewer pupils. In both Public and Private Institutions there is a fall of 472 in the number of schools, while in the number of scholars there is a rise of 7,343. The number of girls under instruction has risen in both Public and Private Schools, and is now 24,700 against 18,963, or 5,737 more than in 1896-97.

3. *Colleges.*—There are now 16 Colleges against 10 in 1896-97. The number of students in the Arts Colleges (English) has increased by 143, and in the Oriental College by 17; but the roll of the Law College has decreased from 433 to 159, or by 274, and that of the Medical College from 238 to 181, or by 57.

4. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools for boys has increased from 291 to 351, and they contain 8,126 more pupils than in 1896-97; for girls there are three schools less, but the attendance has risen by 358. The total number of Secondary Schools is now 385 against 322, with 65,474 pupils, against 56,990, showing an increase of 63 schools and 8,484 scholars during the quinquennium. The number at the High stage is 3,898 against 3,817, at the Middle stage 18,912 against 15,805, and at the Primary stage of Secondary Schools 42,670 against 38,368.

5. *Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys has fallen by 53, and the attendance by 1,156; but the number of such schools for girls has risen by 10 with 1,681 more pupils. Altogether there are now 2,583 Primary Schools against 2,626 in 1896-97, with 112,997 pupils against 112,472, or an increase of 525 pupils with 43 less schools. Add to these 42,670 reading in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, and the total number in receipt of Primary education comes to 155,667 against 150,840 five years ago.

6. *Special Schools.*—There are 19 Schools for Special Instruction against 16, attended by 2,085 scholars against 1,640 five years ago. Three of these, with 164 pupils, are for girls.

7. *Private Institutions.*—The Private Institutions are now 3,850 against 4,349 in the year 1896-97, there being a fall of 643 in Boys' Schools, and an increase of 144 in the number of Girls' Schools. Consequently the number of boys attending these schools has gone down by 5,653, but that of girls has risen by 3,719. Six schools for Europeans, with 122 pupils, are included.

8. *Classification according to creed and management.*—Of the pupils in all kinds of institutions, 129,954 are Hindús, 111,354 Muhammadans, 2,858 Native Christians, 2,582 Europeans, and 1,375 are unclassified. There is an increase under every head except "Others," who have decreased by 21. Hindús have increased by 4,007, Muhammadans by 2,352, Native Christians by 991, and Europeans and Eurasians by 14.

Altogether there are now 6,853 institutions with 248,123 pupils against 7,325 institutions and 240,780 pupils in 1896-97. Of these the Government Schools continue to be 23, with 3,930 pupils against 3,524. The Local Bodies manage 1,995 schools with 118,060 pupils against 1,967 schools and 115,455 scholars five years ago. There are 734 Aided Schools attended by 41,958 scholars against 826 and 41,633; the Unaided Schools have risen from 160 to 251, and their attendance from 12,414 to 18,355. The number of Private Schools for Natives has fallen from 4,336 schools and 67,551 scholars to 3,844 schools and 65,698 pupils; and those for Europeans have gone down from 13 to 6, with an attendance diminished from 203 to 122.

9. *Expenditure.*—From the table given on page 1 it appears that the whole departmental expenditure for the past year was Rs. 32,53,827 against Rs. 29,55,928, or Rs. 2,97,899 more than in the year under comparison. The *direct* expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on Tuition, was Rs. 22,04,253 against Rs. 19,52,707 in 1896-97, or an increase of Rs. 2,51,546; and the *indirect* expenditure, that is, on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 10,49,574 against Rs. 10,03,221, or Rs. 46,353 more. The rise in *direct* expenditure was spread over all kinds of institutions, with the exception of the Oriental and Medical Colleges, and that in *indirect* expenditure was distributed

over all the heads except 'Scholarships,' 'Direction,' and 'Miscellaneous.' Of the total expenditure 67·7 per cent. was direct and 32·3 indirect, against 66·1 and 33·9, respectively, five years ago. The proportion spent on actual instruction has, therefore, increased. From Public Funds (Imperial, Provincial and Local, and Rs. 750 only from Cantonment Funds), the contribution was Rs. 17,91,790 against Rs. 17,71,044; from Fees, Rs. 9,35,221 against Rs. 7,78,363; and from Other Sources, Rs. 5,26,816 against Rs. 4,06,521.

10. *Direct expenditure analysed.*—The direct expenditure on University education was Rs. 3,11,469 against Rs. 2,61,521 five years ago, or Rs. 49,948 more. The average annual cost of educating a student in an Arts College is Rs. 142-7-0, of which Rs. 50-9-8 comes from Public Funds. In Professional Colleges the average annual cost is Rs. 320-11-11, to which Public Funds contribute Rs. 258-7-2.

In Secondary Schools for boys the direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 8,99,151 to Rs. 10,45,646, or by Rs. 1,46,495, due to a rise in the number of schools from 291 to 351. In the case of Girls' Schools the expenditure has also increased from Rs. 1,38,268 to Rs. 1,47,817, or by Rs. 9,549, also due to a rise in the number of schools from 31 to 34, or by 3.

In Primary Schools for boys and girls the direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 5,32,093 to Rs. 5,49,042, or by Rs. 16,949.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a Secondary School is Rs. 18-6-9 and in a Primary School Rs. 5-3-5, towards which Public Funds contribute Rs. 6-10-4 and Rs. 3-14-10, respectively.

In Special Schools the direct expenditure was Rs. 1,50,279 against Rs. 1,21,674, or Rs. 28,605 more, due to a rise in the number of institutions.

In Special Schools for girls there is a rise of Rs. 12,289, due to the absence of the North India Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána in the returns received in 1896-97. Of the total direct expenditure on Special Schools, Rs. 34,683 was on Normal Schools and Rs. 1,15,596 on other Institutions for Industrial and Professional Training. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in a Normal School was Rs. 127-0-9, wholly from Public Funds. In all other Special Schools the cost was Rs. 64-14-6, of which Rs. 40-13-2 comes from Public Funds.

11. *Indirect expenditure analysed.*—The indirect expenditure is shown in the table on page 1 under the two heads of 'Scholarships' and 'Other Charges.' The expenditure on the former was Rs. 1,50,016 against Rs. 1,51,155, or Rs. 1,139 less than what it was five years ago, the decrease being mostly in Scholarships tenable in Secondary and Primary Schools. The expenditure returned as 'Other Charges' shows an increase of Rs. 47,492. Of this Rs. 22,315 was under the head 'University,' due to enhanced examination charges, and the balance, Rs. 25,177, under all other heads, except 'Direction.' The cost of Scholarships is 4·61 per cent. of the total expenditure; of Buildings 5·17 per cent.; of Furniture and Apparatus 1·26 per cent.; of Direction 1·39 per cent.; of Inspection 4·74 per cent.; and of Miscellaneous 11·53 per cent.

12. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Imperial Revenues was Rs. 1,05,451 against Rs. 1,43,106, or Rs. 37,655 less than in 1896-97. Of this decrease Rs. 4,201 was in *direct* expenditure, and Rs. 33,454 in the *indirect*. In the former case it was due to there being less expenditure on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, and the Veterinary College, Lahore, and in the latter to a fall in the Boarding charges of the Asylum. The total expenditure from this source was 3·24 per cent. of the total expenditure.

13. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 7,13,319 to Rs. 8,14,713 (or by Rs. 1,01,394), which is about 25 per cent. of the total expenditure. Of this increase Rs. 27,893 was in the *direct* and Rs. 73,501 in the *indirect* expenditure. In the former case it was distributed over all sorts of institutions, except the Medical College, the Law College, and Primary Schools for boys. In the latter case it was spread over Buildings, Furniture, and Miscellaneous.

14. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—The expenditure from District Funds was Rs. 5,50,312 against Rs. 6,00,770, or Rs. 50,458 less. In the direct expenditure there was an increase of Rs. 4,820, and in the indirect a decrease of Rs. 55,278, which was mostly in the expenditure on Buildings.

The expenditure from this source was 16·91 per cent. of the total. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 3,20,564 against Rs. 3,13,849, or Rs. 6,715 more than in 1896-97, the increase being in the direct and indirect expenditure of Rs. 6,505 and Rs. 210, respectively. In the former it was mostly in Secondary Schools, and in the latter under the head 'Inspection.' The amount was 9·85 per cent. of the total.

15. *Expenditure from 'Other Sources.'*—The expenditure from this source was Rs. 5,27,566 against Rs. 4,06,521, or Rs. 1,21,045 more; in the direct Rs. 92,137 more and in the indirect Rs 28,908. In the former the increase is over all kinds of institutions, while in the latter it is mostly on Buildings. The expenditure from this source was 16·21 per cent. of the total.

16. *Fees.*—The income from Fees of all kinds was Rs. 9,35,221 against Rs. 7,78,363, or Rs. 1,56,858 more. The expenditure was 28·74 per cent. of the total, compared with 26·33 per cent. five years ago. From the Tuition Fees alone the income for the year was Rs. 7,24,639 against Rs. 6,00,247, or an increase of Rs. 1,24,392, which was in all kinds of institutions, and mostly in the Arts and Law Colleges and the Secondary, Primary, and Special Schools. The income from 'Other Fees' was Rs. 2,10,582 against Rs. 1,78,116, or Rs. 32,466 more than what it was five years ago. This increase was confined to fees for admission to examinations.

17. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—At the close of the year there were 1,695 schools against 1,665 in 1896-97 under the management of the District Boards. In the Delhi Circle the schools in the Rohtak District continue to be efficiently managed. There is room for improvement, specially in Delhi, Gurgáon, and Karnál; in the last District the salaries of teachers were not regularly paid. In all Districts of the Jullundur Circle, except Kángra, school and boarding-house accommodation is insufficient, and the supply of furniture and appliances is not well looked after. The Lahore Inspector observes:—"It is to be regretted that the District Inspector is not always properly listened to by the officer entrusted with the charge of education by the Deputy Commissioners, with the result that the educational work is hampered." School buildings and wants of schools have been neglected in all the three Districts of the Circle, and a general deterioration has taken place in Amritsar. In the Ráwalpindi Circle the management of these schools has been satisfactory on the whole, but not in the Ráwalpindi District, where the suggestions of Inspecting Officers have little weight, and in the Gujránwála District, where prompt action is not taken on important questions. Throughout the Circle boarding-houses are wanted for most of the Secondary Schools in addition to a better qualified staff of assistant teachers. For the year under report the minimum budget provision that might have been required by Government was Rs. 8,94,554; the actual budget provision made amounted to Rs. 6,79,243, and the gross expenditure, exclusive of school buildings, fell short of this by Rs. 31,199, so that the amount spent was Rs. 2,46,510 less than the minimum demandable. Last year the difference was Rs. 1,91,177. The net expenditure was Rs. 5,33,602 out of Rs. 7,73,787, which represents the 25 per cent. of the District Boards' income exclusive of fees and grants from Public Funds, against Rs. 5,57,528 spent out of Rs. 7,52,552 in the previous year, and Rs. 5,28,454 in 1896-97.

The proportion that should have been spent on Primary education was Rs. 5,10,052, and the budget provision amounted to Rs. 3,64,113, or Rs. 1,45,939 less. It is noticeable that, with the exception of Simla, the circumstances of which are peculiar, and Gujrát, the budget of which nearly came up to the Government minimum, the provision made by every District in the Province for all schools, as well as for Primary education, fell much short of the limits prescribed by Government, and there was also considerable difference between the budget and the gross expenditure, except in Ludhiána, Amritsar, and Gujrát. The budget provision was not liberal in Hissár, Mooltan, or Jhang District; but the gross expenditure incurred in Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Mooltan, and Dera Ghází Khán exceeded the budget allotment. In Hissár, Karnál, Gurdáspur, Montgomery, Shahpur, Ráwalpindi, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Miánwálí, and Jhang, the gross educational expenditure is much below the Government minimum. The Jullundur Inspector says: "There is a tendency everywhere to curtail the expenditure on education, even at the expense of the efficiency of schools, but it is more remarkable in the case of Jullundur."

18. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—At the close of the year there were 300 schools under the Municipal Committees against 304 in 1896-97. In the Delhi Circle matters have improved in Hissár, Rohtak, and Umballa Districts; but the Committees at Hánsí, Gohána, Rewárí, Jagádhrí, and Rúpar have more or less neglected their schools, and the Delhi Municipality has been specially slow in introducing improvements which entail any additional expenditure. The Ferozepore Committee is very dilatory, and that at Dharamkot has assumed an unsympathetic attitude towards the Middle School there. In the Jullundur Circle the management of the Committees is generally satisfactory, while that of the Municipal Board Schools in the Gurdáspur District is somewhat improved. The Inspector, however, remarks: "The Ludhiána Municipal Committee disregarded the recommendations of the Inspector in the appointment and promotion of certain teachers, and that of Phillour set aside the well considered recommendation of that officer in appointing an inexperienced Head Master in whom the Tahsíldár, who happened to be the President of the Committee, was interested. The Jullundur Municipality has not yet constructed a proper school building and a boarding-house, though there was money for it." There are signs of retrogression in the Lahore Circle. The schools under the Amritsar Municipality are no longer so well looked after as they were some years ago. In the Lahore District the Municipal Committees are not so liberal as they used to be, and the Qasúr Committee is much to blame for the unsatisfactory state of its High School. The management of the M. B. High School, Montgomery, is defective in many respects. The Inspector remarks: "It is to be regretted that in some instances, as at Qasúr and Kamália, the interests of education are sacrificed on the altar of individual considerations or caprice, which often stand in the way of selecting properly qualified teachers, and for an individual member to interfere with the internal management of a school is not unknown." There is considerable room for improvement in the management of Municipal Board Schools in the Ráwalpindi Circle. The Municipal Committees of Ráwalpindi and Jhelum do not take sufficient interest in their schools; the management of all the Committees in the Shahpur District, *viz.*, Bhera, Khusháb, Miání, and Sáhíwál, is unsatisfactory, notably the last, where nothing was done to supply the urgent wants of the school, though the income from Fees exceeded the expenditure on staff and contingencies.

Municipalities may be required to spend on education ten per cent. of their annual income, exclusive of fees and grants from Public Funds. For the year under report the minimum provision that might have been required by Government was Rs. 7,58,730. The total budget provision made was Rs. 5,70,145, and the gross expenditure was less than this by Rs. 19,919 (against Rs. 14,896 in the previous year), and by Rs. 2,08,504 than the Government minimum. The net expenditure was Rs. 1,91,333 out of a net income of Rs. 3,96,672, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,05,339 against Rs. 2,08,971 in the previous year. The aggregate educational expenditure of the Municipal Committees in the Punjab is 72·5 per cent. of their pecuniary obligations to education against 74·5 per cent, as reported in the preceding year. Of the Principal Municipalities, those at Gujránwála, Jhang, Ludhiána, and Bhera exceeded the minimum; and those of Jagádhrí, Núrpur, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Batála, Qasúr, Montgomery, Siálkot, and Gujrát spent over 90 per cent. Amritsar spends 74·8, Delhi 48·8, Ráwalpindi 32·1, Simla 21·5, and Lahore 12·9. During the year the Municipalities received Rs. 1,03,720 as grants from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 41,046 from District Funds, and their income from Fees was Rs. 2,11,563.

19. *Private enterprise in education.*—Private enterprise in education has been very active during the quinquennium. A large number of schools, mostly Anglo-Vernacular, were established at various important centres by private persons and religious societies; but it is to be regretted that in most cases they were ill-housed, and were provided with inefficient staffs and insufficient appliances. Such schools do more harm than good, and it is hoped that the conditions of recognition recently issued will help in establishing the deserving schools on a firmer footing.

In the Delhi Circle 13 new schools were established during the last five years; but those deserving special mention are (1) the Harbhagwán Dás' Memorial High School, Ferozepore, founded by Rái Gopí Mal, Honorary Magistrate, in memory of his son, the late Lála Harbhagwán Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner; it has a good building, a boarding-house, and an endowment of Rs. 25,000; (2) the Deva Samáj High School, Moga (Ferozepore District),

which possesses a good building and a well managed boarding-house; and (3) the Industrial Schools for girls started by the Missionaries at Delhi and at Palwal in the Gurgáon District. Fifteen new schools were opened in the Jullundur Circle. The Sanátan Dharma Sabha of Hoshiárpur erected a good building for their school and boarding-house; a boarding-house was built for the Mission School, Ludhiána, and that for the A. L. O. E. Memorial (Mission) School at Batála is under construction. In the Lahore Circle a number of Unaided Schools came into existence. B. A. Classes were added to the Islámiya College, Lahore, and the Khálsa College, Amritsar, and the Mission College, Amritsar, was established. The Hindú D. J. Technical Institute, which is still in its infancy, has made a good beginning, and the M. A.-O. School, Amritsar, has now an excellent building. Twenty-two new schools were opened in the Ráwalpindi Circle, 7 of which are for the special education of Sikhs, 4 are Anglo-Sanskrit Schools, 3 Mission Schools, and the rest un-denominational. The D. J. School, Wazírábád, which is supported by Hindús and Muhammadans alike, the D. A.-V. High School, Ráwalpindi, and the Sreshta Níti Shála High School, which has an excellent building, and is maintained by Rái Bahádur Sardár Búta Singh, deserve special mention. The Mooltan Circle is behind the others in the matter of private enterprise.

20. *General progress.*—The number of Arts Colleges, of Secondary Schools both for boys and for girls, and of Special Schools, has increased. The number of scholars, especially that of girls under instruction, has risen considerably. Fee receipts have risen enormously. The proportion of trained teachers is greater. The expenditure on school buildings, boarding-houses, and appliances has greatly increased. The provision for Medical, Veterinary, and Technical Education has been improved. Drawing, Object-teaching, and Physical Training have become more general. Teachers' Associations and Students' Clubs have been widely established. Examination results are better in most cases, and the control over Unaided Schools has been strengthened. Private enterprise has continued to grow, and, on the whole, the quinquennium has been one of progress.

21. *Summary.*—The following is a summary of the chief departmental measures and events of the last five years :—

(1). The number of Assistant Inspectors attached to the Delhi and Jullundur Circles was raised from 1 to 2 in each Circle; and the status of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector, Mooltan Circle, was raised to that of an Assistant Inspector;

(2). The Clerical and Commercial Examination and the Entrance Examination of the Science Faculty were held for the first time;

(3). Scholarships to be provided by the University were made available to those who pass the examinations of the Science Faculty in addition to the existing Arts' scholarships;

(4). The University Sports Tournament was organized;

(5). The status of the Law School was raised to that of a College;

(6). Improvements were effected in the Government College staff and buildings, and arrangements made for the introduction of Biology;

(7). Rules were adopted regarding the admission of private candidates to the Middle School and Entrance Examinations;

(8). Introduction of elementary agriculture, practical mensuration, and the teaching of Land Records arranged for in Government and Board Schools;

(9). A revised Syllabus of Object Lessons, with detailed instructions for teaching them, was issued;

(10). A beginning has been made in school singing;

(11). Victoria Scholarships (formerly called Jubilee Scholarships) specially intended for the encouragement of English education among Muhammadans were made tenable till further orders;

(12). Several volumes of the Punjab Literary Series were issued by the Text-Book Committee;

(13). Reduction was made in the proportion and value of scholarships for Girls' Schools from Provincial Revenues,

(14). Inter-School Rules were revised as regards Leaving Certificates;

(15). The Lower Primary and Infant Standards were no longer held by Inspecting Officers; this has enabled them to look more closely into organization, discipline, and management of schools;

(16). Detailed rules were laid down for the recognition of schools for the Middle School and Entrance Examinations;

(17). Drawing was introduced into the Central Training College;

(18). A Manual of School Management was prepared for Normal Schools;

(19). Kindergarten teaching was introduced into Normal Schools;

(20). Stipends were provided for girls who have passed the Entrance Examination and wish to undergo training as teachers;

(21). Evening Classes were established in connection with the Railway Technical School and the Mayo School of Art;

(22). Magic Lantern readings were introduced;

(23). Grants for industrial subjects taught in Indigenous Schools were made available;

(24). Rs. 8 was fixed as the minimum pay of a male or female certificated teacher;

(25). The supervision of the School Branch Post Offices was transferred from the District Inspectors to the Postal Department.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

22. *Director.*—On the 14th of May Dr. Sime went on special leave preparatory to retirement and I succeeded him. During the year I served as a member of the Simla Educational Conference, and had a good deal to do in working out changes called for by the Government of India in their resolutions on the proceedings of that body. The preparations for the visits of the Industrial Committee and the Universities Commission also took up a good deal of my time. I visited Madras in connection with the proposed opening of a Central Reformatory School at Delhi, and I also inspected the chief schools at several educational centres in the Province.

23. *Inspectors.*—Rái Bahádur Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, and Lála Sheo Lál, B.A., of the Mooltan Circle, remained on duty throughout the year, as did Lála Nand Kishor, B.A., of the Jullundur Circle, except for fifteen days when he was relieved by Pandit Rám Lachhman, Assistant Inspector (since deceased). Mr. M. Crosse, M.A., of the Ráwalpindi Circle, was relieved in April by Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., who remained in charge until November, when Dr. M. A. Stein took his place. I made over charge of the Lahore Circle and the European Schools of the Province to Mr. Crosse.

Mrs. Rodgers officiated as Inspectress of Schools.

24. *Assistant Inspectors.*—Lála Súraj Naráin, Assistant Inspector, Delhi Circle, was appointed in October to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the Central Training College, and M. Nazar Muhammad, District Inspector, Ludhiána, acted for him. In March Khwája Sajjád Husain, Assistant Inspector, Ráwalpindi, went on sick leave for three months, and Munshí Niáz 'Alí, District Inspector, Siálkot, took his place. In the Lahore Circle the vacancy caused in April by the transfer of Lála Shiv Diyál was filled up by sending Munshí 'Umr-ud-dín, M. A., from Mooltan to Lahore. In November, on the formation of the North-West Frontier Province, the Munshí was transferred to Pesháwar. Lála Fateh Chand, B.A., Lahore, worked for a time as Assistant Superintendent, Central Training College, and Khalífa Imád-ud-dín, District Inspector, Lahore, acted as Assistant Inspector in the Mooltan Circle.

25. *Work done by Inspecting Officers.*—The Delhi Inspector spent 202 days in examining 126 schools. The Jullundur Inspector visited 87 in 230

days, exclusive of 9 days devoted to the schools at his head-quarters. The Lahore Inspector inspected 130 schools in 266 days. The Ráwalpindi Inspector was on tour for 179 days and saw 137 schools. The Mooltan Inspector visited 271 schools in 232 days. The Inspectors of the Delhi, Jullundur, and Mooltan Circles also inspected the institutions of various Native States. In various parts of the Gurdáspur, Hoshiárpur, and Jullundur Districts, 3 Middle and 66 Primary Schools were left uninspected owing to the prevalence of plague. As usual, the Inspectors and their Assistants conducted various departmental examinations.

In the Delhi Circle one Assistant Inspector examined 335 schools in 248 days, and the other visited 348 schools in 209 days. In the Jullundur Circle one Assistant made 242 visits in 274 days, and the other 300 in 243 days. In the Lahore Circle, which has now only one Assistant, 288 schools were inspected in 270 days. In the Ráwalpindi Circle one Assistant saw 343 schools in 216 days, and the other 316 schools in 203 days. The Mooltan Assistant visited 326 schools in 210 days.

The Inspectress of Schools was in camp for 75 days and inspected 133 schools. She also inspected the schools at head-quarters, and, as in previous years, supervised the Victoria School and Normal Classes for Girls, and superintended various departmental examinations.

In November, on account of the transfer of an Assistant Inspector to the new Province, the reduction in size of the Lahore Circle, and the formation of the Miánwálí District, a redistribution of all the Circles had to be made. In September, 1899, the number of Assistant Inspectors attached to the Delhi and Jullundur Circles was raised in each case from one to two. This afforded some relief to an overworked staff; but, in order to provide for the inspection of all schools *in situ*, for an improved grant-in-aid system, for departmental control of all examinations, and for greater attention to school efficiency than to individual results, it is proposed to constitute a sixth Circle of Inspection, and to give some assistance to the Inspectress of Schools.

26. *District Inspectors.*—The work of the District Inspectors is, on the whole, favourably reported upon. In the previous quinquennial report it was noted that Siálkot alone had provided the District Inspector with an Assistant; this is still the case, and it is now clear that certain other Districts must be called upon to make a similar arrangement. The Government of India has been informed that this will be done.

27. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—The Deputy Commissioners have generally taken a warm interest in all educational matters, though there is a complaint that in the Jullundur District "no attempt was made to check the Municipal Committees in their deviations from the rules of the Code." The services of Captain Elliott, Captain O'Brien, and Mr. Kettlewell are specially noted. The large majority of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs continue to take practically no interest in schools. But in the Jullundur Circle, owing to an order issued by the Commissioner of the Division, considerable activity was shown by these officials. In the Delhi Circle Lála Shám Naráin, Tahsíldár of Naráingarh, in the Ráwalpindi Circle Munshí Khazán Singh, Tahsíldár of Sháhpur, Lála Rám Chand, Tahsíldár of Bhera, and Munshí Alá-ud-dín, B.A., Náib-Tahsíldár of Kahúta, in the Mooltan Circle Munshí Naráin Singh, Tahsíldár of Shujábád, and Lála Díwán Chand, Tahsíldár of Chiniot, and in the Lahore Circle the Tahsíldár and Náib-Tahsíldár of Sharakpur deserve special mention for the interest they have shown in education. The Tahsíl authorities in the Gurgáon, Gurdáspur, Amritsar, and Montgomery Districts, in most tahsíls of the Lahore and Gujránwála Districts, and in a few tahsíls in the Ráwalpindi and Mooltan Circles, have been particularly neglectful of their duties towards the schools. The inspection work of the Girdáwar of the Hon'ble Sir Bába Khem Singh's Girls' Schools has again been insufficient.

28. *Cost of Direction and Inspection.*—The expenditure on Direction and Inspection for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,99,467, or 6·13 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, compared with Rs. 2,03,096, or 6·85 per cent., in 1896-97. Of this expenditure Rs. 1,80,729 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 16,481 from District Funds, and Rs. 2,257 from Municipal Funds, or 22·18 per cent., 2·99 per cent., and ·70 per cent., respectively, of the total

expenditure from the same sources, compared with Rs. 1,87,704 (or 26·31 per cent.), Rs. 14,029 (or 2·32 per cent.), and Rs. 1,363 (or ·43 per cent.), for the previous quinquennium.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

29. *University Convocation.*—The twenty-first Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 21st December last, when 172 were admitted to Degrees, compared with 127 in 1896-97,—4 to B. O. L., 11 to M. A., 127 to B. A., 5 to M. B., and 25 to LL. B. The Chancellor (Sir William Mackworth Young) presided and delivered the Convocation Address. The Degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon him in recognition of his eminent position and attainments and his services to the University.

30. *Measures of the year.*—During the year the following regulations were revised—for the Clerical and Commercial Examination, for the appointment and remuneration of examiners, for the Entrance and higher examinations of the Arts and Oriental Faculties, for the Entrance and higher examinations of the Science Faculty, and for the Law Examinations. The Indian Universities Commission was appointed by a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 27th January, 1902; I acted as the local member of the Commission, which sat at Lahore immediately after the close of the year under report, from the 14th to the 18th April.

31. *University finances.*—The expenditure of the University for the year under report was Rs. 1,68,560. Of this amount Rs. 30,225 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 300 from District Funds, Rs. 100 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 1,13,235 from Fees, Rs. 2,438 from Subscriptions, and Rs. 22,262 from Endowments and Other Sources. On institutions maintained by the University Rs. 46,693 were spent, Rs. 31,164 being devoted to the Oriental College and School, and Rs. 1,15,742 spent on examinations and the general objects of the University. The total amount of the Government securities held by the University on the 31st March, 1901, was of the nominal value of Rs. 5,62,700, of which Rs. 2,97,100 belong to the Special Trusts, Rs. 70,000 to the Current Account, and Rs. 6,000 to the Pension Contribution Fund. The balance, Rs. 1,89,600, forms the General Endowment Fund of the University. On the same date the balance on the year's working was Rs. 1,60,449, against a balance of Rs. 1,42,671 at the close of the preceding year.

32. *Arts Examinations.*—In the Intermediate Examination (Arts) 338 passed out of 610, or 55·4 per cent., against 269 out of 485, or 55·5 per cent., in 1896-97. On the Oriental side only 2 went up and passed, and in Science 6 out of 10. In the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University only 1 boy appeared from the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, but he failed. In the B. A. Examination, 136 passed out of 328, or 41·5 per cent., against 104 out of 308, or 33·7 per cent., in the year under comparison. In the B. O. L. Examination, the pass was 2 out of 4, against 1 out of 3. In the B. Sc. Examination both the candidates from the Forman Christian College, Lahore, were successful. In the M. A. Examination, 23 out of 34 passed, against 16 out of 33. In the M. O. L. Examination, there was no candidate this year, compared with 1 out of 2 in the previous quinquennium. On the Arts side the total number of candidates in the Punjab University Examinations was, therefore, 984 against 826, with 505 passes against 389. Of College candidates 413 out of 717 passed, or 57·6 per cent., against 306 out of 592, or 51·6 per cent. Of private candidates 92 passed out of 267, or 34·5 per cent., against 83 out of 234, or 35·4 per cent. Excluding all candidates, except those presented by the Provincial Colleges, we find that in the Intermediate Examination (Arts and Science) 63·0 per cent. passed against 60·8; in the B. A. Examination (Arts and Science) 47·0 against 36·5; and in the M. A. Examination 65·2 against 57·4.

33. *Oriental Language Examinations.*—In the Oriental Language Examinations the number of candidates rose from 262 to 424, or by 61·8 per cent., and that of passes from 126 to 238, or by 88·8 per cent.

34. *Law Examinations.*—See paragraph 55.

35. *Medical Examinations.*—In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 26 out of 43 passed, 11 out of 18 in the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine

and Surgery, and 8 out of 29 in the Second Examination. On the Degree side the only candidate in the First M. B. Examination passed. In the Second M. B. Examination only 1 appeared, and he failed. At the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination 3 out of 4 passed. Altogether 49 passed out of 96, compared with 49 out of 115 in the previous quinquennium.

36. *Engineering Examination.*—In the First Examination in Civil Engineering 43 candidates appeared and 27 passed, against 14 out of 15 five years ago.

37. *Arts Colleges.*—There are now 13 Arts Colleges in the Province within British territory, against 9 returned five years ago; the Victoria College, Lahore, the Church Mission College, Amritsar, the Khálsa College, Amritsar, and the Hindú College, Delhi, were opened during the quinquennium. Five of these Colleges teach up to the Intermediate standard only.

38. *Number in Arts Colleges.*—On the whole the number reading in Arts Colleges has increased from 1,101 to 1,244, or by 143. In the First Year Classes there are 424 against 370; in the Second Year Classes 457 against 337; in the Third Year Classes 122 against 162; in the Fourth Year 214 against 208; and in the M. A. Classes 27 against 24.

39. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Arts Colleges rose from Rs. 1,22,424 to Rs. 1,70,267, or by Rs. 47,843. Public Funds contributed Rs. 54,823, or over 32 per cent. (against 33 per cent.) of the total expenditure, and Fees about 40 per cent. (against 48·4 per cent.)

40. *Scholarships.*—There were 178 scholarships current, against 156 five years ago, with an expenditure of Rs. 21,868, against Rs. 20,958. Of this Rs. 11,688, or 53 per cent., was from Public Funds.

41. *Government College.*—The Lahore Government College had 194 on the rolls at the close of the year against 246 in 1896-97. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 57,070 compared with Rs. 48,177 five years ago, while the Fees fell during the same period from Rs. 20,338 to Rs. 17,215. The increase in expenditure is due to increase of establishment. There were 32 scholarships current at the close of the year against 41. In all the examinations taken together, the number of candidates fell from 146 to 114, and the number of passes from 83 to 60. In the M. A. Examination 6 candidates took up English and 3 passed (as in 1896-97), one took up Sanskrit and passed, one took up Mathematics and passed, one appeared in History and failed, and 5 took up Physics and 4 passed (against 1 out of 4 in 1896-97). In the B. A. Examination 19 out of 40 passed, against 33 out of 71 five years ago; the two highest places, the Fuller Exhibition, the first places in English, Physics and Political Economy, and 3 Open Scholarships were won by students of this College. In the Intermediate Examination 32 passed out of 58, against 44 out of 62 five years ago. The Tutorial System has been introduced. The boarding-house is very nearly full, but there is a want of adequate bathing facilities. In discipline and efficiency the Principal considers there has been an improvement. A College Magazine or Record is maintained, and a Graduates' Union has been in existence for two years. The Debating Society continues to prosper. In the University Tournament this College has carried off the Gymnastic Trophy for six years in succession. The Cricket Trophy was also won for a second time. Tennis, hockey, and football are played, and College Athletic Sports are held, the prizes being given by the staff of the College. Mr. F. J. Portman succeeded Mr. Allen as Professor of History, and Mr. G. N. Chattarjí was promoted to the Professorship of Mathematics. Provision has been made for the teaching of Biology, and the equipment of the laboratories has been greatly improved.

42. *St. Stephen's College, Delhi.*—St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, had 65 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 75 in 1896-97. The expenditure was Rs. 18,117 against Rs. 18,295; of this amount Rs. 6,600 was from Public Funds, Rs. 4,983 (against Rs. 5,462) from Fees, and the rest from the Cambridge Mission. Fifteen scholarships were current in addition to some College stipends. The number of candidates in all the examinations was 37 (against 39), with 19 passes (as in 1896-97). The staff has been strengthened during the year, and the Principal says: "I am doing my utmost to secure from Cambridge two suitable Englishmen who shall be ready to give themselves almost entirely to this work and make it, if possible, a life-work."

43. *Forman Christian College.*—The Forman Christian College had 336 on the rolls at the end of the year, compared with 270 five years ago. There were 5 in the M. A. Class, which is a new feature. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 34,864, against Rs. 23,320 five years ago; of this, Rs. 5,400 (against Rs. 3,600) was from Provincial Revenues, Rs 21,580 (against Rs. 16,154) from Fees, and the rest from the Mission. Forty-one scholarships, against 43, were current. The number of candidates in all the examinations was 200, against 126; and the passes 122, against 52. In the Intermediate Examination this College took the first places in Mathematics, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Science, and seven scholarships. In the B. A. Examination the first places were taken in Mathematics (A), Philosophy, History, Arabic, and Chemistry. The Principal says: "We this year sent up our first candidates for the M. A. degree. Four men appeared in the subject of English and all passed, one of them standing in the Second Division and first in the examination." The results in Science were good: "We sent up two men for the B. Sc. Examination and both passed. Both were placed in the Second Division and have the distinction of being the first Bachelors of Science in this University." The Library has been considerably increased during the year. There were 171 boarders, and the Principal says: "We are looking forward with much pleasure to the completion of the new boarding-house now being erected upon the property purchased by us last year, which is designed to accommodate about 150 students. The liberality of the Local Government has made this undertaking possible, and we hope that the building may be ready for occupancy before the close of the year. A house immediately adjoining the new building will be occupied by one of the Professors, who will exercise personal supervision and control." There are two Literary Societies, a Temperance Society, and a Graduates' Association. Resident students are required to take part in regular exercise of some sort. The play-ground is being extended.

44. *Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.*—The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, had 347 on the rolls, compared with 383 five years ago; all but 16 were Hindús. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 16,825 against Rs. 14,082, and the Fee income Rs. 12,171 against Rs. 12,125. Thirty-three scholarships, against 30, were current. In the Intermediate Examination 135 (against 128) appeared, with 88 passes (against 80); in the B.A. Examination 68 appeared (against 62) and 32 passed (against 20). In the former examination this College took the first place, and won three scholarships, and in the latter the third place. Increased attention has been paid to physical training, and in the University Tournament the Athletic Sports Trophy fell to this College. The Library has been enlarged and has become more popular. The study of Classical Sanskrit is encouraged by means of scholarships and special lectures; 119 of the students read this subject. Sandhya Mantras have been regularly recited. The study of Hindí is compulsory upon all students. The boarding-house has been improved at a cost of Rs. 1,400, and a prayer-hall provided. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,92,399 and closed with one of Rs. 3,96,410; the institution is admirably managed.

45. *Islámiya College.*—The Islámiya College, Lahore, has exactly doubled its staff since 1896-97. At the close of the year there were 70 on the rolls, compared with 48 five years ago. The expenditure, owing partly to the opening of B. A. Classes, has risen from Rs. 2,754 to Rs. 6,953; Fees contributed Rs. 2,455 against Rs. 697. Thirty-six scholarships were current (against 15) in addition to College stipends. In all the examinations 29 appeared and 16 passed; the 6 B. A. candidates all failed, this result being attributed to their poor calibre. In the Intermediate Examination the results are better than usual. The Library has been enlarged. There were 30 boarders, against 9, who are provided with some means of physical training. Religious instruction is given to all the students. Better buildings are required, but the institution has made steady progress through the untiring efforts of the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám.

46. *Khálsa College.*—The College Department of the Khálsa College, Amritsar, was opened in May, 1897. During the year under report there were 34 on the rolls, against 27 last year; there were 6 in the B. A. Classes. The expenditure rose from Rs. 7,278 to Rs. 9,749, and the Fee income from Rs. 573 to Rs. 1,069. Six scholarships were current, three being paid by the College. In the Intermediate Examination 12 (including casual students) appeared and

9 passed; the two B. A. candidates both passed. Cricket, football, hockey, and athletics are all practised. The expenses of living in the boarding-house have been curtailed. The Library and Reading-room are inadequately supplied with books and papers. The Principal considers the pay of the staff insufficient to attract and retain the services of capable men.

47. *Hindú College, Delhi.*— In the Hindú College at Delhi there were 84 students, against 51 last year, 10 being in the B. A. Classes. The expenditure rose from Rs. 4,882 to Rs. 6,885, and the Fee income from Rs. 1,588 to Rs. 2,380. Subscriptions also rose from Rs. 3,294 to Rs. 4,505. There were two scholarships current. In all the examinations 37 appeared and 20 passed; of these, 4 were B. A. candidates of whom one passed. "The College is held in a hired building which is unsuitable for the purpose; a better house, it is hoped, will be secured after the Coronation Darbár. The present rate of rent for buildings at Delhi is extravagantly high. The boarding-house inmates live under the supervision of one of the Professors of the College. The physical instruction of the students received good attention; a playground has been provided for them in Queen's Gardens. Religious instruction is given regularly; the work of the day is begun by the Professor of Sanskrit who takes for his text some *shlokes* from the Gíta or other religious book of the Hindús." Science apparatus has been purchased during the year.

48. *M. B. College, Amritsar.*—The Lahore Inspector writes: "During the quinquennium the Islámiya College, Lahore, and the Khálsa College, Amritsar, were raised to the status of major Colleges, and two new minor Colleges were started—one in connection with the Mission High School, Amritsar, and the other in connection with the Unaided Victoria School, Lahore. The Municipal Board College, Amritsar, continued to be a minor College during the period under review, but it has since been closed." The M. B. College, Amritsar, was opened in 1888 and closed on the 31st May 1902, on the retirement of Mr. C. M. C. Carne, the Principal. It is intended that the Municipal Committee should devote the funds to the maintenance of a Commercial School or College. There were 39 on the rolls at the close of the year against 40 in 1896-97. The expenditure was Rs. 4,868 against Rs. 5,414, more than half being covered by Fees. In the Intermediate Examination 10 out of 20 passed, against 11 out of 22 five years ago. There is no boarding-house.

49. *Scotch Mission College, Siálkot.*—The Scotch Mission College at Siálkot had 22 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 14 in 1896-97. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,722 against Rs. 5,964, and Fees rose from Rs. 704 to Rs. 1,437. Six scholarships (against 4) were current; 4 out of 9 passed the Intermediate Examination, against 8 out of 10 five years ago. Two new class-rooms have been provided. The Principal says: "By the month of July we had in our Junior Class 25 students, while in March following the number was only 13. The fear of plague deterred a good many from coming, and led them to get discharge certificates for Colleges where there was no plague." The Literary Society has flourished, the boarding arrangements have been improved, and some stipends have been provided for poor students of ability.

50. *Gordon Mission College.*—The Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi had 33 on the rolls, against 25 in 1896-97. The expenditure was Rs. 7,893 against Rs. 5,128, the Fee income at the same time rising from Rs 726 to Rs. 822. Ten out of 18 passed the Intermediate Examination against 9 out of 11 five years ago. The Principal reports that "instruction has been given in Science during the year, and now arrangements have been made to have this subject regularly taught up to the Intermediate standard. During the past year a commodious and convenient building has been erected for the exclusive use of the College, and a large consignment of scientific apparatus received from England. The arrangements are now complete for the opening of the Third Year Class, and it is to be opened from the first of the new year. A boarding-house is also in course of construction, and it is hoped that it will be ready soon. It will be large and convenient, supplied with baths and all necessary conveniences, and is being built with cubicles for individual students."

51. *Church Mission College, Amritsar.*—The Church Mission College at Amritsar was opened in May, 1900. There were 11 on the rolls at the close of the year against 6 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,111, of which Rs. 756 was met from Fees. Three scholarships were current. All the six candidates were successful in the Intermediate Examination and one stood third in the Province. Games were regularly played. College boarders are accommodated in the school boarding-house. This Collegiate School celebrated its Jubilee in January last under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

52. *Victoria College, Lahore.*—The Victoria College at Lahore was opened in May, 1899. At the close of the year under report there were 9 students on the rolls. The outlay on the College Classes is returned at Rs. 205, which is met from Fees. It would appear that the members of the staff render gratuitous service.

53. *Oriental College.*—The Oriental College, Lahore, had 87 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 70 in 1896-97. In the School Department there were 44, against 52. Of the pupils in the College Department 39 were Hindús, 44 Muhammadans, and 4 Sikhs. Of these only 15 were reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, the others reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations. In the School only 10 were preparing for the Entrance Examination. One hundred and six of the students were learning English. The annual cost of educating a pupil in the College was Rs. 237, of which over 63 per cent. came from Public Funds, and only about 1·2 per cent. from Fees, whereas in an Arts College the cost is about Rs. 140, of which about 40 per cent. comes from Public Funds. The annual cost of educating a pupil in the School was about Rs. 94, of which about ·2 per cent. came from Fees, whereas in an ordinary Secondary School the average annual cost is Rs. 18-6-9 and in an ordinary Primary School Rs. 5-3-5. Moreover, about half the expenditure on the Oriental School came from Public Funds, while the percentage in an ordinary Secondary School is only 36 per cent. In addition to students actually belonging to the Oriental College, 147 students of the Government College received instruction in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. Of the 87 College students 29 had scholarships and 27 stipends; of the 44 school boys 9 had scholarships and 13 stipends, so that of 131 pupils 53 were without any allowance. The Fee income for the year was Rs. 400, and the total expenditure Rs. 31,164 (against Rs. 32,177 five years ago). Out of the total expenditure Rs. 5,880 were paid from the Special Grants sanctioned by the Local Government for the expenses connected with the instruction of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages. The expenditure on the teaching staff was Rs. 22,645. In the Intermediate Examination of 2 candidates both passed, and the 3 candidates for the degree of B. O. L. were also successful. In the higher Oriental Examinations 18 out of 30 passed in Sanskrit, 9 out of 14 in Arabic, 13 out of 14 in Persian, and 2 out of 2 in Gurmukhí. Three out of 5 candidates passed the Special Examination in English for Oriental Titles diplomas. Of the Government College students 66 out of 79 passed in the languages studied by them in the Oriental College. Boarding-houses are maintained. Whilst writing this report I have heard of the untimely death of Doctor A. W. Stratton, Principal of this College. He had thrown himself heart and soul into the work of the institution, and his loss will be keenly felt by the University, the College, and the Education Department.

54. *Medical College.*—At the close of the year the Medical College had 181 on the rolls, compared with 238 five years ago. The decrease has been caused entirely by the substitution of the Intermediate for the Entrance Examination in Arts as the standard of preliminary education qualifying for admission. This change was made in 1897, and already its effect in diminishing the number of admissions is rapidly disappearing. The Principal says: "A considerable number of the students of the College Department have, during the past five years, gone to England to complete their studies, and these have in all cases succeeded in obtaining qualifications in the United Kingdom without difficulty, whilst several have passed qualifying examinations within three months of the date on which they first landed in England. Two have been successful in the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Medical Service. Successes in examinations are not, however, the most reliable evidences of successful training; it is much more satisfactory to find that a large proportion of the students trained in the College in recent years have done and are doing good work in practical Medicine and Surgery in the various positions to which they have been appointed throughout the Punjab and other Provinces in India. It may therefore be assumed that the College has been fulfilling its functions satisfactorily during the period under review, but it has done so under considerable difficulties, although some of the defects in equipment which were noticed in the report for 1896-97 have since been remedied. Its teaching staff still remains inadequate, and no improvements have been made in the arrangements for teaching Practical Chemistry. The question of the professorial staff is now under the consideration of Government, and it is to be hoped that other defects will receive attention in the near future so that the College may be able to maintain the position it has already gained as the equal of the best of its sister Colleges in India." The expenditure for the year was Rs. 74,384, against Rs. 78,446; the Fee income was Rs. 10,124, against Rs. 8,827. The

average cost of each student was Rs. 462. Fifty-four scholarships were current, against 61; the expenditure on this account was Rs. 9,303, against Rs. 11,222. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 47 appeared and 29 passed. In the First L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 12 passed out of 19, and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 8 passed out of 30; in all, 49 out of 96, or 51 per cent., were successful, as compared with 49 out of 113, or 43 per cent., five years ago. "Two important additions have been made to the College buildings during the period under review, *viz.*, a laboratory for practical classes in Bacteriology and Physiology and a masonry macerating shed for the Anatomical rooms. These have supplied wants long felt, and have added materially to the efficiency of the College. Minor works have been carried out in connection with the Museums and the College Library whereby these important departments have been much improved. Government has recognized the necessity for the establishment of a boarding-house for students in connection with the College, and has allotted a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in the budget for 1902-03 for this purpose." The Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals thinks that the establishment of such a boarding-house is a matter which presents many difficulties, and that it is doubtful whether it will be possible to utilize any portion of the grant made for it during the current year. I do not share in these doubts or believe that the difficulties are of any serious importance; the boarding-house system in the Punjab has so far been a remarkable and unequivocal success. The work of the Medical School is noticed in Chapter VII.

55. *The Law College.*—The Law School at Lahore has now been raised to the status of a College. The staff consists of a whole-time Principal and five Assistant Lecturers or Readers. The decline in numbers still continues, the number on the rolls being 159 against 248 in the previous year and 433 in 1896-97. As attendance at the Law College is, except under special circumstances, compulsory on persons wishing to enter the legal profession in the Punjab, the decline in attendance clearly points to the diminishing attractions of that profession. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 14,043, against Rs. 10,384 five years ago. Of this, Rs. 12,039 was met from Fees, and the balance from other University funds. In the Preliminary Examination in Law 53 candidates passed out of 62, against 100 out of 131; in the First Certificate Examination 29 out of 51, against 26 out of 78; and in the Licentiate Examination 38 out of 50, against 13 out of 18. On the Degree side 22 out of 31 passed the Intermediate Examination, against 30 out of 49; and 22 out of 65 the LL. B. Examination, against 23 out of 26. One candidate passed the special test for graduates from other Provinces. Altogether 165 passed out of 260, compared with 192 out of 302 five years ago. There is still no boarding-house, and the College Classes meet in an unsightly hired building.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

56. *Number and classification of schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools, European and Native, now stands at 351, compared with 291 five years ago. The rise was entirely in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, including 7 Board Schools, 10 Aided Schools, and 45 Unaided Schools, while the number of Vernacular Schools fell by 2. Of the present total 239 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 112 Vernacular Schools, against 177 and 114, respectively, in 1896-97. According to grade, there are now 97 High Schools in the Province (95 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular) and 254 Middle Schools (144 Anglo-Vernacular and 110 Vernacular), the 60 additional schools comprising 30 High and 30 Middle Schools.

57. *Number of scholars.*—The number of pupils at the Secondary stage of instruction has risen from 18,013 to 22,188, or by 4,175. In Vernacular Schools the rise is 177 and in Anglo-Vernacular Schools 3,998. At the High stage the number has increased from 2,758 to 3,822, or by 1,064, and at the Middle stage the increase is from 15,255 to 18,366, or by 3,111.

In addition to the above, there are 40,390 pupils in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools against 36,439. Of these, 13,254 against 11,373 are learning English. Altogether, there are 62,578 pupils in attendance at Secondary Public Schools, compared with 54,452 returned five years ago, and of these 30,003 are learning English, against 24,089. The number of agriculturists in Secondary Departments is 5,056 against 4,003, and in Primary Departments

9,398 against 8,262. This gives a total of 14,454 agriculturists reading in Secondary Schools against 12,265 in 1896-97.

58. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on all classes of Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 8,99,151 to Rs. 10,45,646, or by Rs. 1,46,495. Public Funds contributed Rs. 3,87,293 (Imperial Revenues Rs. 14,190, Provincial Revenues Rs. 98,125, District Funds Rs. 1,06,999, and Municipal Funds Rs. 1,67,229), and Private Sources, including Fees, Rs. 6,58,353. Thus over 37 per cent. came from Public Funds and nearly 63 per cent. from Private Sources. The increase from Provincial Revenues is Rs. 4,093; the contributions from District and Municipal Funds have risen by Rs. 7,156 and Rs. 4,795, respectively; while Fee receipts have increased by Rs. 1,02,043. The expenditure from Imperial Revenues has risen by Rs. 249 only, and that from other Private Sources by Rs. 28,161.

The expenditure on Secondary education proper was Rs. 6,82,896, including Rs. 57,783 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 56,252 from District Funds, Rs. 1,21,058 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,57,951 from Fees, Rs. 8,141 from Imperial Revenues, and Rs. 81,711 from other Private Sources.

59. *Fees.*—Fee receipts have risen from Rs. 4,18,884 to Rs. 5,20,927, or by Rs. 1,02,043 since 1896-97. This increase has almost entirely occurred in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Most of the boys pay the lowest grade of fee, but over 900 boys are paying the higher rates. The expenditure on Secondary education proper, as stated above, is Rs. 6,82,896, towards which Fees contributed Rs. 3,57,951, or over 52 per cent. Instruction is imparted free in the Aided Shahzáda School, Delhi, and special reduced rates are charged in the Government Anglo-Arabic High School at Delhi.

In Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Unaided Schools fee receipts have risen from Rs. 46,553 to Rs. 92,130. It is, therefore, worthy of remark that, though the Unaided Schools do not charge uniform rates, the Managers are gradually realizing the necessity of raising the fees, and in some cases the schools are worked at a profit.

60. *Scholarships.*—The aggregate number of scholarships current at the end of the past year in Secondary Departments was 1,977 (452 in the High and 1,525 in the Middle Departments), against 1,973 five years ago. Of these, 953 were Open, 194 Jubilee (now called Victoria Scholarships), 123 Zamíndárí, and 707 Close Scholarships. In addition, 95 Scholarships (against 146) were current in Primary Departments.

The total expenditure on Scholarships was Rs. 65,326, or Rs. 658 more than in the year 1896-97. To this Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 6,259, Rs. 44,786 and Rs. 10,583, respectively, came from District and Municipal Funds, and the balance, Rs. 3,698, from Private Sources.

The expenditure on Scholarships current in Secondary Departments proper was Rs. 63,027.

61. *Examination results, Entrance.*—In the Entrance Examination (Arts, Oriental, and Science Faculties), as well as the Clerical and Commercial Examination, 867 candidates passed out of 1,657, or 52·3 per cent., against 705 out of 1,279, or 55·1 per cent., in the year under comparison. Only 5 candidates appeared in the Entrance Examination on the Oriental side, and 4 of them were successful. Thirty-nine passes out of 51 candidates for the High School Examination for European Schools are included in the above figures. The Government and Board Schools passed 57·9 per cent. of their candidates, the Aided Schools came next with 49·3 per cent. of successes, and the Unaided Schools closely follow them with 48 per cent.

Fourteen out of 20 passed the Entrance Examination of the Science Faculty, the successful candidates coming from various schools in Lahore and Ráwalpindi; 9 of them took up Drawing as an optional subject.

In the Clerical and Commercial Examination 12 out of 33 passed from the M. B. School, Hoshiárpur, and the Clerical and Commercial School, Amritsar. Six of them passed in Shorthand writing. As usual, the Central Model School distinguished itself in the Science Examination, passing all the 8 candidates sent up.

The largest numbers passed in the Entrance Examination (Arts Faculty) were from the D. A.-V. High, the Central Model School, Lahore, and the M. B. School, Mooltan. The schools which attained the largest percentage were the M. B. Schools, Hissár, Jagádhrí, and Jullundur, and the Aided School, Bajwára. The best pass in the Entrance Examination was from the M. B. School, Jagádhrí.

62. *Examination results, Middle School.*—In the Middle School Examination, 2,831 out of 5,357, or 52·8 per cent., were successful, compared with 3,088 out of 4,151, or 74·3 per cent., returned five years ago. On the Anglo-Vernacular side, 1,874 passed out of 3,786, or 49·5 per cent., against 1,962 out of 2,793, or 70·2 per cent., in 1896-97; and on the Vernacular side 957 passed out of 1,571, or 60·9 per cent., against 1,126 out of 1,358, or 82·9 per cent. Although the number of candidates on both the Anglo-Vernacular and the Vernacular sides has increased, that of passes has fallen, which is almost certainly due to fluctuation of standard in certain subjects rather than to any deterioration in the instruction imparted.

Besides the ordinary candidates 299 out of 393 passed in *English* only.

The best Anglo-Vernacular candidate was from the M. B. School, Mooltan, and the best Vernacular candidate from the Vernacular Middle School, Najafgarh, in the Delhi District, which took 6 out of the first 20 places in the Order of Merit List for the whole Province.

63. *Advance of English education.*—The decrease in the number of Vernacular Schools and the concurrent falling-off in that of the scholars attending them, with, on the other hand, a considerable rise in the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and their pupils, as well as in the income from fees realized in them, and the larger number of candidates appearing for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination, indicate that the study of English is becoming more and more attractive.

64. *General remarks.*—The Delhi Inspector remarks: "In the matter of school and boarding-house buildings and appliances the Districts appear not to be properly equipped. Class and boarding-house accommodation is generally insufficient and unsuitable, and Science and Gymnastic apparatus are incomplete in almost all the Secondary Schools. The Gurgáon District is the worst as regards school and boarding-house accommodation, where a downward tendency appears to be marked, and practically nothing seems to have been done to improve the existing buildings or to erect new ones where required. The Libraries of most of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools are poor, and almost nothing is done to keep up the Libraries of the old Government Schools. Teachers' Associations have been organized only in the Rohtak and Ambala Districts." The Jullundur Inspector reports that "in the Kángra and Ludhiána Districts the buildings of Secondary Schools are sufficiently commodious and kept in order, with the exception of those at Gujarwál and Sawaddí (Ludhiána District), which were overcrowded. In the Jullundur District the Municipal Board School at head-quarters is still without a building of its own, and those of Phillour, Pharála, and Adampur are inadequate. In the Hoshiárpur District the building of the Municipal Board School at the head-quarters is sufficiently commodious, but all the Secondary Schools outside are not adequately housed. The same may be said of the Gurdáspur District. All the Secondary Schools are well equipped with furniture and appliances except that Science apparatus is either incomplete or not supplied at all in most of the Vernacular Schools of the Jullundur, Gurdáspur, and Hoshiárpur Districts. A Drawing Class started in 1896-97 in connection with the M. B. School, Ludhiána, is attended by 22 pupils, and is a help to those students who seek admission to the Roorkee College."

The Lahore Inspector reports that "the school buildings of Secondary Schools in the Montgomery District are commodious enough; but in the Lahore District the Qasúr High School is suffering for want of adequate accommodation, and many of the Middle School buildings in the mufassil are out of repair. In Amritsar an excellent building has been provided for the M. A.-O. School, and the building of the Amritsar M. B. School has been enlarged, but that of the Artisan School stands badly in need of improvements. Furniture and appliances are fairly supplied in all the Districts of the Circle except that Science apparatus is required in the Artisan School, Amritsar, and the apparatus supplied to the Lahore District is not in working order in many cases. The Libraries of some of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are poor, and no books suitable for boys' reading are found in them. The general character of instruction is improving gradually and surely with the extensive employment of trained and certificated teachers. Greater attention is now paid to the defects pointed out by the Inspecting Officers. The verification of lessons by means of actual objects has been begun. Mental Arithmetic, Urdú and Persian Grammar, Mensuration, Geography and Map

Drawing are receiving better attention. English Reading, Practical Science, Object-teaching, and Mathematics are now taught methodically. Exercise books are better supervised."

The Ráwalpindi Inspector, who complains of a general neglect of Urdú and Oriental Languages in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, remarks that "the character of the instruction imparted, though far from perfect, has improved perceptibly in several respects, but it seems that what with the multiplicity of subjects and length of courses, which, in order to be finished, are often badly taught, little time is left to the students to digest what they have learnt, and hence the complaint about cramming which one hears so often now-a-days, and which, though somewhat exaggerated, is not altogether unfounded. But this is the result chiefly of the undue importance attached by all concerned to the results of examinations." The Mooltan Inspector reports that the buildings of Anglo-Vernacular Schools generally are overcrowded, while in Mooltan even those for Vernacular Secondary Schools have not had the necessary repairs. The Libraries of all Anglo-Vernacular Schools are poor. The teachers' meetings are doing useful work, and Science is now taught more practically.

On the whole the advance made in Secondary education during the quinquennium is sure and unmistakeable.

CHAPTER V.—Primary Schools (Boys).

65. *Number and classes of schools.*—Altogether there are now 2,257 schools, of which 1,612 are Government and Board Schools, 524 Aided, and 121 Unaided. In 1896-97 the total number of schools was 2,310, which means a loss of 53 Primary Schools during the quinquennium. This decrease is owing to a heavy fall of 102 in the number of Aided Schools (mostly Indigenous), which has been only partly counterbalanced by an increase in the number of Board and Unaided Schools. During the last five years nineteen schools were opened in the Lyallpur Sub-Division. The number of Zamíndárí Schools is now 184 against 196.

66. *Number and distribution of scholars.*—The number of boys in these schools has diminished from 101,871 to 100,715, or by 1,156, the fall being in the roll of Aided Schools. Of the aggregate number 16,899 are at the Upper Primary stage and 83,816 at the Lower Primary stage. The number of agriculturists in these schools is now 48,622 against 50,653, or 2,031 less than in 1896-97. Taking Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools together, the number of boys in receipt of Primary education has risen by 2,795, but that of agriculturists has decreased by 895.

67. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Primary Schools for boys during the last year was Rs. 4,56,179, or Rs. 6,878 more than in 1896-97. The expenditure on Government and Board Schools rose by Rs. 7,478, and that on Unaided Schools by Rs. 8,559; but on account of a heavy reduction in the number of Aided Schools there was a decrease of Rs. 9,159 on the total outlay on these. There was a slight falling-off in the expenditure from Provincial Revenues, District Funds, and Municipal Funds, but an increase of Rs. 5,868 took place in Fees, and of Rs. 5,933 under "Other Sources." Of the whole expenditure Rs. 3,56,732 was met from Public Funds, and the rest from Fees and "Other Sources." If the amount spent on Primary Departments of Secondary Schools be added to the above, the expenditure on Primary education comes to Rs. 8,18,929, of which Rs. 5,00,791 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 2,30,441 from Fees, and Rs. 87,647 from "Other Sources."

68. *Fees.*—In Primary Schools the income from Fees rose from Rs. 61,597 to Rs. 67,465, or by Rs. 5,868, which represents 14·8 per cent. of the total expenditure on these schools, against 49·8 per cent. in the Secondary Schools. The increase took place in schools of all kinds, and especially in Government and Board Schools.

69. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 664, against Rs. 211 in the year 1896-97, and was mainly from District Funds on account of small stipends paid to boys of certain backward tribes and localities. No scholarships paid from Provincial Revenues are tenable in Primary Schools.

70. *Upper Primary Examination.*—The number of candidates for this examination rose from 10,548 to 11,704, and of these 8,396 passed against 8,098,

giving a percentage of 71·7 against 76·7. Besides these, 1,611 candidates, who had already passed in Vernacular subjects, took up English only, and of them 1,394 were successful. As in the previous year, a large number of schools in plague-affected areas were left uninspected ; but for this the above figures would have been larger. One hundred and twenty-eight candidates and 102 passes from European Schools are included.

71. *Zamíndári Schools.*—The number of Zamíndárí Schools has decreased by 12, and their roll by 789. Of 5,562 boys attending them, 916 were in the Upper stage and 4,646 in the Lower, and 3,610 were sons of agriculturists against 4,484 five years ago. Urdú is the medium of instruction in all these schools, except 7, where Nágrí is taught. These schools were established with the avowed object of imparting rudiments of the 3 Rs. to the Zamíndárs, and to keep them in touch with their hereditary calling it was considered enough if they attended them for a meeting a day ; but it is to be regretted that this rule is generally disregarded. Again, Native Arithmetic, which forms a chief feature of these schools, is universally neglected, and the lessons in the Agricultural Readers specially prepared for these schools are not practically illustrated by visits to the fields. The Mooltan Inspector says: "These useful schools are not unpopular except in the Mooltan District ; " but all other Inspectors testify to the zamíndárí scheme having failed to gain the approbation of the public. The fact is this, that these schools cannot flourish in the presence of ordinary Primary Schools; and the Department is therefore preparing a uniform scheme for schools in rural tracts as distinguished from urban schools, which will not be so ambitious as the present scheme for Primary Schools, and will retain the useful features of the zamíndárí scheme.

72. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—The Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants are included among the ordinary Aided Primary Schools. Their number has decreased from 626 to 544, or by 82, and their roll from 22,867 to 20,357, or by 2,510. In the Jullundur Circle there are 40 such schools less than in 1896-97 ; Lahore has lost 20 ; and the Ráwalpindi Circle 57. This heavy decline is due to the instability of these schools, to the reduction in the rates effected during the quinquennium, and to adverse times. The closure of so many schools in the Ráwalpindi Circle is to some extent also due to a special reduction of the grant-in-aid rates in the Siálkot District to three-fourths of those given in the Punjab Education Code. Consequently there has been a general falling-off in the number of passes by each standard, which is accompanied by a decrease in the amount of grants earned from Rs. 38,256 to Rs. 32,784, or by Rs. 5,472. The Delhi Inspector remarks : "The register of attendance is now better kept, and the tone and discipline of these schools is, on the whole, satisfactory." The Jullundur Inspector reports : "The instructional condition of these schools is fairly satisfactory, though Arithmetic and Geography are not well taught." In the Lahore Circle the falling-off in these schools is due among other causes to migrations to the Chenáb Canal Colony, and to the apathy of village and other officials. In the Mooltan Circle these schools have risen from 76 to 102 in number, which is satisfactory.

73. *Gurmukhí Classes.*—There are only 20 such classes and schools maintained by Local Bodies against 19 returned five years ago, attended by 521 scholars, about one-third of whom are Sikhs. In the Delhi Circle these classes exist only in the Ferozepore District, where there are 8 of them. In the Mooltan Circle there are only two—one at Mooltan and the other at Maghiána ; the Lahore and Jullundur Circles have 5 each. None is returned from the Ráwalpindi Circle, where Panjábí is taught in several Aided and Unaided Public Schools, Instruction in Panjábí is compulsory in all the schools started by the Sikhs, and is provided for in many others. It forms the medium of instruction in a large number of girls' schools.

74. *Schools for low-caste children.*—There are now 30 schools for the education of low-caste children, with 665 scholars, excluding the 4 schools in the Gujránwála District, the strength of which has not been reported. In addition to these rudimentary schools there is a High School at Siálkot containing 151 scholars, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School of 43 boys at Daska specially meant for converts from the sweeper caste. Besides, 126 low-caste boys attend Board Schools, where in some cases they are seated apart from other scholars, but in other cases no such distinction is observed. All the 24 schools of this type

in the Delhi Circle "are under the S. P. G. or the Baptist Mission. One of these schools in the Gurgáon District has an Industrial section where shoe-making, tailoring, carpentry, and drawing are taught." A large number of scholars in these schools are *chamárs*. No such school has been returned from the Lahore Circle, for, as the Inspector observes, the low-caste children brought up by the Missionaries are usually converted to Christianity, and then returned as Christians. There are only 3 such schools in the Jullundur Circle, and an equal number have been lately opened in the Lyallpur Colony in the Mooltan Circle. An Industrial side has been added to the Low-Caste School opened by the United Presbyterian Mission at Gujránwála, and is said to be in a flourishing condition.

75. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—This proportion is estimated by comparing the number of scholars in the First Middle Class with those who passed the Upper Primary Examination in the previous year. From the figures supplied by the Inspectors it appears that out of 6,977 boys who passed from Vernacular Schools, 3,570 joined the Middle Department, leaving over about 49 per cent. who may be generally presumed to have taken up their hereditary callings. Of 4,282 who passed from Anglo-Vernacular Schools 3,692 continued to study further, leaving only 14 per cent. nearly for those who stopped after the Upper Primary stage. Taking both the classes together, under 36 per cent. of the boys who passed the Upper Primary Examination gave up attendance at school, and it is evident that a large proportion of those studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools have advanced education in view.

76. *General remarks.*—In the last five years the Province was visited by sickness and scarcity which told on Aided Primary Schools and Zamíndárí Schools, and led to a decline in the number of scholars. It is, however, to the credit of the schools that the result of the Upper Primary Examination has not greatly deteriorated, and a greater expenditure, especially from Fees and "Other Sources," testifies to the general interest taken in Primary education. All Inspectors report a general improvement in the quality and methods of instruction. The Delhi Inspector says: "The character of instruction imparted in these schools is generally satisfactory." In the Jullundur Circle "the method of teaching is generally improving with the influx of trained and certificated teachers," and the excellent experiment of teaching practical land measurements by an itinerant patwárí continues to produce good results in the Hoshiárpur District. The Lahore Inspector remarks "that trained and qualified teachers are yearly increasing, and their example is exerting a beneficial effect on the men of the old school still in service. The Managers of Unaided Schools too have begun to appreciate the wholesome effect of trained men on education." Further on he says: "On the whole, the teachers, though placed under unfavourable circumstances, have worked well," and alludes to a general advancement in "instructional methods, discipline, organization, tone, and the like." The Ráwalpindi Inspector is fairly satisfied with the character of instruction, and very appropriately remarks that so long as the pay and prospects of teachers employed in village schools are not improved, no real advance can be made in education. The Mooltan Circle regards the quinquennium as a period of good progress, and remarks that teaching is becoming more practical, and the calibre of teachers is improving.

Every Inspector complains of insufficient and unsuitable accommodation. Furniture and appliances are fairly well provided, but *tát*, village maps required in connection with the *Risála-i-Kághzát-i-Zamín* and other appliances are inadequate in several Districts, notably in Delhi, Karnál, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Kángra, Amritsar, Montgomery, Ráwalpindi, and Dera Ghází Khán. The teaching of "Common Things" is better than it was, but the collection of illustrative materials is insufficient in several Districts. On the whole, Primary education has not made any marked advance during the past five years.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

77. *Training Institutions.*—The institutions for the training of teachers are the same as at the end of the previous quinquennium, *viz.*, a Central Training College at Lahore, intended mainly for the training of English and Vernacular Teachers for Secondary Schools, and five Normal Schools at the headquarters of each Circle of Inspection for the training of Vernacular Teachers for Primary Schools and Departments. No institution specially organized for

the training of Female Teachers yet exists in the Province, but there are Normal Classes attached to several Girls' Schools. The opening of training classes for European teachers is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

78. *The Central Training College.*—The organization and conditions of admission to the Central Training College have been fully dealt with in previous reports, and need not be repeated here; but a comparison of the present state of the College with its condition five years ago shows that the qualifications of the students are higher, the range of reading wider, the instruction more thorough, the examination results better, and the indirect means of training more numerous. *Drawing* has been made a compulsory subject for every student; courses of lectures in *Elementary Physiology* with especial reference to the nervous and muscular systems and the sense-organs have been included in the lectures on education; *Sense-Training* has received more systematic treatment, and the students have been taught simple methods of testing the sight, hearing, and touch of the pupils; by the issue of the Criticism-Lesson Note-Book the instruction in *School Method* and the practical training have been made more definite and thorough; the use of the black board as a means of illustration and the construction of clay models to illustrate the geography and history lessons have now become general; a Shakesperian Society and an Old Students' Club have been formed and a College Magazine planned; and better means of physical training have been provided by the purchase of a cricket ground for the College.

79. *Number of students.*—The number in attendance at the close of the year was 76, or 6 less than in 1896-97. The decrease is due to the fact that in the year under report the Inspectors sent in Anglo-Vernacular students, whereas in the year under comparison they sent in Vernacular students. The sum at the disposal of Inspectors is limited; and as the stipends awarded to Anglo-Vernacular students are larger than those given to Vernacular students, the Inspectors can send for training a greater number of the latter than of the former. The distribution of the 76 students was as follows:—*Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class*— 3 teachers, 14 stipendiaries, and 3 non-stipendiaries. *Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class*—1 teacher, 24 stipendiaries, and 1 non-stipendiary. *Senior Vernacular Class*—13 teachers and 17 stipendiaries. The number of Anglo-Vernacular students has risen from 44 to 46, but there is a decrease of 8 in the Senior Vernacular Class. Most of the students of the latter class had passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division.

80. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the year was Rs. 28,196, or Rs. 1,996 more than in 1896-97. The increase is due to the leave allowance of the Assistant Superintendent, to the additional travelling allowance drawn by the Principal and the establishment, and to a special grant of Rs. 1,215 for screens and charpoys for the boarding-house. Of the total expenditure Rs. 19,893 was drawn by the staff, and Rs. 8,303 paid as stipends.

81. *Certificate Examinations.*—The following table shows the results of the various examinations as compared with those of 1896-97:—

Class.	1896-97.			1901-02.		
	Number examined.	Number of Passes.	Percentage of Passes.	Number examined.	Number of Passes.	Percentage of Passes.
S. A.-V. Class	16	14	87 %	20	18	90 %
J. A.-V. Class	28	21	75 %	25	23	92 %
S. V. Class	38	33	87 %	30	28	93 %
Total ...	82	68	83 %	75	69	92 %

In estimating the value of these figures both the standard of marking and the quality of the passes must be borne in mind; and when it is remembered that the standard of marking, especially in School Management and Science, has been raised, and that 45 or 60 per cent. of the candidates passed in the First Division, the results must be considered very satisfactory. The excellent results of the Senior Vernacular Class are probably due to the fact that the students have profited by a two years' course of training—first in the Normal

School and then in the Central Training College—and have not been required to express their thoughts in a foreign tongue. In English, Science, Mathematics, and the Practice of Teaching there were no failures. In the Anglo-Vernacular Classes there were three failures in School Management—one in the Senior and two in the Junior Class. It may be mentioned that the Course in School Management is identical with that prescribed for two years' work in an English Training College, where the students have, before joining the College, studied School Management for four years as pupil-teachers. Sixteen *private candidates* also appeared at the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination and 10 passed—2 in the First and 8 in the Second Division. Of the 10 successful students, six had previously undergone a year's training in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class of the Central Training College, and it is gratifying to note that a yearly increasing number of Junior Anglo-Vernacular students continue their studies after leaving the College, take their degrees, and then present themselves for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination. Thirteen private candidates also appeared at the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination, 8 of whom passed—3 in the First and 5 in the Second Division. Of the 7 private candidates at the Senior Vernacular Examination not one was successful.

82. *Results in Drawing.*—The improvement in the teaching of Drawing noticed in last year's report has been well maintained. Of the 75 students presented in each subject, 57 passed in Freehand, 42 in Model, and 42 in Geometry. Two students gained the Junior Drawing Master's Certificate; and twenty-six qualified in each branch of the subject. In addition to the above, 15 of the teachers of the Central Model and Normal Schools presented themselves for examination, and succeeded in passing in one or more branches of Drawing. These results show that, though the standard may be high, the course long, and the subject entirely new to the majority of the students, many of the students while under training make substantial progress in Drawing and leave the College qualified to teach the subject intelligently and successfully. The teachers of the Normal School and of the Primary Department of the Central Model School attend evening classes at the Mayo School of Art, and, in the absence of any other facilities for learning Drawing, the teachers of the other Normal Schools are endeavouring to master the subject by private study. During the year Drawing was introduced into the Primary Department of the Central Model School, so that it is now taught in every class of the three institutions connected with the Training College.

83. *Physical Training.*—All the students are required to devote three hours a week to Drill and Gymnastics and one hour a week to the Principles of Physical Training. Tennis, cricket, and football were played regularly throughout the year, but in the matches the College team did not do well. The great want has hitherto been a cricket ground; and now that this want has been supplied, it is hoped that the students will take a keener interest in games, and that outdoor sports will be better organised. The results of the Gymnastic Certificate Examinations are fairly satisfactory. Of the candidates sent up by the College only 5 out of 11 passed the Senior Gymnastic Certificate Examination, and 24 out of 64 were successful in the test prescribed for the Junior Gymnastic Master's Certificate. Of the 38 private candidates who appeared in the former examination 7 passed, while 7 out of 24 passed the latter test. The comparatively unsatisfactory character of these results is attributed by the Principal partly to the following causes: first, the Gymnastic Master is not borne on the roll of the Central Training College, and is therefore not under the immediate control of the Principal; secondly, the fact that the gymnasium is situated in the grounds of another institution makes effective supervision of the gymnastic instructor's work difficult and practice by the students after College hours an impossibility; and thirdly, as the examinations are conducted by four different examiners at different centres and each examiner sets his own tests, it is possible that the standard is not uniform. Still, when every allowance has been made, it is clear that the results in this subject are far below those in other subjects, and that the physical training is the weakest point in the work. The conduct of the students throughout the year was excellent.

84. *The Central Model School.*—The state of the Central Model School is satisfactory. Compared with the statistics of 1896-97, the numbers given in this year's report show that the attendance has fallen from 732 to 659, and the income from fees from Rs. 11,139 to Rs. 10,660. But these facts are easily explained. The former is due to the outbreak of plague and the delay in publishing the results of the Middle School Examination, while the latter is a natural consequence of the extension of the vacation to six weeks and the levy of fees for 11 months instead of 12. The results of the Primary and Entrance Examinations show a decided advance on those of 1896-97; and although the percentage of passes in the Middle School Examination has fallen from 88 to 61, the latter result compares very favourably with that of other schools in the Province. The school won 3 scholarships in the Middle and 4 in the Entrance Examination. Much of the work, perhaps the most important part, cannot be estimated by examinations; and it is gratifying to note that the teachers do not confine themselves entirely to the prescribed course. Kindergarten occupations and Drawing have been introduced into the Primary Department; the teachers make good use of objective illustrations; in physical training—cricket and football—the school still stands first in the circle; and there is a good tone in the school. The formation of character is regarded by the Head Master as the most important part of the teacher's work.

II.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

85. *Number of students.*—At the close of the year under report there were 261 students reading in the five Normal Schools; and, with the exception of one, all were in receipt of Government stipends. Twelve students were under training for work in Zamíndárí Schools; the remainder, 249, for work in ordinary Primary Schools. Sixty-nine were teachers selected for training by Inspectors of Schools, and 192 students who had passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination and desired to become teachers. In 1896-97 there were 270 students in training in these institutions, so that there has been a slight falling-off in the numbers.

86. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year on the five schools amounted to Rs. 34,683 against Rs. 34,640 in the previous year and Rs. 36,298 five years ago. The decrease is due to the abolition of the Zamíndárí Classes and the consequent reduction of the staff of the Normal Schools at Delhi, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, and Mooltan. In 1896-97 there was a Zamíndárí Class in connection with each Normal School; now only one at Lahore is maintained.

87. *Certificate Examinations.*—Of the 299 candidates who presented themselves at the Junior Vernacular Teacher's Certificate Examination, 248 were students of the Normal Schools and 51 were private candidates. One hundred and ninety-nine of the former and twenty-nine of the latter were successful. These figures show that 80 per cent. of the candidates sent up from the Normal Schools passed—a result which is satisfactory. At Jullundur and Ráwalpindi the percentage of passes is slightly lower than it was last year; but the results of the other Normal Schools are better. Compared with the figures of 1896-97, every school shows an improvement. At Delhi, the percentage has risen from 62 to 67; at Lahore from 82 to 90; at Jullundur from 69 to 83; at Ráwalpindi from 57 to 74; and at Mooltan from 71 to 86. The results of the Lahore Normal School are good; and those of Jullundur and Mooltan are satisfactory. Ráwalpindi Normal School has suffered during the past year from unavoidable changes in the staff; but although some improvement is observable in the results of the Delhi Normal School, the percentage of passes is still very low. Of the 248 candidates sent up by all the Normal Schools, all passed in Agriculture; but 7 failed in Urdú, 2 in Persian, 8 in both Arithmetic and Mensuration, 11 in Geography, 38 in School Management, 17 in Mathematics, and 2 in the Practice of Teaching. At Delhi no less than 13 failed in School Management—a result which points to inefficient teaching.

88. *Zamíndárí Certificate Examination.*—For the Zamíndárí Certificate 36 candidates appeared: eighteen of these belonged to the Central Training College, fourteen to the Lahore Normal School, and four were private candidates. All of the Central Training College students, 11 of those from the Lahore Normal School, and three of the private candidates were successful. As stated

above, since the last quinquennial report was submitted, the Zamíndárí Classes at Delhi, Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, and Mooltan have been abolished. Hence the number of Zamíndárí students has fallen from 68 to 32, and the number of successful candidates from 54 to 29.

89. *Practical Agriculture and Mensuration.*—Instruction in Agriculture includes demonstration lessons on the principles of the science, practical work in the school gardens, and excursions to the surrounding fields. As far as possible, the subject is taught experimentally, the lectures being illustrated by plants grown or collected by the students and simple experiments performed by the teachers. At Mooltan, Ráwalpindi, and Lahore, the students in training cultivate a part of the school compound, and are required to carefully keep a diary of agricultural operations. In this they record concerning each crop the method of preparing the ground, the date and method of sowing, and the date of coming-up, flowering, ripening, &c. At Jullundur the difficulty in obtaining water has hitherto made this practical instruction impossible; and the Delhi Normal School possesses no compound. Once a month, or more frequently if occasion offers, the teachers are required to take the students to the surrounding fields; and to require them to note carefully the agricultural operations in progress and the state of the crops under cultivation. On returning to the school the students make a record of their observations. At Lahore the Normal School students visit the Horticultural Gardens twice a week. Mensuration is also taught practically. Concrete illustrations are used to demonstrate the rules, and the students are required to measure, draw, and estimate the area of fields in the vicinity of the schools.

90. *Buildings.*—All the Normal Schools, with the exception of Delhi, have suitable buildings and good boarding-houses. The erection of a new Normal School at Delhi has been sanctioned, and the work has already been put in hand.

91. *Progress during the past five years.*—A comparison of the present state of the Normal Schools with their condition in 1896-97 shows that progress has been made in many directions. The course of study in School Management has been made more systematic and definite by the preparation and publication of a *Manual of School Method.* The explanation and application of Kindergarten principles now form an essential part of the course; and paper-folding, paper-weaving, mat-making, and clay-modelling have been introduced. Singing or recitation *en masse* has been included in the curriculum of every Model and Normal School. The teachers have been induced to take up Drawing, many of them have already obtained certificates of proficiency in one or more branches of the subject. Drawing on the black board is taught for two hours every week to the students of the Lahore Normal School, and arrangements have been made for commencing the subject in the other Normal Schools. As shown above, the instruction in Agriculture and Mensuration has been made more practical. And finally, while the standard of marking has been raised, the percentage of passes in both the Junior Vernacular and Zamíndárí Certificate Examinations is 10 per cent. higher than it was five years ago. The Normal Schools are annually inspected by the Principal of the Central Training College, and last year, with a view to secure more efficient instruction in sense-training and object-teaching, that officer was deputed to visit these institutions in October and November and give detailed instructions to the masters on this important branch of the teacher's work.

III.—TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

92. *Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.*—Normal Classes for Girls are maintained at the Victoria School, Lahore, the American Presbyterian School, Gujránwála, and at the Alexandra Girls' School, the Christian Girls' School, and the M. B. Girls' School, Amritsar. In 1896-97 there were only 10 girls under training. The number has now risen to 35. The expenditure on Stipends was Rs. 1,195, an increase of Rs. 448 on that of last year, when the amount was Rs. 747. At the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination six candidates appeared and three passed; at the Senior Vernacular Examination four appeared and one passed; and at the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination there were three candidates, two of whom were successful. These results show progress; for in 1896-97 there were no candidates at all. They cannot, however, be considered satisfactory, and the Inspectress states that the reason is "that the demand is for Hindí and Gurmukhí Primary Teachers, and the candidates are

almost all Christians or Muhammadans knowing only Urdú. There is so great a demand for Hindú Primary Teachers that any woman who has passed the Middle or even the Upper Primary Examination can readily obtain a post of Rs. 10 per month, and will therefore not remain in a training class on a stipend of Rs. 4. Since the examination was instituted not more than four Hindús have passed it, and of these one has unfortunately died. There is not a large demand for Muhammadan Primary Teachers, and Muhammadan girls are rarely willing to leave their own town. Of those who have been trained many remain unemployed. The need of a Central Government institution is badly felt, also special arrangements for scholarships and stipends, for Hindú widows more especially and other grown women dependent on their own exertions. These are the teachers who are most in demand, who are most in need of employment, and who, when trained, form the most useful and permanent teachers."

IV.—QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

93. *Male Teachers in Native Schools.*—In 1896-97 the number of teachers employed in the schools of this Province was 6,250, of whom 3,953 were certificated. From statistics furnished by Inspectors it appears that the number of teachers is now 6,393, of whom 4,315 possess the required certificate. These figures show that even at the present time only two teachers out of every three have had any special training for their work; that although about 250 teachers leave our Training Institutions every year, the actual number of trained teachers at present employed in schools is only 362 in excess of the number employed five years ago; and that with the present leakage in the profession it will take, under existing conditions, at least 20 years to supply even the present schools with properly trained men. The fact that so many trained teachers drift into other branches of the public service is much to be regretted. Provision is now being made for doubling the number of teachers under training.

94. *Female Teachers in Native Schools.*—In the Girls' Schools of the Province there are at present 577 teachers. Of these 110 hold certificates, 3 have been trained and hold no certificates, and 464 have received no training whatever for the work. In 1896-97 there were 516 teachers, of whom 41 were certificated. The number of certificated teachers has therefore increased by 69. In the whole Province the total number of unqualified teachers of both sexes in Native Schools is 2,426, or 49 less than in 1896-97. On the other hand, the number of qualified teachers has risen from 4,291 to 4,544; and the total number of teachers from 6,766 to 6,970.

CHAPTER VII.—Special Education.

95. *The Medical School, Lahore.*—The Medical School at Lahore had 291 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 207 five years ago. This increase has taken place in spite of the fact that for the past two years students have for the first time been required to pay an annual tuition fee, *viz.*, Rs. 25. "The applications for admission in April, 1902, were more than double the number it is possible to accommodate, and it seems probable that further restrictive conditions will become necessary in the near future to prevent overcrowding. Candidates for Government stipends in the Civil Department are now required to have passed the Entrance Examination in Arts; but it is doubtful whether this condition can be applied to all admissions to the School without seriously diminishing the number of candidates; at present such a condition would certainly render it impossible to recruit the numbers required for the Government service. A remarkable feature in the statistics for the year is the large number of students attending the School at their own expense. These students, who now number 130, not only do not receive any stipend, but besides supporting themselves pay an annual fee for tuition. Female students numbered 2 during the year under report compared with 4 in 1896-97." The expenditure for the year was Rs. 19,219, against Rs. 17,490, and the Fee income Rs. 2,150; five years ago there was no income from Fees. One hundred and fifty-one stipends were current against 160, and the expenditure on them was Rs. 16,417, against Rs. 17,112. In the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma, held in March, 64 appeared and 28 passed—a ratio considerably below the average. In the Junior Examination for the same diploma 74 appeared and 64 passed. The average annual cost of each member of the Hospital Assistant Class was Rs. 122. The Principal thus refers to the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon, Brij Lál Ghose: "The loss to the School Department caused by the retirement of Assistant Surgeon Brij Lál Ghose is a serious one, as he was an officer of exceptional ability and enlightenment whose influence with the students was very great. Although he was one of the pioneers of medical education in the Punjab and a representative of the old school of teachers, he never allowed himself to

get behind the times in his professional work, and as Superintendent of the School was always the friend of progress, and a most reliable counsellor. It is unnecessary here to refer to his reputation as an author or to the valuable services which he from time to time rendered to Government in matters unconnected with the College. His place in the College will be a very difficult one to fill."

96. *North India Medical School for Christian Women.*—The North India Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána had 44 students on the rolls at the end of the past year, of whom 14 belonged to the Medical Class, 3 to the Compounders' Class, 11 to the Midwifery Class, and 16 to the Nurses' Class. Of these students, 9 were Europeans or Eurasians, 26 Native Christians, 8 Muhammadans, and 1 a non-Brahman Hindú. The expenditure of the school was Rs. 12,415, and that of the boarding-house attached to it Rs. 4,127, all being met from Endowments and Other Sources. There were 39 scholarships current at the close of the year. Six of these were paid from Municipal Funds, 19 from Mission Funds, and 14 from 'Other Sources.' The total cost of all these amounted to Rs. 2,964. The examination results were satisfactory, and the school continued to do good work.

97. *Madrassa Tibbiya.*—The Madrassa Tibbiya or Yunání School of Medicine at Delhi had 100 scholars on the rolls at the end of the year, against 126 in 1896-97. All but two were Muhammadans. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 4,022, of which Rs. 1,200 was met from Municipal Funds to enable the Managers to secure the services of a competent English Doctor to lecture on Anatomy and Surgery. The school has a boarding-house, and the number of boarders on the 31st March, 1902, was 35.

98. *Yunání and Vaidak Classes.*—The Yunání Class attached to the Islámiya College, Lahore, had 30 scholars, and the Vaidak Class attached to the D. A.-V. College 12 scholars on the rolls at the close of the past year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 602, including Rs. 291 from Provincial Revenues.

99. *Veterinary College.*—The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 83, or 1 more than in 1896-97; of these 54 belonged to the First Year Class, against 43, and 29 to the Second, against 39. Of the students 55 were Muhammadans, 15 Sikhs, 2 Brahmans, and 11 non-Brahman Hindús. The number of scholarships and stipends current was 39, or 2 more, and their total cost Rs. 4,012. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 40,044, of which Rs. 20,299, against Rs. 21,500, was from Imperial Revenues, and Rs. 19,745, against Rs. 16,965, from Provincial Revenues. During the year there were only 2 classes studying the new 3 years course, the final year of the old 2 years' course having been completed last year. Consequently no Veterinary Assistant received diplomas. The whole course of study having been changed, it is not possible to compare the results. The course is now a three years' one, and the subjects dealt with have increased from 5 to 15. Of the 54 students who presented themselves for examination from Class A, 44 passed. From the B Class, 29 students presented themselves for examination, and of these 24 passed. These results were considered by the Examining Board to be very satisfactory. The demand for Veterinary Assistants still remains very great. The *Veterinary Journal* has been kept up, and is now issued monthly instead of quarterly. The contagious disease ward has been sanctioned, and an estimate and plans for the necessary buildings prepared. During the year a new lecture-room has been built and two *pucca* stalls added to the Hospital. The Principal remarks: The demand for Veterinary Assistants still remains very great, applications from all sources being numerous. The men sent to Africa have generally been very well reported on .... I am sorry to find the terms offered in the Punjab Provincial Service are so bad, worse even than those in the Transport and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Subordinate Veterinary Department."

100. *Mayo School of Art.*—In the Mayo School of Industrial Art at Lahore there were 302 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, compared with 304 last year, or 196 in 1896-97. Of the students 134 were Muhammadans, 105 non-Brahman Hindús, 47 Sikhs, 15 Brahmans, and 1 Native Christian. The expenditure was Rs. 20,944, against Rs. 21,380 last year, and Rs. 17,397 five years ago. Of this total Rs. 3,561 was on account of stipends, contributed from Provincial Funds, Local Funds, the John Lawrence Memorial Fund, the Punjab University, and Subscriptions. The orders for finished work that have from time to time been given to the school are now handed over to passed students to carry out, and have

so far been executed with satisfaction. Parts of them have in some cases been executed in the school, and all have been supervised by the staff, but the greater part of the work has been done outside. It consisted of two carved altar tables in shísham wood, one for the All Saints Diocesan High School, Nainitál, the other to the order of the Reverend E. F. E. Wigram, and an illuminated address for presentation to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra by the women of the Punjab. A painting of the Punjab coat-of-arms and a modelled Medallion with ornament have also been made for the Punjab University Convocation. A Bishop's throne in teakwood and the painting of a model of Wazír Khán's Mosque are in progress. Of the 28 students, who have left during the year, all but two have obtained suitable employment on salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60, 7 are Drawing and Carpentry Masters, 7 are Draftsmen, 2 are Lithographers, 1 is a Litho Draftsman, 7 are Sub-Overseers, 1 is a Surveyor, 1 is a Label-writer in the Lahore Museum, and 1 is an apprentice in the North-Western Railway. During the year the Principal, who is also Curator of the Museum, inspected the Lahore Railway Technical School, the Amritsar, Ludhiána, and Delhi Industrial Schools, and the Gurgáon Mission Industrial School. About these he says: "I regret that owing to my numerous duties in Lahore I could find time to visit some of these schools once only during the year. As these are in a sense an experiment, on the success or failure of which extension of this type of Industrial School may depend, considering the long intervals between my visits of inspection, these schools are doing remarkably well."

101. *Evening Classes, School of Art.*—The attendance at the Evening Classes has not been large, but the small number of very earnest young men, who have been coming regularly and punctually, have made satisfactory progress. These are principally teachers and teachers in training. This Evening Class has failed in attracting any of the artisans, one or two working men only have attended, and in a very desultory way, the reason being the distance of the school from the city. The Evening Class for ladies, held once a week, has been very regularly attended, and three young ladies have succeeded in passing all but one of the examinations for the Junior Drawing Teacher's Certificate. These students have already commenced teaching a little elementary Drawing, and on the completion of their certificate will be fully qualified to introduce and carry out a regular course of Drawing in Zanána Schools.

102. *Engineering Class, School of Art.*—There were 54 youths on the rolls at the close of the year, against 17 five years ago. At the last Civil Engineering Examination of the Punjab University, 29 candidates appeared, of whom 17 passed—6 in the Upper Division and 11 in the Lower Division—against 14 out of 15 in the previous quinquennium. Besides, 5 out of 8 private candidates passed. In 1896-97 there was no private candidate. The expenditure of this class was Rs. 854, the fees amounting to Rs. 542.

103. *Magic Lantern Readings.*—The Magic Lantern Readings in connection with the School of Art, Lahore, were continued during the year, and 12 in all were given.

104. *Railway Technical School.*—The Railway Technical School, Lahore, had 401 scholars—25 in the Middle Department, 64 in the Upper Primary and 312 in the Lower Primary, compared with 382 last year, or 183 five years ago. More than 75 per cent. of the boys were Muhammadans. All except 38 belonged to the artisan class, and were charged no fees. Most of the artisans whose sons attend are employed in the North-Western Railway Workshops. Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 295, compared with Rs. 293 last year, or Rs. 58 only in 1896-97. The expenditure for the past year was Rs. 8,718, against (Rs. 8,610 last year) Rs. 6,884 in the year under comparison, or Rs. 1,834 more. At the close of the year 38 Lord Lawrence Scholarships were current. The results on both the General and Technical sides were satisfactory except in the Middle. The Principal, School of Art, remarked that "as an Industrial School for training the sons of artisans, the school may be considered fairly successful up to the Upper Primary Department. Many boys leave the school at this stage and learn a trade outside, and there is no reason why they should not become average workmen." He also suggested that the school might be considered a feeder to the School of Art to which the Middle Classes should be transferred and the Junior Classes of the Art School to the Railway Technical School. This pro-

posal is under consideration, and the report of the Industrial Committee is awaited in connection therewith. During the year, 7 boys left the Middle Classes and 51 the Upper Primary. Of those who left the Middle Classes, 1 reads in the School of Art, 1 in the Central Model School, and 1 in the Union Academy, Lahore; 1 is a carpenter at Pesháwar, getting Rs. 20 per mensem; 1 is a Drawing and Carpentry Teacher at Gujránwála on Rs. 20 per mensem; 1 is a Ticket Collector in the North-Western Railway Department; and 1 is an apprentice in the Municipal Office, Lahore.

105. *Evening Classes, Railway Technical School.*—These classes, in connection with the day school, are not appreciated by the class of people for which they were mainly intended. The average attendance has been only 13 during the year, while the average number on the rolls was 39. The expenditure was Rs. 938.

106. *M. B. Industrial School, Amritsar.*—The Amritsar M. B. Industrial School was raised to the status of a Middle School in October, 1898. At the close of the past year there were 152 students—15 in the Middle Department and 137 in the Primary—109 were learning wood-working, and the rest metal engraving. Drawing was taught to all but the Infants, and Photography to the Middle Classes. Twenty-two scholarships were current. Fees have been levied from those non-artisan boys admitted since November last. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,169, or Rs. 459 more than in 1896-97. The examination results were good, but the Principal, School of Art, noticed a want of careful manipulation and thoroughness in a few branches of the technical work. Of the 24 boys who left the school during the year, 10 are carpenters, 5 are metal engravers, 1 a fitter, 1 works in a carpet factory, 5 are in the School of Art, 1 is an apprentice Draftsman, and 1 reads in an ordinary school.

107. *M. B. Industrial School, Delhi.*—The M. B. Industrial School at Delhi was, during the quinquennium, raised to the Middle grade; but since the last annual inspection the Second Middle Class had to be closed for want of pupils. There were at the close of the past year 58 pupils (4 in the Middle, 16 in the Upper Primary, and 38 in the Lower Primary), against 98 in the year under comparison, and 82 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,023 against Rs. 1,294. The total number of artisans was 39. Carpentry was taught to all, and Drawing to all the classes above the first. On the General side 4 out of 8 passed the Upper Primary, 4 out of 7 the Lower Primary, and 5 out of 9 the Infant Class Examination. On the Special side the passes were 2 out of 7 in the Upper Primary, 6 out of 8 in the Lower Primary, and 10 out of 10 in the Infant. The candidates and passes on both the General and Technical sides were $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, and $\frac{4}{7}$ for the Upper Primary, Lower Primary, and Infant Examinations, respectively. Model Drawing and Geometry were weak throughout, and Free-hand Drawing was fair. Carpentry very satisfactory; Arithmetic was not well taught; and English pronunciation was defective. In the Lower Primary Department Object Lessons and Geography were poor.

108. *District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána.*—The District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána, had, at the close of the past year, 118 students (13 in the Middle, 32 in the Upper Primary, and 73 in the Lower Primary Department), against 77 in 1896-97, when the school was only of the Primary grade. The number of artisans was 88, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,094. All the boys learn Carpentry. Drawing begins at the Second Lower Primary Class, and Blacksmith's work is taught in the Upper Primary and Middle Departments. All the 5 boys who appeared for the Middle Standard Examination in January, 1902, passed. The results of the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations were also very good. The number of scholarships current was 14 against 9 in 1896-97. On the Technical side, the Principal, School of Art, reports: "Free-hand Drawing generally good. Wood-working throughout the school generally satisfactory, the weak class being the III Lower Primary. The work of the Metal-working Class has improved somewhat, but is not yet what it should be." The building continues to be insufficient, but its enlargement is under consideration.

109. *Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindú Technical Institute, Lahore.*—This institution existed on paper only in 1896-97. At the close of the past year there were 67 scholars on the rolls, against 68 last year. The special subjects taught

are Metal-work, Wood-work, Drawing, Short-hand, Photography, Engraving, Rubber Stamp making, Type-writing, and Accounts. The majority of the pupils learn Clerical and Commercial work, or are in the Mechanic's Class. Eight scholarships were current at the close of the year. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 4,579, excluding extraordinary expenditure on buildings. None went up for the Roorkee Accounts Examination or for the Clerical and Commercial test of the Punjab University, as, owing to certain untoward circumstances, the proper standard of instruction for these examinations could not be maintained. Seven obtained certificates of the Phonetic Society. Of the pupils who left during the year 15 are type-writers in various offices on pay ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30. One Ghasíta Rám, who obtained a first class certificate of 120 words speed per minute, got employment as a short-hand writer on Rs. 120 per mensem, 1 is a smith on Rs. 30 per mensem, and 1 has started a business as a tinsmith in the city of Lahore. The institution is doing useful work.

110. *Evening Classes, V. D. Jubilee Hindú Technical Institute, Lahore.*—Evening Classes have been started in connection with this Institute since October last. It had 13 students on the rolls on the 31st March, 1902. The subjects taught are Type-writing, Accounts, and Rubber Stamp making.

111. *Technical Classes, D. A.-V. College.*—The D. A.-V. College, Lahore, has a Technical side; 5 learn tailoring, and of these 3 are stipendiaries. The Engineering Class had 32 on the rolls at the close of the year—12 in the Junior and 9 in the Senior Civil Engineering Class of the Punjab University, 9 in the Drawing Class, and 2 in the Preparatory Roorkee Class. Six candidates appeared from the department for the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Punjab University; of these 5 passed. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,190.

112. *Sozankári Schools, Gujrát.*—In 1896-97 one Industrial School in Ráwalpindi City, maintained by Sir Khem Singh Bedí, and 2 Sozankárí Schools in the Gujrát District, were reported. The former has ceased to exist. As regards the other two, it may be remarked that while they still retain their technical character, and sewing and embroidery, &c., are taught in them, the teaching of the "3 Rs" has been introduced into both of them. Thus these schools are now classed as Primary Schools.

113. *Christian Boys' Boarding School, Ludhiána.*—Workshops continue to be maintained in connection with the Christian Boys' Boarding School at Ludhiána; there were 34 pupils on the rolls, against 49 in 1896-97. Seventeen boys are learning tailoring, 11 carpentry, 3 shoe-making, and 3 carpet-weaving.

114. *Clarkabad Orphanage.*—In the Mission Orphanage at Clarkabad, wood-work, tailoring, and gardening are taught. There were 94 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. The girls are trained in all kinds of household occupations.

115. *St. Francis' Orphanage, Lahore.*—In the Aided Elementary School attached to the St. Francis' Orphanage, Lahore, 87 boys learn carpet-weaving, 7 shoe-making, and 2 tailoring.

116. *Boys' Industrial Home, Gujránwála.*—The American Mission Society at Gujránwála have started an Indigenous School in which, besides the "3 Rs," drawing, weaving, carpentry, tailoring, and gardening are being taught successfully under efficient instructors. The number on the rolls at the time of the last inspection was 51. Suitable buildings and offices for the purpose have been provided, as well as a comfortable boarding-house. The expenditure was about Rs. 100 a month, exclusive of boarding-house expenses.

117. *Industrial School, Gurgáon.*—The Aided Indigenous Industrial School for boys at Gurgáon had, at the close of the year, 39 scholars, mostly low caste. In addition to the "3 Rs," the subjects taught are tailoring, shoe-making, carpentry, and drawing.

118. *Aided Industrial Girls' School, Delhi.*—The Aided Industrial Girls' School at Delhí for low-caste girls had 33 pupils on the register at the close of the past year. Besides the "3 Rs," taught through the medium of Roman

Urdú, lessons are given in cotton spinning, needle-work of various kinds, and shoe embroidery.

119. *Industrial Settlement at Palwal (Gurgáon District).*—The Industrial Settlement at Palwal, which contains 64 girls, has been recently brought on the Aided list. It is as yet in its infancy, and instruction is given in tailoring, needle-work, and embroidery, and the "3 Rs."

120. *Industrial Schools, Isakhel and Mankera (Miánwálí District).*—There is no boys' school for special instruction in the Mooltan Circle, but there are 2 Aided Industrial Indigenous Schools for girls at Isakhel and Mankera. In both these schools needle-work is taught. There were 120 pupils in them at the close of the year. From the two schools 34 girls appeared and 24 passed in needle-work by the standards.

121. *Orphanages, &c.*—The orphans brought up under Hindú and Muhammadan orphanage committees are also taught various trades, such as sewing, book-binding, basket-making, knitting, carpet-making, weaving, &c.; and apart from these, there are influences at work in the ordinary schools that promote the cause of special education. Agriculture, practical Mensuration and Sanitation are taught in a rudimentary form in all Board Primary Schools. Physical Science is taught in Secondary Schools. Object-teaching and Drawing are receiving increased attention.

122. *Clerical and Commercial Classes.*—Of these the most important are those maintained by the Amritsar Municipal Committee. The total number in attendance at the end of the past year was 36—28 in the Senior Class and 8 in the Junior; of these 18 were learning *Short-hand*. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,660, of which Rs. 1,052 was met from Fees, against Rs. 4,348 and Rs. 1,112, respectively, last year. For a time these classes were amalgamated with the M. B. High School, Amritsar, with the result that the tuition in them as well as in the ordinary school classes suffered considerably, while the staff and appliances were not sufficient. Since June 1st, 1902, these classes have, however, been separated from the M. B. School, in the hope that they will produce better results as a separate institution. Similar classes were started in May, 1900, in connection with the M. B. High School, Hoshiárpur. At the close of the past year the Senior Class had 8 boys and the Junior 4. In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University 7 out of 16 passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination. In the class started in connection with the M. B. School, Rewárí, there were only 3 scholars on the rolls, and the progress made was not sufficient. Commercial classes were also recently opened in the Brandreth High School, Gujránwála, and the Mission School, Ráwalpindi.

123. The *Drawing Class* at the M. B. School, Hoshiárpur, started in May, 1896, has ceased to exist during the past year for want of a duly certificated teacher. That at the M. B. School, Ludhiána, started in 1896 with 33 pupils, had on the rolls at the close of the year 22 pupils. The boys learn free-hand, model and geometrical drawing, but the class has never been popular. The *Short-hand Class* at the M. B. School, Hoshiárpur, founded in 1897, had 19 boys on the rolls. All these learn Pitman's *Teacher* and *Manual*. The class is not popular, as the boys find it difficult to attend after ordinary school hours. That started in connection with the M. B. School, Ludhiána, in 1898, had 2 sections. The first section had 7 and the second 20 pupils. In December, 1900, 2 out of 5 passed the Theory Examination and 5 out of 11 the Elementary or Third Class Examination in Phonography.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

124. *Schools and scholars.*—In European and Native Girls' Schools together there were 360 Public Schools, against 347 in the previous quinquennium, with 15,178 pupils against 13,139. To these may be added 11,258 girls reading in Private Schools, and 144 reading in Special Schools, making a total of 26,580 girls under instruction in the Province compared with 19,228 returned five years ago. The number of Government and Board Public Schools has increased

by 2, that of Unaided Schools by 14, while there are 3 fewer Aided Schools. Of the girls in Public Schools 1,734 against 1,616 were learning English, 287 being Natives, and 700 were scholarship-holders, against 846. At the Secondary stage of instruction (622 against 609) there is only a slight change; but at the Primary stage there are 14,556 against 12,530.

125. *Comparison of Districts.*—The leading District is Amritsar, with 1,847 girls at Public Schools; Lahore has 1,714, Siálkot 1,298, and Ráwalpindi 1,198. Jullundur and Gujránwála have 958 and 995, and Delhi 755. There is not a single Board School for girls in the city of Delhi. Of the 13 schools in the District (12 Aided and 1 Board), all the Aided Schools are in the city and the Board School in the interior of the District. The most backward Districts are Karnál, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh, and Dera Ghází Khán.

126. *Comparison of Circles.*—In the Delhi Circle the Inspector reports: "A rise in the number of students, a rise in expenditure and better results of examinations all go to indicate that progress is being made. But the fact that no new schools have been added to the list of Girls' Schools in the Circle testifies to the want of interest on the part of the people;" and he suggests "that if a series of Elementary Readers specially compiled for Board Girls' Schools were to be introduced, and the study of the religious books, dear to the people, allowed, there is every chance of the Girls' Schools meeting with a much larger share of success." In the Jullundur Circle the Inspector remarks: "The increase of 9 in the number of Primary Schools, the rise of 321 in the number of scholars attending them, and the better results of the Upper Primary Examination, together with a decided improvement in needle-work indicate fair progress notwithstanding the unfavourable times of plague and scarcity." In the Lahore Circle the Inspector observes: "The year under review shows very fair progress on the whole. The number of scholars has satisfactorily risen both in Secondary and Primary Schools, the fee receipts have increased, and there is also an advance in the expenditure from each source of Public Funds, the results of almost all the examinations are favourable, the number of non-stipendiary scholars is an increase, needle-work has improved, and in many schools there has been some advance in standard." The Hindú Girls' School, Lahore, is doing good and useful work. In order to place it on a permanent footing the Managers have raised a fund which now exceeds Rs. 4,000. The school also possesses Rs. 2,300 as a building fund, and is in receipt of a monthly grant from the Punjab Association. The Ráwalpindi Inspector writes: "The increase of 12 schools and more than 700 scholars backed by a rise of about 20 per cent. in expenditure clearly proves that the quinquennium has been a period of progress. It is satisfactory to note that a Normal Class has been recently added to the Aided High School, Gujránwála." The Mooltan Inspector reports that, except that the results of examinations are not so good as five years ago, and that the number of girls at the Upper Primary stage is somewhat less, satisfactory progress is perceptible all round; but want of mistresses competent to teach Arithmetic and more especially Grammar and Geography, and on the side of Muhammadans the existence of Pardah system, and in the Dera Ghází Khán and Miánwálí Districts an alleged want of funds retard the progress of female education. The Delhi Circle has now 53 Public Schools for Native girls, with 1,787 pupils, against the same number of schools and 1,580 pupils in 1896-97. The Jullundur Circle has now 78 Public Schools for Native girls, with 2,544 pupils, against 69 schools with 2,223 pupils in 1896-97. The Lahore Circle has now 62 Public Schools with 3,355 pupils, against 80 schools with 3,092 pupils five years ago, the difference being due to the closure of 20 small Aided Schools and the return of 2 more Unaided Schools. This diminution is mainly in the Lahore District, with 16 schools less, and is said to be mostly due to a reorganization of the Mission Schools in Lahore by the amalgamating of a number of scattered schools so as to secure improved teaching and more effectual supervision, the result, however, being a numerical decline with a clear instructional advantage. The Ráwalpindi Circle has now 120 schools with 4,901 pupils, against 108 schools and 4,173 pupils in 1896-97. The Mooltan Circle has now 28 schools with 1,262 scholars, against 19 schools with 812 pupils five years ago. The number of pupils in Public Schools for Native girls has risen from 11,815 to 13,773.

127. *Expenditure.*—On schools of all kinds for European and Native girls the total expenditure was Rs. 2,40,680, against Rs. 2,21,060 in 1896-97, or Rs. 19,620 more (that on Secondary Departments only being Rs. 59,716). Of this amount about 48 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and the balance from Fees and Other Sources. The income from Fees was Rs. 43,563, against

Rs. 41,764, or Rs. 1,799 more, Vernacular Secondary Schools contributing only Rs. 325, against Rs. 82 in the year under comparison. Fees are levied in the Bengálí School at Simla, S. P. G. Mission Vernacular Middle, Delhi, the Lady Dufferin Christian Girls' School, the Alexandra Girls' School, and the Municipal Board and the Aided Schools at Dera Ghází Khán, and in some Aided Schools in the Gujránwála, Siálkot, and Ráwalpindi Districts.

128. *Scholarships.*—For the year under report the expenditure on Scholarships amounted to Rs. 13,085 (including Rs. 3,575 on Scholarships in Secondary Departments only), against Rs. 22,826 in 1896-97, or Rs. 11,979 last year, the whole, minus Rs. 1,098, being paid from Public Funds. In the Middle Department of Native Schools there were 80 girls out of 237 in receipt of scholarships, compared with 92 out of 190 five years ago, and in the Upper Primary Department with 1,087 pupils there were 601 scholarship-holders, against 738 out of 1,068. The percentage of pupils in receipt of scholarships has fallen from 7·0 to 4·9, due to reduction in the number of scholarships and the proportion of girls eligible for them.

129. *Results of Examinations of Native girls.*—In the Entrance Examination 21 Native girls passed out of 25, against 11 out of 17 in the year under comparison. In the Middle School Examination 68 passed out of 99, against 44 out of 44. In the Middle Standard Examination 46 candidates (of whom 37 were Vernacular pupils) appeared and 35 passed, or over 76 per cent., against 28 out of 40, or 70 per cent., in 1896-97. In the Upper Primary Examination 413 passed out of 577, against 404 out of 552 five years ago. In the Lower Primary Examination 747 out of 1,166, or about 64 per cent., were successful, against 764 out of 1,196, or over 65 per cent., in 1896-97.

130. *Domestic Economy, Needle-work, &c.*—The Inspectress reports: "Needle-work is improving wherever there is European supervision. It remains poor in almost all isolated schools. The Christians everywhere show good work. Hindús care nothing for plain needle-work which is indeed of little use for their simple costume. Muhammadans excel in net work and other kinds of white embroidery." As regards Domestic Economy, she says: "It is impossible to teach Domestic Economy to any effect in a day school which has none of the appliances or conditions of a home. The best that can be done is to develop general intelligence, which may be employed later in the economy of the home, and to teach a few general principles and facts by means of books. This is generally done, and I find *Sughar Bíbí* a popular subject in all Middle Schools." In the Delhi Circle Domestic Economy is taught in the two Aided Middle Schools for Christian girls at Delhi, where very good needle-work is also said to be done. Elsewhere needle-work is not satisfactory, and is not taught according to the prescribed scheme. In the Jullundur Circle Domestic Economy is taught only in the Kanya Mahávidyála at Jullundur City, where instruction is also imparted in clay modelling and household occupations, as well as in Elementary Drawing in so far as it is required in needle-work. Increased attention is paid to needle-work, and fairly satisfactory progress is reported to have been made almost everywhere in this branch of instruction. In the Lahore Circle Domestic Economy is taught as a book subject in all the Secondary Schools, but practical household occupations have not yet been given the place they deserve in a girl's education. On this the Inspectress, while reporting on the Lahore District, says: "The only school in the Lahore District that gives this subject any attention is the Clarkabad Orphanage and Industrial School. There practical Domestic Economy is taught, and the girls do all the work of the institution. This is one of the best managed and most useful institutions in the Province." It is much to be regretted that no attention is paid to Domestic Economy in the Lady Dufferin School. Needle-work of various descriptions has been receiving steady and full attention during the quinquennium, with the result that it is now considered to have remarkably improved in quality. The Inspectress from her reports on individual schools seems to have been pleased with all except the M. B. Branch Schools, Amritsar, where the teachers are said to be decrepit and incompetent. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, Domestic Economy, properly so called, is still the one thing most needful in Girls' Schools. The only schools that have made a good beginning in this direction are the two Mission Schools at Siálkot. About them the Inspectress remarks: "The girls in these schools are taught and made to do all the domestic work of the institutions—cooking, washing, mending, and making

their own clothes, &c. The dormitories, cook-rooms, &c., are kept beautifully clean and neat."

131. *Physical Training.*—The only institution where physical training has received careful attention is the Kanya Mahávidyála at Jullundur City, where the Managers have specially devised a set of exercises for the purpose.

132. *General remarks.*—The Inspectress remarks: "That progress may appear slow, but there is real advance. The Christian community have largely increased their schools, though they are apart from the people generally, their aims and their difficulties resembling those of the European Schools. But the Vernacular Middle Schools are improving their position. In Lahore, Amritsar, Siálkot, and Gujránwála, they form centres of intelligence and knowledge, each with groups of educated women whose influence is very perceptible. Isolated schools and branch schools are less satisfactory. The teachers miss the companionship and supervision they need and become discouraged. The staff, moreover, of smaller schools is nearly always insufficient. One of the most important reasons for the lack of interest taken in girls' education is that pointed out by the Delhi Inspector, that the reading books in use, which are almost confined to Natural History and Science, do not seem to the people to have any bearing on religion and morals. It is, therefore, necessary that a series of readers for Girls' Schools should be provided." The teaching of Geography and Object Lessons requires more attention. The want of Hindú teachers capable of giving instruction in Hindí and Gurmukhí is badly felt. The number in attendance on the Zanána Classes of Missionaries is this year returned as 699, against 945 last year, compared with 575 in 1896-97. The Home Classes maintained by the Punjab Association, which did not exist in 1896-97, were attended by 42 scholars at the close of the last year. The *Tahzíb-i-Niswán*, a periodical edited by Mrs. Mumtáz 'Alí for the special benefit of Indian women, deserves honourable mention, as does the *Punjab Pandita*, edited by Lála Dev Ráj of Jullundur.

CHAPTER IX.—Education of Europeans.

133. *Schools and pupils.*—There are now 37 Public Schools against 34, with 2,451 pupils against 2,397, or 54 more than in 1896-97. Of these 16 are Boys' Schools with 1,010 pupils and 21 Girls' Schools with 1,441 pupils. Of Private Schools there are only 6, against 13, with 122 pupils against 203; 1 is for boys and 5 for girls. The total number at school is, therefore, 2,573, compared with 2,600 in the previous quinquennium; of these 1,019 are boys against 1,210, and 1,554 girls against 1,390.

134. *Grades of schools and stages of instruction.*—Of the Public Schools 14 are High (one being Unaided), 19 Middle, and 4 Primary, compared with 10, 20, and 4 schools, respectively, five years ago. The number of pupils at the Secondary stage of instruction has declined from 854 to 743, or by 111, but there is a rise of 165 at the Primary stage. The increase of 4 in the number of High Schools is due to the fact that 3 Middle Schools have been raised in grade and 1 new school opened. As to the management of the schools, 4 Asylums for military children are Government institutions, and the remaining 33, of which 31 receive aid from Government, are under private control.

135. *Expenditure and Fees.*—The total direct expenditure on Public Schools was Rs. 1,95,811, or Rs. 18,604 more than in 1896-97; of this Rs. 18,999, or 9·7 per cent., was from Imperial Revenues (for the Sanáwar Asylums); Rs. 58,194, or 29·7 per cent., from Provincial Revenues; Rs. 73,477, or over 37 per cent., from Fees; and Rs. 45,141, or over 23 per cent., from School Funds. The decrease of Rs. 213 from Provincial Revenues, in spite of an increase in the number of Aided Schools, is mainly due to the absence of special grants made in 1896-97 in consequence of the introduction of the new system of grants-in-aid. Omitting the amount paid on account of the two Lawrence Asylums, or Rs. 36,420 (against Rs. 37,454), the expenditure on Public Schools was Rs. 1,59,391 (against Rs. 1,39,753 in 1896-97). The average annual cost of educating a pupil in the Asylums is over Rs. 54, and in the other Public Schools over Rs. 89. The Fees collected in Aided Schools are returned at Rs. 60,625, or nearly 39 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with Rs. 68,996, or 49·4 per cent., in the year under comparison.

136. *Scholarships.*—There were 34 scholarships current at the close of the year, or 2 more than at the end of the previous quinquennium; 32 were

Government scholarships and 2 paid from Private Sources. Of the Government scholarships, 15 were held by boys and 17 by girls, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,176, against Rs. 2,404. In addition, one College scholarship was held at the Woodstock School, Mussoorie.

137. *Examination results.*—One boy appeared for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University from Bishop Cotton School, Simla, but failed. In the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University two candidates appeared and passed—one from the Boys' High School, Lahore, passed in the Science Faculty, and the other from the St. Anthony's High School, Lahore, on the Arts side. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, sent up 4 candidates who all passed, against 18 out of 20 in 1896-97, and St. Denys' School, Murree, sent up 1 girl, but she failed. In the High School Examination 39 passed out of 51, or over 76 per cent., against 15 out of 33, or over 45 per cent., in 1896-97. In the Middle School Examination 83 passed out of 151, or over 54 per cent., against 79 out of 83, or over 95 per cent., five years ago. In the Primary School Examination 231 passed out of 281, or over 82 per cent., compared with 257 out of 259, or over 99 per cent., five years ago. The two Lawrence Asylums, Bishop Cotton School, Christ Church School, St. Denys' School, Convent School, Murree, and Auckland House, Simla, passed a large number of candidates, and the Ayrcliff School, Simla, again distinguished itself in the High School Examination, as one girl headed the list and gained a First Class Certificate with Honours in French, Drawing, and Physiology, and another stood fourth in the First Class with Honours in Drawing and Physiology.

138. *Industrial and Technical Training.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar is the only institution in the Punjab that provides for European boys or girls a thorough technical or industrial training. The boys learn cooking, telegraphy, carpentry, instrumental music, printing, proof-reading, simple book-binding, &c. The girls learn cooking, stocking-making, dress-making, and domestic work. In the Murree Asylum 27 girls learn cookery, 18 boys learn carpentry, and 4 pupils learn type-writing. In the Cathedral Orphanages, Lahore, the boys learn Type-writing, Drawing, and Short-hand, and the authorities intend to introduce simple carpentry and to set up a small printing press. The girls learn stocking-making, cooking, dress-making, domestic work, &c. In the Mayo Industrial School the girls do all the household work, their own dress-making and some fancy needle-work. Proposals are also under consideration to start industrial and technical training in the Convent School, Simla, such as House Management and cooking, the treatment of ordinary ailments, the management of a sick room and the compounding simple medicines, cutting out and making of dresses and under-clothing, also fancy work of various kinds.

139. *General remarks.*—As remarked by the Inspector, discipline, organization, physical training, and the supply of furniture and apparatus are all fairly satisfactory. Object-teaching and Industrial and Technical Training receive increasing attention. From the returns furnished by the different Districts, with the exception of Gurdáspur, it appears that there are now in the Province 692 children (305 boys and 387 girls) between the age of 6 and 18, of whom 512 attend schools, 102 are being privately educated, and 78 (31 boys and 47 girls) receive no education. The number of those without education returned last year was 110, and in 1897-98, 169; the information for 1896-97 on this point is not available. The Code of Regulations for European Schools has lately undergone a revision to suit it to the requirements of the whole of India and Burmah. The general introduction of a uniform Code should do much to improve inter-provincial discipline, and should tend to raise the general standard of education.

140. *Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar.*—The special report on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, for the past year, is highly favourable. The number on the rolls is 489 against 505,—266 boys against 282 and 223 girls against the same number in 1896-97. The state of the premises, organization, and discipline are reported to be excellent, and the instructional state good, though the staff generally requires strengthening. On the boys' side there were 4 pupil

teachers, two of whom have finished their time, and one of them has qualified for the Proficiency Certificate. On the girls' side there is no pupil teacher, and no other qualified girls are forthcoming. The expenditure on the institution has fallen from Rs. 24,373 to Rs. 22,101, or by Rs. 2,272, the decrease being mainly under Imperial Revenues.

141. *Lawrence Asylum, Murree.*—The number on the rolls is 181 against 162—98 boys against 85 and 83 girls against 77 five years ago. The results of the examinations were fair in the High, poor in the Middle, and good in the Primary. The staffs of both the departments have been strengthened, especially in the Girls' School. The building, for which a liberal grant has been made by the Local Government, is being repaired by the Public Works Department. Better apparatus is still needed for object lessons in Physics and Physiology. The expenditure on the institution has risen from Rs. 13,081 to Rs. 14,319, or by Rs. 1,238, the increase being met mainly from Fee receipts and partly also from 'Other Sources.'

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

142. *Numbers and comparisons.*—The number of Muhammadans under instruction has, during the past five years, risen from 109,002 to 111,350, or by 2,348. At the same time Hindús have risen from 103,926 to 106,938, or by 3,012, and Sikhs from 22,021 to 23,008, or by 987. In Public Schools the number of Muhammadans, boys and girls together, has increased from 65,449 to 68,674, or by 3,225, there being now 64,569 boys against 61,280, and 4,105 girls against 4,169. In Private Schools there has been a fall of 877 pupils, the numbers being 35,157 boys against 38,999 and 7,519 girls against 4,554. The number of Muhammadan boys in schools of all kinds is now 11·55 per cent. of those of school-going age, against 12·75 in 1896-97; in the case of Hindú boys, the percentage is 15·45 against 15·73; and in the case of Sikhs it is 15·98 against 17·51. In schools for girls the percentage of attendance is now 1·53 for Muhammadans against 1·26; 1·48 for Hindús against 1·22; and 2·56 for Sikhs against 2·01 : this is some ground for satisfaction.

143. *Examination results, &c.*—In Arts Colleges, the Oriental College, and the Mayo School of Art, there was an aggregate increase of 93 Muhammadan students, but their numbers fell in Training Institutions, the Law College, the Medical College, and Medical Schools. The number of boys and girls in Industrial Schools rose from 418 to 529. Five Muhammadans passed the M. A. Examination, against only one in 1896-97; 26 obtained the B. A. degree, against 19; and 2 the B. O. L. degree. In the Intermediate Examination, 74 passed, against 56; 237 against 180 were successful in the Entrance Examination, and 3 passed the Clerical and Commercial test. The number of Muhammadan boys in the Secondary Classes of Public Schools has risen from 5,085 to 6,503, or by 1,418; and in the Primary stage from 55,083 to 56,650, or by 1,567. In the Middle School Examination, 855 were successful, and 3,156 passed the Upper Primary Examination. The number of Muhammadan girls at the Secondary stage of instruction has risen from 50 to 55, and at the Primary stage from 3,951 to 4,042. In the Middle School Examination 14 girls passed, and 290 satisfied the Primary tests.

144. *Special encouragement.*—During the past year the Government has sanctioned the continuance, until further orders, of the Jubilee Scholarships which are now known as Victoria Scholarships. These are for the special encouragement of English education amongst Muhammadans, and are payable from Provincial Revenues. Besides, Local Boards are empowered to provide such scholarships from their own funds, and a number were awarded during the year. In the Delhi Circle 18 Victoria Scholarships were current, against 27 in 1896-97; in this Circle a number of scholarships and stipends are annually awarded from the Nawáb Fund to Muhammadan pupils in the Anglo-Arabic School. The Shahzádá High School at Delhi, opened in 1891, the Islámiya School at Karnál, and a number of Indigenous Schools, also exist in this Circle for the special needs of Muhammadans. In the Jullundur Circle 40 Victoria Scholarships were current, against 28 five years ago, and there are Islámiya Schools

at Ludhiána, Qádián, and Hoshiárpur. In the Lahore Circle there were 32 Victoria Scholarships current, against 52 in 1896-97. The Islámiya College, Lahore, with its attached schools and orphanages, all maintained by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, is now one of the most flourishing institutions in the Province. The M. A.-O. School maintained by the Amritsar Anjuman can now boast of one of the finest school buildings in the Punjab. In the Ráwalpindi Circle there are Islámiya Schools at Gujránwála, Gujrát, Jalálpur Jattán, and Ráwalpindi. In the Mooltan Circle there is an Islámiya Middle School at head-quarters, and a number of Elementary Schools have been opened for the special benefit of Muhammadan boys and girls; 35 Victoria Scholarships were current, against 32 in 1896-97. The special concessions of free and half-free rates of tuition fees allowed to Muhammadans in Board and Aided Schools continue to be fully taken advantage of everywhere throughout the Province, and afford, along with the Victoria Scholarships, a useful means of helping a backward community. The new rules for the recognition of schools have been regarded in some quarters as being specially hard on Muhammadan Schools, but it is difficult to see how the education of Muhammadans could be truly advanced by recognising an inferior type of public school for their special benefit; it seems better that they should be encouraged and aided to read in good schools. The better the schools, the more sure will be the progress.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

145. *The Aitchison College.*—The number on the rolls at the end of the past year was 64, or 4 more than in 1896-97, or 2 more than last year. Of these 1 read in the Fourth Year Class of the Government College, Lahore, 17 in the High, 21 in the Middle, 16 in the Upper Primary, and 9 in the Lower Primary Departments. Of the 64 students, 36 paid fees, and 28 were scholarship-holders. The general management of the College continues to be excellent, the instructional work of the School is good on the whole, and the examination results are satisfactory. Two boys were selected for the Imperial Cadet Corps. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,265 (including a Government grant of Rs. 9,000), compared with Rs. 59,746 last year. The disbursements were Rs. 93,805 against Rs. 63,299 in the previous year, and the closing balance Rs. 22,460. The question of the improvement of the pay and prospects of the staff will be taken up when the report of the Conference on Chiefs' Colleges has been issued.

146. *Education amongst gentlemen of rank.*—The desire for education amongst those of good family continues to spread, though the figures supplied year after year vary owing to different interpretations of the term "gentlemen of rank." The Delhi Inspector returns 114 of this class, against 37 in 1896-97. All the 114 except 9 (5 in Ferozepore and 4 in Ambala) are under instruction, including 16 who attend the Aitchison College, Lahore. The Jullundur Circle has 114, of whom 7 receive no education; of the rest, 13 attend the Aitchison College. In 1896-97, 137 were returned as of good social rank and school-going age. The Lahore Inspector returns 63, all of whom are at school; of these 8 read in the Aitchison College. In 1896-97 the number in the three Districts now comprised in the Circle was 101. The Ráwalpindi Circle shows 106, compared with 149 five years ago, or with 102 in those Districts which now form the Circle. Of the 106 boys returned this year, 3 attend the Aitchison College and 6 attend other Colleges. The Mooltan Circle has 85, including 5 receiving no education. Of these 1 attends the Aitchison College, and 2 attend other Colleges. Out of a total of 482 of the boys of school-going age only 21 are not being educated. Of the remaining 461, 41 are in the Aitchison College, 8 in other Colleges, 349 in ordinary Public Schools, 62 under private tuition, and 1 in a school in a Native State. From the above it appears that the number attending the Aitchison College is proportionately small, especially from the Mooltan and Ráwalpindi Circles.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

147. *Kinds of schools included.*—Schools which do not conform to the standards prescribed by the Department or the University, and submit to no public test, are classed as Private Schools. They are chiefly Indigenous Schools consisting of (1) Advanced Schools teaching the Oriental Classical Languages; (2) Mahájaní Schools teaching Commercial Arithmetic according to Native methods; (3) schools teaching mainly a Vernacular; and (4) a few "Other Schools" started by private persons as a means of earning a living, or opened by Missionaries for the benefit of low-caste children. Six schools for Europeans, with 122 pupils, are also included in the last sub-head, against 13 schools and 203 scholars in the year 1896-97.

148. *Review.*—During the last quinquennium the total number of Private Schools has decreased from 4,349 to 3,850, and that of scholars from 67,754 to 65,820. But whilst the number of Private Schools of all kinds for boys has gone down by 643 and their roll by 5,653, it is remarkable that the number of such schools for girls has risen from 405 to 549, or by 144, which are attended by 9,571 girls against 5,852, or by 3,719 more than in 1896-97. The above fluctuations lead us to two conclusions: (1) that the rudimentary instruction imparted in these schools is no longer considered sufficient by the people for their boys, who are either sent to receive education in Public Schools, or employed to help their parents in domestic or other business; and (2) that with a general appreciation of female education and a revived religious enthusiasm a number of schools have been started by benevolent societies and private individuals for the benefit of girls, and as the number of Public Schools for girls is still small, these private institutions prosper. The Department is doing its best to encourage Private Schools by awarding grants on very easy terms, and goes even so far as to rule that when a school of this kind is recommended for a grant, a Local Body cannot refuse it on the ground of insufficient funds. Lately very liberal rules have been framed for the award of grants for industrial subjects taught in these schools. But owing to the inefficiency of the teachers, who find it difficult to satisfy the very easy departmental conditions, and the fact that the Private Schools for boys have lost the confidence of the public, these institutions are declining from year to year. Altogether 544 Elementary Schools were examined for grants in the last year, which were attended by 20,357 pupils, and earned Rs. 32,784 as grant-in-aid, against 626 schools, 22,867 scholars, and Rs. 33,256 in the year 1896-97.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

149. *Number of institutions and scholars.*—The number of Arts Colleges in Native States continues to be 3. These are at Patiála, Baháwalpur, and Kapurthala, with 92 students, against 113 five years ago. Of the 230 Public Schools, 49 are Secondary Schools, with 7,521 pupils, 173 are Primary, with 6,001 pupils, and 8 are Special, with 153 pupils. This gives a total of 13,675 pupils, compared with 13,004 in the previous quinquennium. The number of Private or Indigenous Schools is 859 against 797, with 8,510 pupils against 8,980. In both Public and Private Institutions the number now under instruction is 22,277, of whom 1,675 are girls, compared with 22,097, of whom 1,498 were girls, in 1896-97. The number learning English is 3,569. The total male population of these States is 2,064,072, so that 1 in 93 is under instruction.

150. *Examination results.*—In the M. A. Examination there were 2 candidates from Jínd, of whom 1 passed. In the B. A. Examination only 2 out of 8 passed, compared with 1 out of 9 five years ago; in the Intermediate Examination 21 passed out of 51; in the Entrance Examination 62 passed out of 187 on the Arts side, and 2 out of 3 on the Oriental side, against 39 out of 121 and 4 out of 11; and in the Middle School Examination 221 out of 531 passed on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 79 out of 150 on the Vernacular side, against 226 out of 356 and 92 out of 126. In the examinations above the Entrance, only 39 per cent. of the candidates passed, compared with 43 per cent. five years ago, and in the other examinations about 42 per cent. passed compared with 58 per cent.

151. *Inspection work.*—The Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, visited the High School at Náhan and the Middle Schools at Dujána, Chhachhrauli, and Basí. The Jullundur Inspecting Officers visited the Anglo-Vernacular High School at Maler Kotla and the State School at Mandí, and the Inspector of the Mooltan Circle inspected the Sadiq-Egerton College and School at Baháwalpur.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

152. *Discipline in Schools and Colleges.*—The improvement in the discipline of schools noticed in last year's report continues. The Delhi Inspector, after pointing out a few cases of want of harmony among the teachers of certain schools and of weak discipline in certain others, remarks: "The tone and discipline of the schools, as noticed at the annual inspection, were generally satisfactory," and "the monitorial system has generally improved." The Jullundur Inspector reports that "with the exception of a few schools in one District, the inter-school rules are carefully observed," and that, "on the whole, a clear and steady advance in the matter of conduct and discipline is visible in the schools" of his Circle. The Lahore Inspector, speaking in a similar vein, says: "The inter-school rules are better understood and appreciated," and "instances of infraction of discipline and good conduct are becoming rarer every year, and were not many during the year under review." The Ráwalpindi Inspector complains that "there is considerable room for improvement in the manners of boys," but that every effort is being made to remedy this and other defects, and that "the number of schools in which discipline is weak is decreasing with the decrease in the number of untrained teachers." The Mooltan Inspector says that discipline is "fairly satisfactory" in the schools of his Circle, though he also feels that there is great scope for improvement. In the schools of the Attock Tahsíl discipline "has improved during the past five years, and at the annual inspection no fault was found with the conduct of students." The few cases of insubordination and breach of discipline which came to the notice of the Inspecting Officers were promptly and effectually dealt with. In Private Schools not observing inter-school rules, discipline is still far from satisfactory. It is, however, confidently hoped that the new rules of recognition which have recently been issued by this Department will have a very wholesome effect upon the discipline, efficiency, and general tone of the schools of the Province. In all the Colleges the conduct of the students was uniformly good. The four Arts Colleges at Lahore and the St. Stephen's College at Delhi have adopted a set of inter-college rules. These rules, however, do not go far enough, and they are, besides, binding only upon the five Colleges which have agreed to observe them. The necessity of a comprehensive set of rules, regulating the relations of the various Colleges to one another, and to the University to which they may be affiliated, is obvious, and it is hoped that such rules will ere long be framed by the Punjab University, approved by Government, and enforced in all the Colleges in the Province.

153. *Moral Training.*—All the Colleges are fully alive to the importance of the moral training of their students. Most of them have Literary or Debating Societies of their own, and these have met regularly during the year. In the Central Training College there is, in addition, a Shakesperian Society, and in the Forman Christian College a Temperance Association, but the latter has not been quite so active as in previous years. The Forman Christian College, the Government College, and the Central Training College have now got their respective Graduates' or Old Students' Associations. The importance of such societies, in moulding the character of young men and creating in them a healthy *esprit de corps*, cannot be exaggerated. In denominational Colleges moral instruction is given regularly along with religious instruction to every student. In schools all the agencies for the formation and improvement of character noted in last year's report continue to be employed; and, indeed, they now exercise a wider influence than in the past. In the Lahore and Amritsar Districts, owing to the prevalence of plague, the Teachers' Associations did not meet regularly.

154. *Physical Training,*—Physical training continues to receive particular attention both in the Schools and Colleges of the Province; much, however, still remains to be done. This is specially the case in the Delhi Circle,

where, as the Inspector's report shows, very few schools possess suitable play-grounds; and, except in the Rohtak District, gymnastic apparatus is "on the whole incomplete in the Middle Schools of the Circle." In the Jullundur Circle drill is taught in almost all the Board Schools, and in many of the Aided Schools, and cricket is played in all the Anglo-Vernacular and some of the Vernacular Secondary Schools. Football and Tennis are also becoming popular in a few schools. Native games are not neglected, and are played with zest in the Ludhiána District. It is, however, to be regretted that several of the important schools in the Circle still remain without proper play-grounds. It is gratifying to note that "special exercises devised by the managers are carried on in the Kanya Mahávidyála, Jullundur, Mái Bhagwatí's Putrí Páthshála, Hariána, and the Girls' Aided Elementary School at Fatehgarh." The Lahore Inspector reports that "the teaching power both in the shape of peripatetic instructors and of whole-time instructors employed by most of the High and Middle Schools has been considerably increased and strengthened, and is fairly sufficient," and that in consequence "the prescribed courses are now more nearly and more efficiently completed than heretofore." The Montgomery District, however, continues to remain backward in the matter of physical instruction, while the Aitchison College and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts take the lead. The Inspector again speaks of the Baijnáth School, Amritsar, in terms of unqualified praise for "its excellent instruction in drill." The Ráwalpindi Inspector remarks: "Physical training has certainly received greater and more careful attention during the past five years than ever before. Drill and gymnastics are taught in almost all Public Schools for boys. Cricket is played in most of the Secondary Schools, and football in some. Native games and sports, too, receive very fair attention." This shows an appreciable advance on the state of things noted in previous reports. In the Mooltan Circle also good progress seems to have been made, though there is still much room for improvement. Most of the Aided and Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools and many of the M. B. Middle and Primary Schools do not yet possess the necessary gymnastic apparatus. This want is most noticeable in some of the Primary Schools of the Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghází Khán, and Jhang districts, where even horizontal and parallel bars are not to be found. However, cricket and football are much in favour, and are "enthusiastically played in Anglo-Vernacular Schools open to inspection." In the Attock Tahsíl drill and gymnastics have been practised in all schools, and cricket is played in the Middle School at Hazro; but, beyond this, very little has been done. Owing to the prevalence of plague no cricket or athletic tournaments could be held during the year in the Jullundur Circle. For the same reason the Lahore Circle Tournament, as well as that for the Lahore District, had to be abandoned. In the Delhi Circle, Hissár was the only place where a District Tournament was held. The Ráwalpindi Circle was more fortunate in this respect, inasmuch as four out of the six Districts successfully held their annual tournaments. As usual, the Punjab University Sports Tournament was held in December last. Besides the old competitors, two other Colleges joined in the contests for the first time, *viz.*, the Khálsa College, Amritsar, for football and athletics, and the Church Mission College, Amritsar, for athletics only. The Rattigan-Forman Christian College Shield for cricket remained with the Government College team (the winners of last year); the Patiála Cup for football was won by the Medical College, and the Baháwalpur-Government College Trophy for gymnastics by the Government College. The Government College has won this trophy six years in succession. The Kapurthala Cup for athletics was secured by the D. A.-V. College. The University has not yet secured playing fields of its own. Drill receives a fair amount of attention in European Schools.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding-Houses.

155. *Number of Boarding-houses and inmates.*—At the close of the year there were, for Natives and Europeans, 303 boarding-houses, with 10,257 inmates. Of these 281 houses were for males, with 8,875 in residence, and 22 for females, with 1,382 in residence. For Europeans there were 20 houses, with 1,434 residents, 8 for boys, with 593 inmates, and 12 for girls, with 841 inmates. Of the total number of houses 11 are managed by Government, 176 by Local Bodies, 35 aided by Government or Local Bodies, and 81 are unaided. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,50,493, of which Rs. 1,34,606 was

met from Public Funds, Rs. 1,10,329 from Fees, and Rs. 1,05,558 from 'Endowments and Other Sources.'

156. *Boarding-houses maintained by Government.*—The boarding-houses maintained by Government are those in connection with the Government College, the Central Training College, the Central Model School, and the five Normal Schools. The boarding-house attached to the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi is under departmental supervision. The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar is supported from Imperial Revenues, and the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree is aided by the Local Government.

157. *College Boarding-houses.*—The total number of College boarding-houses in the Punjab is 10. They are provided in connection with all the Arts Colleges, except the M. B. and Mission Colleges at Amritsar and the Victoria College, Lahore. A good boarding-house is under construction in connection with the Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi. The total number of inmates was 765 out of a total attendance of 1,244. The Government College boarding-house had 121 boarders. The Forman College authorities are increasing the present accommodation, for which a special grant, amounting to Rs. 15,000, was made last year from Provincial Funds. The general boarding-house and the Kennedy Hall, specially meant for Christians, together accommodate 171 inmates. The Central Training College had 157 in residence. The D. A.-V. College boarding-house, which contains 199 inmates, has been improved by the addition of a Prayer Hall, given by Lála Chiranjí Lál of Hissár. The Oriental College has a boarding-house with 62 boarders. The St. Stephen's College boarding-house, a suitable building, has 14 inmates. The Islámiya College has a well supervised boarding-house, with 30 inmates. No boarding-houses are yet attached to the Law College, the Veterinary College, the School of Art, or the Medical College, though for the latter Government has sanctioned the construction of a new building, and has allotted Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose in the budget of 1902-03.

158. *School Boarding-houses.*—In the Delhi Circle all the Board Secondary Schools are supplied with boarding-houses except three, which do not require them. The total number in the Circle is 69, with 1,801 residents, of which 3, with 178 inmates, are for girls. The boarding-houses at Jagádhrí and Delhi are badly in need of repairs; altogether 15 houses have insufficient accommodation, and 7 are unsuitable. In the Jullundur Circle all the Board Secondary Schools have boarding-houses, with the exception of 4. Besides, there are boarding-houses in connection with 2 Primary Schools in the Kullú Valley, the North India Medical School for Christian Ladies at Ludhiána, and the Kanya Mahávidyála at Jullundur City. Altogether there are 70 boarding-houses with 2,487 boarders. In the Lahore Circle there are 37 boarding-houses with 1,184 in residence; 4 of these, with 254 inmates, are for girls. Good improvement has been made in the Amritsar District. The boarding-houses at Sur Singh and Pattí (Lahore) urgently need repairs, and they are generally unsuitable in the Montgomery District. In the Ráwalpindi Circle most of the Secondary Schools have boarding-houses attached to them, but in many cases the buildings used are not of a suitable character. The Primary School, Shahkot (Gujránwála District), has got a boarding-house, with 12 inmates. Those attached to the M. B. Schools at Bhera and Hazro are reported to be most unsuitable; altogether there are 72 boarding-houses with 1,996 boarders. In the Mooltan Circle the number of boarding-houses at the end of the year was 26, with 605 inmates. Except at Leiah, where the boarding-house was closed during the year for want of inmates, every Secondary Board School has now a boarding-house, but these are generally insufficient and rather ill-equipped.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

159. No Educational Conference was held during the year.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

160. *The Text-Book Committee.*—With a view to secure the more active co-operation of members not resident in Lahore it was decided to establish Branch Committees at Delhi and Peshâwar, and, if possible, at Jullundur. Those at Delhi and Peshâwar have already been formed.

161. *Review of work of Text-Book Committee.*—The work of the past year may be summarized as follows:—A Manual of School Management for Normal Schools has been completed and approved; new schemes of Object Lessons for Primary Schools and Courses of Reading in Mensuration for Middle Schools have been drawn up; the list of books recommended for School Libraries has been thoroughly revised; a Chart to illustrate Geographical Terms has been prepared and made over to the Contractors; a Manual of Mensuration for Primary Schools has been written; thirteen Wall Maps of Districts and twelve Maps to accompany District Geographies have been revised; the Geography of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province has, as far as possible, been brought up to date; lessons in Modern Persian have been inserted in the Persian Readers; arrangements have been made for the issue of a number of cheap Story Books, the preparation of Manuals on Kindergarten, Arithmetic, and Sanskrit; the translation of certain songs and of *Tandrusti ke Asân Qâide* into Panjâbî and the revision of Geographies and Maps with a view to bringing these publications up to date; a complete set of sight-testing apparatus and models of animals prepared in the School of Art have been added to the Museum; 100 volumes have been added to the Reference Library; over 200 text-books have been considered by the various Sub-Committees; and eight lakhs of books have been embossed and numbered. In view of the approaching termination of the contract for the printing, publication, and distribution of text-books, the Committee discussed the question of the arrangements to be made in future for the publication of our text-books, and appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the whole question and report to the General Committee.

162. *Translation Department.*—The translating staff attached to the Central Training College reviewed during the year 76 books for the Text-Book Committee, added a Chapter on the reign of Queen Victoria to the Urdú version of Lethbridge's History of England, and translated The 'Citizen of India' by Sir W. Lee-Warner, and several Circulars issued by the Department.

163. *Work of the Contractors.*—The Mufíd-i-'Am Press continued to hold the contract for the printing and distribution of books and maps. The total number of books or editions published during the year was 31, compared with 54 last year; and the aggregate number of copies printed was 497,200, against 578,100 in 1896-97. No sale of Secretariat books was effected during the year.

164. *Finances of the Committee.*—The Text-Book Committee receives from the Contractors 10 per cent. of the price of all books published. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,787-12-7, against Rs. 13,382-10-6 last year; the receipts were Rs. 13,944-9-0 (against Rs. 11,659-15-2), and the disbursements Rs. 9,964-4-8 (against 10,254-13-1). The credit balance at the close of the year was Rs. 18,768-0-11 (against Rs. 14,787-12-7). The warm acknowledgments of the Department are again due to the members for their disinterested and valuable assistance.

W. BELL,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	Institutions and Scholars.	*Collegiate Education.* Arts Colleges.	*Collegiate Education.* Professional Colleges.	*School Education, General.* Secondary Schools.	*School Education, General.* Primary Schools.	*School Education, Special.* Training Schools.	*School Education, Special.* All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
97,209	Towns ... 171 Villages ... 32,663 Total .. 32,834	Males 10,942,705 Females 9,387,634 Total ... 20,330,339	Institutions. For Males...	13	3	351	2,257	5	11	2,640	251	3,050	5,941	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 18·09
			Institutions. For Females	...	...	34	326	...	3	363	...	549	912	·2·78
			Institutions. Total ...	13	3	385	2,583	5	14	3,003	251	3,599	6,853	20·87
			Scholars. Males ...	1,331	404	62,679	100,663	261	1,692	167,030	4,645	49,917	221,592	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 13·50
			Scholars. Females ...	...	12	2,795	12,334	...	132	15,273	39	11,219	26,531	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·88
			Scholars. Total ...	1,331	416	65,474	112,997	261	1,824	182,303	4,684	61,136	248,123	8·14

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

(For Details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Totel.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* For Males	1,90,869	1,20,600	10,45,646	4,56,179	34,683	1,02,920	19,50,897	1,15,742	45,335	1,54,132	1,50,016	1,68,298	40,868	3,75,183	10,49,574	32,53,827
Institutions For Females	...	...	1,47,817	92,863	...	12,676	2,53,356									
Total ...	1,90,869	1,20,600	11,93,463	5,49,042	34,683	1,15,596	22,04,253	1,15,742	45,335	1,54,132	1,50,016	1,68,298	40,868	3,75,183	10,49,574	32,53,827
2. (*a*).—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	7·80	11·13	17·99	2·32	4·26	7·91	51·41	1·04	5·56	16·62	6·50	10·98	1·46	6·43	48·59	100
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·07	·57	19·55	59·52	·01	·14	79·86	·02	...	2·99	9·88	·82	1·80	4·63	20·14	100
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	1·22	1·04	55·11	20·97	...	2·32	80·66	·01	...	·70	4·93	7·48	1·37	4·85	19·34	100
(*d*).—Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·87	3·71	36·68	16·87	1·06	3·55	67·74	3·56	1·39	4·74	4·61	5·17	1·26	11·53	32·26	100

3. Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	199 4 4	351 9 3	10 4 10	8 0 5	126 7 6	57 14 0	64 3 4
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	25 1 3	0 12 3	..	0 3 4	...	1 15 10
	Total Cost ...	285 5 7	412 14 3	39 12 8	7 6 9	127 0 8	78 14 1	91 3 4
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	0 0 4	...	...	0 0 3
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 10 3	4 7 2	...	6 9 2	4 7 2
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 6 2	5 0 11	...	18 0 9	5 10 5
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 7	0 3 1	...	...	0 1 5
	Cost to Municipal Funds ..	71 1 10	...	7 0 4	5 3 3	...	21 13 8	6 9 4
	Total Cost ...	143 2 9	...	17 13 0	6 12 6	..	22 0 0	14 4 10
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Cost ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	45 3 10	...	8 8 6	0 8 0	...	1 5 5	4 4 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 9 5	...	1 8 7	1 10 9	...	6 1 3	1 10 9
	Total Cost ...	149 11 6	...	30 14 6	5 0 6	...	17 10 8	17 5 4
Unaided Insitutions ...	Total Cost ...	86 13 8	119 4 2	12 9 5	3 12 1	...	164 15 10	14 5 10
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	47 6 4	241 3 10	2 4 2	0 2 10	126 13 4	36 3 2	2 6 6
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 3 4	17 3 4	4 6 2	3 12 9	0 3 4	4 10 0	4 0 3
	Total Cost ...	142 7 0	320 11 11	18 6 9	5 3 5	127 0 9	64 14 6	12 10 11

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS

PUBLIC

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Maintained by Native States.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	1	194	200	175	1	39	34	30	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	1	181	184	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	1	76	74	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	451	458	428	1	39	34	30	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys English	4	1,296	1,260	1,116	79	18,243	18,328	15,322	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Boys Vernacular	...	...	...	...	110	17,554	17,339	14,243	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls English	2	306	302	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	388	379	329	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	1,602	1,562	1,407	194	36,185	36,046	29,894	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys	5	493	481	413	1,607	74,797	71,177	59,014	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	190	6,711	6,584	5,015	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	493	481	413	1,797	81,508	77,761	64,029	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters ...	5	261	273	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	1	(a)302	296	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	1	291	295	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	1	447	434	326	3	328	352	275	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	1	(f) 83	84	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	1,384	1,382	1,167	3	328	352	275	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	23	3,930	3,883	3,415	1,995	118,060	114,193	94,228	...	...	...	...

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (a). Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b). Sanskrit ... ...
   (c). Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... ...
3. *Elementary, teaching the Korán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote* ... ...
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ... ...

RAL TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				*Unaided.*				Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	REMARKS.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
3	423	436	384	7	588	583	479	12	1,244	(a) CLASSIFICATION—
1	87	87	74	...	...	...	...	1	87	*I Division*—
										Section A.—Ninety-eight boys: all learn elementary free-hand drawing, definitions of geometry, modelling in clay; 30 carpentry; 8 blacksmith's work; 52 modelling from foliage.
...	...	...	...	1	159	118	98	1	159	*Section B.*—Fifty-three boys: all learn advanced free-hand drawing, modelling in clay, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry; 16 carving and joinery; 10 repoussé work; 1 blacksmith; and 26 painting elementary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	181	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	76	
4	510	523	458	8	747	701	577	16	1,747	*II Division.*—Twenty-seven boys: all learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing, solid geometry and modelling in clay; 15 learn painting; 10 carving and joinery; 1 repoussé work; and 1 blacksmith's work.
62	13,583	13,229	11,344	94	11,776	11,779	9,428	239	44,838	
1	44	47	35	1	82	73	68	112	17,680	
21	1,393	1,225	1,129	...	...	...	...	23	1,699	*III Division.*—Thirtry-three boys: all learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, perspective; 16 ornamental drawing and design; 13 carving and joinery; 3 blacksmith's work; and 1 chatera or repoussé work.
5	694	690	519	1	115	125	81	11	1,197	
89	15,714	15,191	13,027	96	11,973	11,977	9,577	385	65,474	
524	20,753	17,752	15,307	121	4,672	3,867	3,241	2,257	100,715	*IV Division.*—Thirty-seven boys: all learn architectural designs, building construction and modelling in clay and terra-cotta; 13 practise applied designs for building decoration; 12 joinery and carving; 5 blacksmith's work; 3 pottery; and 4 repoussé work.
112	4,719	4,648	3,513	24	852	734	624	326	12,282	
636	25,472	22,400	18,820	145	5,524	4,601	3,865	2,583	112,997	(b) One hundred learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Urdú, 30 through the medium of Persian and Urdú; and 12 learn Vedic system of medicine through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindí.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	261	(c) Medical School for Women—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 attend Medical Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	302	3 ,, Compounders' Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 ,, Nurses' Class.
3	(b)142	104	106	1	(c)44	40	40	5	477	11 ,, Midwifery Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) Girls' Schools.
(d)2	120	113	101	1	67	63	50	7	(e)962	(e) Two hundred and twenty-seven boys learn carpentry; 161 drawing; 45 smith's work; 417 wood-working; 3 rubber stamp making and engraving; 15 photography; 27 mechanics; 85 metal work; 37 boys prepare themselves for appointments as clerks, typists, accounts clerks and short-hand writers; 34 boys and 80 girls learn needlework.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	83	
5	262	217	207	2	111	103	90	19	2,085	(f) All learn Anatomy; 54 Physiology, Botany, Chemistry and Materia Medica and Pharmacy; 29 Therapeutics and Toxicology and horse-shoeing.
734	41,958	38,331	32,512	251	18,355	17,382	14,109	3,003	182,303	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	3,090	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	1,594	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys ... 903	21,526	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Girls... 69	2,022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys... 2,134	29,833	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Girls ... 460	6,566	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys ... 13	206	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For Girls ... 20	983	
							Total ...	3,850	65,820	
							GRAND TOTAL ...	6,853	248,123	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III—*concluded.*

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.								Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
						Hindús.							
	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Collegiate Education.													
ARTS COLLEGES.													
English ... ... —	1,244	1,013	9	2	39	142	781	279	...	1	...	...	...
Oriental	72	84	3	...	...	35	8	44	...	..	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.													
Law	141	...	18	...	...	12	113	34	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	181	...	...	8	14	12	119	27	...	1	...	12	...
Teaching	46	...	30	...	...	10	44	22	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,684	1,097	60	10	53	211	1,065	406	...	2	...	12	...
School Education, General.													
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.													
For Boys { English	29,958	26,545	43,338	964	588	4,693	23,651	14,847	21	28	106	59	...
For Boys { Vernacular	45	8,819	17,680	...	8	2,745	9,123	5,774	...	...	30	...	...
For Girls { English	1,604	390	368	1,341	331	...	3	...	...	18	6	...	160
For Girls { Vernacular	37	180	1,245	...	212	78	612	295	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31,644	35,934	62,631	2,305	1,139	7,516	33,389	20,916	21	46	142	59	160
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.													
For Boys	1,268	15,897	100,715	42	862	11,135	45,496	42,533	20	3	624	118	...
For Girls	93	298	12,182	85	401	919	7,015	3,805	...	2	55	...	66
Total ...	1,361	16,195	112,897	127	1,263	12,054	52,511	46,338	20	5	679	118	6
School Education, Special.													
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.													
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	201	261	...	1	51	99	110	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	1	15	152	134	...	...	...	..	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	19	130	426	9	27	28	223	190	...	..	...	2	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	180	..	868	9	4	25	390	529	..	..	5	...	34
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	55	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	199	331	1,555	18	33	121	890	1,018	...	...	5	2	34
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	34,888	53,557	177,143	2,460	2,488	19,902	87,855	68,678	41	53	826	191	260
Private Institutions.													
1. *Advanced Teaching*—													
(*a*). Arabic or Persian	...	2,973	119	...	...	...	112	2,976	...	...	2	39	...
(*b*). Sanskrit	...	1,583	13	...	...	1,230	363	1	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*). Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... { For Boys	...	377	21,267	...	256	2,002	15,721	3,264	..	..	289	66	...
2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... { For Girls	...	2	2,020	...	8	200	1,181	613	..	..	20	...	29
3. *Elementary, teaching the Korán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote* ... { For Boys	...	29,419	442	...	...	558	363	28,905	...	..	7	2,097	...
3. *Elementary, teaching the Korán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote* ... { For Girls	...	6,558	8	...	...		68	6,495	...	...	...	...	473
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ... { For Boys	9	...	197	9	103	...	21	11	...	...	62	24	...
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards* ... { For Girls	184	56	818	113	9	74	301	411	...	...	75	...	37
Total ...	193	40,968	24,884	122	376	4,067	18,130	42,676	...	...	455	2,226	539
GRAND TOTAL ...	35,081	94,525	202,027	2,582	2,858	23,969	105,985	111,354	41	53	1,281	2,417	799

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST MARCH, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English	Male	2	39	142	781	279	...	1	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male	...	...	35	8	44	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law	Male	...	...	12	113	34	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male	6	4	12	119	27	...	1	...
	Female	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male	...	...	10	44	22	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10	53	211	1,065	406	...	2	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—									
Secondary Schools—									
For Boys—									
High Schools	Male	632	419	2,635	13,096	8,567	21	26	27
	Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	273	169	2,144	10,569	6,306	...	2	79
	Female	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male	...	8	2,659	9,109	5,748	...	...	30
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools	Male	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	740	174	10	81	53	...	...	6
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	101	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
	Female	444	174	...	...	...	...	17	...
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	195	68	532	242	...	...	...
	Total	2,305	1,139	7,516	33,389	20,916	21	46	142
Primary Schools—									
For Boys	Male	23	862	11,130	45,437	42,498	20	3	624
	Female	19	...	5	59	35	...	...	...
For Girls	Male	35	...	...	10	19	...	2	...
	Female	50	401	919	7,005	3,786	...	...	55
	Total	127	1,263	12,054	52,511	46,338	20	5	679
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—									
Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training Schools	Male	...	1	51	99	110	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A—*concluded.*

UMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST MARCH, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
OOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*concluded.*									
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded.									
Schools of Art	Male ...	...	1	15	152	134	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	...	28	221	182	...	...	...
	Female ...	9	27	...	2	8	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	Male ...	9	4	23	306	529	...	...	5
	Female ...	...	...	2	84	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	Male ...	...	...	2	26	55	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		18	33	121	890	1,018	...	...	5
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		2,460	2,488	19,902	87,855	68,678	41	53	826
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—									
(a) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	...	112	2,937	...	...	2
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	Male ...	...	...	1,230	363	1	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A—VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	250	2,002	15,665	3,254	...	...	289
	Female ...	...	...	...	56	10	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	7	...	22	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	1	200	1,159	613	...	...	20
3. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—THE KORAN, SHASTRAS, &C.—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	558	363	26,808	...	...	7
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	2,097	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	3	68	6,022	...	...	...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS—									
For Boys	Male ...	5	83	...	21	11	...	...	62
	Female ...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	76	9	74	301	411	...	...	75
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		122	370	4,067	18,130	42,676	...	...	455
GRAND TOTAL		2,582	2,858	23,969	105,985	111,354	41	53	1,281

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (B).

RETURN OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																						
	Managed by Government.				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*											*Hindús.*								
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																												
For Boys — English	2	364	349	331	11	561	532	452	1	43	43	40	14	968	968	176	552	954	...	...	1	1	...	12	...	59	...	
For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — English	2	306	302	291	17	1,048	879	819	...	...	...	...	19	1,354	1,354	1	300	1,332	2	...	2	...	...	18	...	...	160	
For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	4	670	651	622	28	1,609	1,411	1,271	1	43	43	40	33	2,322	2,322	177	852	2,286	2	...	3	1	...	30	...	59	160	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																												
For Boys	...	...	...	...	1	24	23	17	1	18	16	14	2	42	42	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	
„ Girls	...	...	...	...	2	87	79	67	...	...	...	...	2	87	87	...	20	85	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	37	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	3	111	102	84	1	18	16	14	4	129	129	...	20	127	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	37	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4	670	651	622	31	1,720	1,513	1,355	2	61	59	54	37	2,451	2,451	177	872	2,413	2	...	3	1	...	32	...	78	197	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ... For Boys													1	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
„ Girls													5	113	113	36	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	
TOTAL													6	122	122	36	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	37	
GRAND TOTAL													43	2,573	2,573	213	872	2,535	2	...	3	1	...	32	...	82	234	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC								
	UNDER PUBLIC								
	Managed by Government.							*Managed*	
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.									
Collegiate Education. — English	39,855	...	...	17,215	...	...	57,070	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Collegiate Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Medicine	62,749	2,979	3,262	9,341	...	...	78,331	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Teaching	27,959	152	78	...	...	7	28,196	...	...
Total	1,30,563	3,131	3,340	26,556	...	7	1,63,597	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. — For Boys — English	13,156	...	1,200	17,431	...	(a)18,643	50,430	...	35,160
School Education, General. — For Boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,529
School Education, General. — For Girls — English	2,942	...	...	3,240	...	(b)5,545	11,727	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	189
Total	16,098	...	1,200	20,671	...	24,188	62,157	821	1,02,878
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. — For Boys	3,863	...	...	1,533	...	847	6,243	...	2,80,993
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,770	17,710
Total	3,863	...	...	1,533	...	847	6,243	3,770	2,98,703
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	34,626	57	...	...	...	...	34,683	..	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	16,289	...	...	542	1	11	16,843	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	18,789	...	...	2,150	...	...	20,939	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Technical and Industrial Schools	9,361	...	...	295	...	...	9,656	...	763
School Education, Special. — Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	19,745	...	...	...	...	(c)20,299	40,044	...	...
Total	98,810	57	...	2,987	1	20,310	1,22,164	...	763
Buildings	46,017	...	...	...	...	3,644	49,661	630	4,480
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	9,989	...	...	...	...	(d) 2,892	12,881	...	9,896
Total	56,006	...	...	...	...	6,536	62,542	630	14,376
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION...	3,05,340	3,188	4,540	51,747	1	51,888	4,16,704	5,221	4,16,720

(a) Includes Rs. 14,190 from Imperial Revenues.
(b) Includes Rs. 4,809 from Imperial Revenues.
(c) From Imperial Revenues.
(d) Includes Rs. 542 from Imperial Revenues.

TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.													
by District or Municipal Boards.					*Managed by Native States.*							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. *Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*	
Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,418	2,450	...	...	4,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,800	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,861	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,418	2,450	...	...	4,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,661	397
1,32,814	2,10,675	631	670	3,79,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,034	4,283
15,075	38,367	71	89	1,21,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,935	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,202	223
8,907	...	...	...	9,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,441	198
1,56,796	2,49,042	702	759	5,10,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,612	4,731
35,935	51,366	158	195	3,68,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	26,974
22,577	36	...	...	44,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,078	1,856
58,512	51,402	158	195	4,12,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,297	28,830
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,158	241	23	101	7,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,158	241	23	101	7,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	31
23,963	...	...	400	29,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,783	50
4,377	...	221	...	14,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948	...
28,340	...	221	400	43,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,731	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,52,224	3,03,135	1,104	1,455	9,79,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,592	34,039

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*								
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*								
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards—concluded.					*Unaided.*			
	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. English	1,450	28,000	7,884	9,269	57,703	19,858	9,003	21,765	50,626
Collegiate Education. Oriental	32	253	792	6,567	20,602	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	12,039	...	2,034	14,073
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,482	28,253	8,676	15,836	78,305	31,897	9,003	23,799	64,699
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys — English	18,131	1,62,301	12,244	(a) 60,518	3,40,511	92,130	22,132	34,860	1,49,122
School Education, General. For Boys — Vernacular	9	23	219	1,821	4,034	...	...	468	468
School Education, General. For Girls — English	...	36,955	2,724	33,635	1,08,739	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Vernacular	535	325	649	5,092	16,240	...	249	945	1,194
Total	18,675	1,99,604	15,836	1,01,066	4,69,524	92,130	22,381	36,273	1,50,784
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys	5,705	10,961	9,256	11,582	67,697	3,605	2,505	(b)7,482	13,592
School Education, General. For Girls	3,003	3,007	8,495	20,635	45,074	...	1,207	2,489	3,696
Total	8,708	13,968	17,751	32,217	1,12,771	3,605	3,712	9,971	17,288
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	1,201	...	1,804	273	3,573	...	...	12,415	12,415
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	87	...	...	147	261	300	4,279	...	4,579
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,288	...	1,804	420	3,834	300	4,279	12,415	16,994
Buildings	...	...	14,192	19,463	76,488	...	710	11,966	12,676
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	530	4,882	7,360	...	1,919	4,214	6,133
Total	...	...	14,722	24,345	83,848	...	2,629	16,180	18,809
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	30,153	2,41,825	58,789	1,73,884	7,48,282	1,27,932	42,004	98,638	2,68,574

TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Total Expenditure from						GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				All other sources.			
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.		
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
50,655	300	3,868	67,523	47,921	...	1,70,267	
12,861	97	32	253	7,359	...	20,602	
...	...	...	12,039	2,034	...	14,073	
62,749	2,979	3,262	9,341	...	...	78,331	
27,959	152	78	...	7	...	28,196	
1,54,224	3,528	7,240	89,156	57,321	...	3,11,469	
96,190	39,443	1,52,145	4,82,537	1,34,758	14,940	9,20,013	(*a*) Includes Rs. 750 from Cantonment Funds.
1,935	67,556	15,084	38,390	2,668	...	1,25,633	
38,144	223	...	40,195	37,095	4,809	1,20,466	
10,262	387	9,442	325	6,935	...	27,351	
1,46,531	1,07,609	1,76,671	5,61,447	1,81,456	19,749	11,93,463	
(*b*)7,125	3,07,967	41,640	67,465	31,982	...	4,56,179	(*b*) Includes Rs. 43 from Provincial Revenues on account of a Branch School of the Ludhiána Mission, which was receiving grant from Provincial Revenues, but was closed for some time, and another Unaided School was started by the Mission in its place after a short interval.
11,848	19,566	25,580	3,043	32,826	...	92,863	
18,973	3,27,533	67,220	70,508	64,808	...	5,49,042	
34,626	57	...	...	...	..	34,683	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16,289	...	...	542	12	...	16,843	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,080	4	1,201	2,150	14,492	...	36,927	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9,361	790	6,245	836	4,550	...	21,782	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,745	...	...	...	...	20,299	40,044	
99,101	851	7,446	3,528	19,054	20,299	1,50,279	
89,430	4,530	23,963	...	50,375	...	1,68,298	
11,937	9,896	4,377	...	14,116	542	40,868	
1,01,367	14,426	28,340	...	64,491	542	2,09,166	
8,508	91	30	1,00,253	6,860	...	1,15,742	
45,335	...	...	...	...	...	45,335	
1,35,394	16,481	2,257	...	...	...	1,54,132	
14,869	1,161	1,396	...	9,122	...	26,548	
5,386	1,520	281	...	3,653	...	10,840	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
12,436	44,786	10,603	...	3,875	...	71,700	
5,790	616	...	...	969	...	7,375	
12,311	1,650	598	...	5,451	...	20,010	
1,968	2,895	2,564	...	2,104	...	9,531	
168	1,708	360	...	1,776	...	4,012	
38,844	20,305	9,846	1,10,329	1,05,558	(*c*)65,611	3,50,493	(*c*) From Imperial Revenues.
13,508	5,152	5,712	...	318	...	24,690	
2,94,517	96,365	33,647	2,10,582	1,39,086	65,611	8,40,408	
8,14,713	5,50,312	3,20,564	9,35,221	5,26,816	1,06,201	32,53,827	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.							*Aided by Government nicipal*			
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
For Boys	4,218	...	...	5,231	...	15,244	24,693	19,157	...	...	22,550
For Girls	2,942	...	...	3,240	...	5,545	11,727	29,616	...	...	34,779
Total	7,160	...	...	8,471	...	20,789	36,420	48,773	...	...	57,329
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	533
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,951	...	...	2,763
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,261	...	...	3,296
Buildings	29,968	...	...	...	...	3,644	33,612	20,896	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	706	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,955	1,173	...	...	...
Total	30,674	...	...	...	...	4,893	35,567	22,069	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,	37,834	...	...	8,471	...	25,682	71,987	73,103	...	...	60,625

RAL TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

TUTIONS.												
MANAGEMENT.							TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					
or by District or Mu-Boards.			*Unaided.*							*All other sources.*		GRAND TOTAL.
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,136	20,281	63,124	4,230	...	...	4,230	23,375	...	...	32,011	22,471	14,190	92,047
2,661	17,758	84,814	...	...	..	...	32,558	...	..	38,019	21,155	4,809	96,541
3,797	38,039	1,47,938	4,230	...	...	4,230	55,933	...	...	70,030	43,626	18,999	1,68,588
...	630	1,473	151	...	69	220	310	...	...	684	699	...	1,693
...	816	5,530	...	...	...	...	1,951	...	...	2,763	816	...	5,530
...	1,446	7,003	151	...	69	220	2,261	...	...	3,447	1,515	...	7,223
...	2,316	23,212	...	..	...	...	50,864	...	...	...	5,960	...	56,824
200	2,648	4,021	...	...	...	...	1,879	...	...	...	3,555	542	5,976
200	4,964	27,233	...	...	...	...	52,743	...	...	...	9,515	542	62,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,046	...	...	...	130	...	2,176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,008	...	...	76,439	46,687	65,611	2,19,745
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,086	...	...	...	...	...	4,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,140	...	...	76,439	46,817	65,611	2,26,007
3,997	44,449	1,82,174	4,381	...	69	4,450	1,48,077	...	...	1,49,916	1,01,473	85,152	4,84,618

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.	Government	English	4	1,296	183	...	183	430	...	430
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	English	13	2,797	...	...	77	776	...	776
		Vernacular	70	11,031	77	...	...	3,489	...	3,489
	Municipal	English	66	15,446	1,119	...	1,119	4,495	...	4,495
		Vernacular	40	6,523	...	...	...	1,906	...	1,906
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	62	13,583	1,312	4	1,316	3,585	6	3,591
		Vernacular	1	44	44	...	44	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	94	11,776	1,077	...	1,077	3,668	...	3,668
		Vernacular	1	82	6	...	6	11	...	11
	Total		351	62,578	3,818	4	3,822	18,360	6	18,366
For Girls.	Government	English	2	306	...	10	10	...	96	96
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	30	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	4	358	...	...	...	...	66	66
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	21	1,393	...	63	63	5	281	286
		Vernacular	5	694	...	3	3	...	74	74
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	115	...	...	...	...	17	17
	Total		34	2,896	...	76	76	5	535	540
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		385	65,474	3,818	80	3,898	18,365	541	18,906
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.	Government		5	493	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		1,514	67,383	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		93	7,414	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		524	20,753	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		121	4,672	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,257	100,715	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		96	2,739	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		94	3,972	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		112	4,719	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Unaided		24	852	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		326	12,282	...	...	...	...	6	6
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		2,583	112,997	...	...	...	...	6	6
	GRAND TOTAL		2,968	178,471	3,818	80	3,898	18,365	547	18,912

RAL TAPLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not Reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
446	...	446	237	...	237	...	...	...	1,296	...	1,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
777	...	777	1,167	...	1,167	...	...	...	2,797	...	2,797
2,056	...	2,056	5,279	...	5,279	207	...	207	11,031	...	11,031
4,639	...	4,639	4,987	...	4,987	206	...	206	15,446	...	15,446
1,318	...	1,318	3,189	...	3,189	110	...	110	6,523	...	6,523
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,412	12	3,424	5,134	37	5,171	81	...	81	13,524	59	13,583
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44
2,954	...	2,954	4,000	...	4,000	77	...	77	11,776	...	11,776
35	...	35	30	...	30	...	...	...	82	...	82
15,637	12	15,649	24,023	37	24,060	681	...	681	62,519	59	62,578
...	74	74	15	111	126	...	...	...	15	291	306
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	4	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	30	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	157	157	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	358	358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	350	371	119	554	673	...	...	...	145	1,248	1,393
...	118	118	...	417	417	...	82	82	...	694	694
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	24	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	115	115
21	727	748	134	1,316	1,450	...	82	82	160	2,736	2,896
15,658	739	16,397	24,157	1,353	25,510	681	82	763	62,679	2,795	65,474
103	...	103	390	...	390	...	...	...	493	...	493
13,989	1	13,990	53,057	...	53,057	336	...	336	67,382	1	67,383
506	...	506	6,215	...	6,215	693	...	693	7,414	...	7,414
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,055	2	2,057	18,563	56	18,619	77	...	77	20,695	58	20,753
238	5	243	4,369	54	4,423	6	...	6	4,613	59	4,672
16,891	8	16,899	82,594	110	82,704	1,112	...	1,112	100,597	118	100,715
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	233	233	...	2,500	2,500	...	6	6	...	2,739	2,739
...	218	218	...	3,626	3,626	...	128	128	...	3,972	3,972
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	215	232	20	4,198	4,218	...	263	263	37	4,682	4,719
...	47	47	15	775	790	14	1	15	29	823	852
17	713	730	35	11,099	11,134	14	398	412	66	12,216	12,282
16,908	721	17,629	82,629	11,209	93,838	1,126	398	1,524	100,663	12,334	112,997
32,566	1,460	34,026	106,786	12,562	1,19,348	1,807	480	2,287	163,342	15,129	178,471

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE OFFICIAL

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		
					1		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ...	Government ...	English ...	2	364	30	...	30
	Aided	English ...	11	561	28	4	32
	Unaided ...	English ...	1	43	14	...	14
	Total		14	968	72	4	76
For Girls ...	Government ...	English ...	2	306	...	10	10
	Aided	English ...	17	1,048	...	47	47
	Total		19	1,354	...	57	57
TOTAL, SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...			33	2,322	72	61	133
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ...	Aided		1	24	...	...	...
	Unaided...		1	18	...	...	...
	Total		2	42	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Aided		2	87	...	...	...
	Total		2	87	...	...	...
TOTAL, PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...			4	129	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			37	2,451	72	61	133

RAL TABLE V (A).

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) AT THE END

YEAR 1901-1902.

MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.*			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*					
						Reading Printed Books.					
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
136	...	136	113	...	113	85	...	85	364	...	364
139	6	145	151	12	163	184	37	221	502	59	561
9	...	9	14	...	14	6	...	6	43	...	43
284	6	290	278	12	290	275	37	312	909	59	968
...	96	96	...	74	74	15	111	126	15	291	306
5	213	218	21	262	283	119	381	500	145	903	1,048
5	309	314	21	336	357	134	492	626	160	1,194	1,354
289	315	604	299	348	647	409	529	938	1,069	1,253	2,322
...	...	...	1	2	3	12	9	21	13	11	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	18	10	8	18
...	...	...	1	2	3	22	17	39	23	19	42
...	6	6	17	15	32	20	29	49	37	50	87
...	6	6	17	17	32	20	29	49	37	50	87
...	6	6	18	17	35	42	46	88	60	69	129
289	321	610	317	365	682	451	575	1,026	1,129	1,322	2,451

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges.																						
1. Master of Arts		1	2	3	15	8	...	8	31	9	6	...	6	21	...	1	...	15	5	...		...
2. Bachelor of Arts		1	2	3	6	41	91	74	103	309	19	42	35	35	131	...	5	13	87	26	...	...
3. B. Sc.			1		1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	2	5	6	13	78	(a) 152	223	94	547	42	101	142	34	319	...	7	36	204	72	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3. First Arts Oriental Faculty	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
4. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	1	2	...	13	1	5	19	...	10	1	5	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	7	...	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
4. „ „ Persian	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	10	13	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
4. „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	6	7	...	12	9	1	22	...	7	5	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	5	4	...	9	...	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	4	11	...	7	...	3	10	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Panjábí	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	8	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
6. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	8	9	...	5	25	3	33	...	1	14	1	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
6. „ „ Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	4	6	5	15	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
6. „ „ Persian	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	8	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
6. „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. „ „ Panjábí	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...

| | | |

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Collegiate Education.															
Arts Colleges.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	97
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Medicine	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	2,979	...	...	2,979
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	152
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,131	...	397	3,528
School Education, General.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys { English ...	13	2,797	3,105	2,561	...	12,740	1,091	26,054	120	182	40,187	...	22,420	4,288	39,443
For Boys { Vernacular ...	70	11,031	10,785	8,891	...	51,660	278	24,326	...	89	76,853	...	15,869	27	67,556
For Girls { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	223
For Girls { Vernacular ...	1	80	28	20	...	189	...	...	...	...	189	...	...	198	387
Total ...	84	13,858	13,918	11,472	...	64,589	1,369	50,380	120	271	1,16,729	...	38,289	4,731	1,07,609
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	1,514	67,383	63,861	52,916	...	2,79,740	107	38,164	158	193	3,18,362	...	1,253	26,974	3,07,967
For Girls	96	2,739	2,733	2,125	1,604	16,718	277	...	...	...	18,599	...	992	1,856	19,566
Total ...	1,610	70,122	66,594	55,041	1,604	296,458	384	38,164	158	193	3,36,961	...	2,245	28,830	3,27,533
School Education, Special.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	57
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	118	116	106	...	763	1,000	207	23	101	2,094	...	...	27	790
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	118	116	106	...	763	1,000	207	23	101	2,094	57	...	31	851
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,480	50	4,530
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	9,672	4	...	...	..	9,676	...	224	...	9,896
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,672	4	...	...	...	11,676	...	2,704	50	14,426
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,481
Scholarships held in															
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,520
Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,786
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,895
Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,708
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,457
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,274
Grand Total ...	1,695	84,098	80,628	66,619	1,604	3,73,482	2,757	88,751	301	565	4,67,460	3,188	43,238	34,039	(a) 5,50,221

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	39	34	30	...	2,418	..	2,450	...	...	4,868	...	...	1,450	3,868	4,168	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,262	...	...	3,262	6,241	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	78	230	
1	39	34	30	...	2,418	...	2,450	...	...	4,868	3,340	...	1,482	7,240	10,768	
66	15,446	15,223	12,761	...	1,31,723	22,420	1,84,621	511	488	3,39,763	1,200	1,091	18,131	1,52,145	1,91,588	
40	6,523	6,554	5,352	...	14,797	15,869	14,041	71	...	44,778	...	278	9	15,084	82,640	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	
4	358	351	309	821	8,907	...	...	..	...	9,728	...	...	535	9,442	9,829	
110	22,327	22,128	18,422	821	1,55,427	38,289	1,98,662	582	488	3,94,269	1,200	1,369	18,675	1,76,671	2,84,280	
93	7,414	7,316	6,098	...	35,828	1,253	13,202	...	2	50,285	...	107	5,705	41,640	3,49,607	
94	3,972	3,851	2,890	2,166	22,300	992	36	...	...	25,494	...	277	3,003	25,580	45,146	
187	11,386	11,167	8,988	2,166	58,128	2,245	13,238	...	2	75,779	...	384	8,708	67,220	3,94,753	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	1,201	1,205	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	210	236	169	...	5,158	...	34	...	...	5,192	...	1,000	87	6,245	7,035	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
2	210	236	169	...	5,158	...	34	...	...	5,192	...	1,000	1,288	7,446	8,297	
...	...	...	...	630	23,963	2,480	...	...	400	27,473	...	...	...	23,963	28,493	
...	...	...	...	...	4,373	224	...	221	...	4,818	...	4	...	4,377	14,273	
...	...	...	...	630	28,336	2,704	...	221	400	32,291	...	4	...	28,340	42,766	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,257	18,738	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396	2,557	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	1,801	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,603	55,389	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	2,248	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,564	5,459	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	2,068	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,558	41,015	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 91 on Punjab University.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,617	1,29,891	
300	33,962	33,565	27,609	3,617	2,49,467	43,238	2,14,384	803	890	5,12,399	4,540	2,757	30,153	(b) 3,20,534	8,70,755	(b) Exclusive of Rs. 30 on Punjab University.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING HOUSES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF					EXPENDITURE FROM					REMARKS.
	Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
FOR MALES.													
1. Managed by Government	9	857	121	141	400	...	195	9,813	...	*33,547	10,723	54,083	*Includes Rs. 32,158 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	176	4,695	3	...	4,564	128	...	...	27,982	471	9,915	38,368	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	22	866	60	...	806	...	...	12,301	2,079	20,462	19,926	54,768	
4. Unaided	74	2,457	467	...	1,882	65	43	...	...	21,883	16,737	38,620	
Total ...	281	8,875	651	141	7,652	193	238	22,114	30,061	76,363	57,301	1,85,839	
FOR FEMALES.													
1. Managed by Government	2	292	...	...	292	...	...	3,734	...	†34,396	5,051	43,181	†Includes Rs. 33,453 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	13	713	...	...	667	46	...	12,996	90	43,602	41,578	98,266	
4. Unaided	7	377	...	...	300	...	77	...	...	16,808	6,399	23,207	
Total ...	22	1,382	...	...	1,259	46	77	16,730	90	94,806	53,028	1,64,654	
GRAND TOTAL ...	303	10,257	651	141	8,911	239	315	38,844	30,151	‡1,71,169	1,10,329	3,50,493	‡Includes Rs. 65,611 from Imperial Revenues.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII A.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1901-1902.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF					EXPENDITURE FROM					REMARKS.
	Hostels or Boarding-Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
FOR MALES.													
1. Managed by Government	2	376	...	...	376	...	...	4,422	...	*33,264	8,425	46,111	*Includes Rs. 32,158 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	189	...	...	189	...	...	10,616	...	7,022	18,752	36,390	
3. Unaided	1	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	2,524	4,515	7,039	
Total ..	8	593	...	...	593	...	...	15,038	...	42,810	31,692	89,540	
FOR FEMALES.													
1. Managed by Government	2	292	...	...	292	...	...	3,734	...	†34,396	5,051	43,181	†Includes Rs. 33,453 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government...	10	549	...	...	549	...	...	12,236	...	35,092	39,696	87,024	
Total ...	12	841	...	...	841	...	...	15,970	...	69,488	44,747	1,30,205	
GRAND TOTAL ...	20	1,434	...	...	1,434	...	...	31,008	...	1,12,298	76,439	219,745	

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1902-1903.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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1903.

PUNJAB EDUCATION REPORT FOR 1902-03.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1291, dated 9th December 1903.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1902-03, forwarded with his letter No. 3350, dated 29th September 1903.

REMARKS.—During the year under review the number of Public Educational institutions in the Province was 3,230, with a total number of scholars of 153,529 compared with 3,003 institutions and 182,303 scholars during the previous year. The increase in the number of institutions and scholars was due to the inclusion for the first time of the statistics of the institutions in Native States (238 schools with 14,610 pupils), and if these statistics be deducted, the figures show a slight decrease both in the number of institutions in British territory and in the number of pupils attending them. The number of Private Schools was 4,825 with 76,010 pupils against 4,709 schools and 74,130 pupils last year, including schools in Native States.

In Public and Private institutions taken together there was an increase of 74 institutions and 1,383 pupils in Native States; and in British territory, while the number of institutions rose by 35, that of the pupils attending them fell by 2,244. There was also an increase of 85 girls under instruction in Native States and of 2,369 in British territory. In the case of Secondary Schools in British territory there was a decrease in both the number of institutions and the number of pupils, which deserves special notice, the number of such schools being less by 53 and the number of pupils being less by over 5,500 than last year. The decrease is entirely in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and the chief cause was the introduction during the year of revised rules for the recognition of schools for the Middle School Examination, which require "that no school should be placed on the list of recognised schools until the Department is satisfied that the organization and staff of the school are such as are likely to ensure efficient instruction." As a result inefficient unaided students were weeded out, and it is satisfactory to note that the general character of instruction in Secondary Schools has thereby much improved.

2. Altogether there were 17 colleges, including 3 in Native States, against 16, exclusive of Native States, in the year under comparison. The Municipal Board College at Amritsar, which was opened in 1883, was closed during the year. It was considered desirable that as the Khálsa College, Amritsar, had been raised to the status of a major college, and as another minor college had been started in connection with the Mission High School at Amritsar, the Municipal Board College should be closed on the retirement of Mr. C. M. C. Carne, the Principal, and the funds saved thereby be devoted to the maintenance of the Clerical and Commercial School.

3. Compared with last year there was an increase of Rs. 3,27,636 in the total expenditure on education in British territory, which amounted to Rs. 35,81,463. To this expenditure Public Funds contributed Rs. 20,43,214 as against Rs. 17,91,790 in 1901-02; Fees Rs. 9,46,649 against Rs. 9,35,221 in the previous year; and Other Sources Rs. 5,91,600 against Rs. 5,26,816 in 1901-02. The increase was largely in 'Indirect Expenditure,' as, owing to a special grant of 4 lakhs allowed by the Government of India, the Local Government was in a position to provide suitable house accommodation for many important institutions in need of it and to equip them with better furniture and appliances. Imperial Revenues contributed 3·47 per cent., Provincial Revenues 29·03 per cent., District and Municipal Funds 24·55 per cent., Fees 26·43 per cent, and Other Sources 16·52 per cent., of the total outlay on education. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the income from Fees continues to expand. The expenditure in Native States amounted to Rs. 1,82,000 of which State revenues contributed 90 per cent.

4. The management of schools by District Boards may be said to have been fair on the whole, though, as usual, complaints as to the state of school houses and school furniture are common. Expenditure from District Funds is still 2 lakhs below the "enforcible maximum," but the resources of most District Boards, as remarked last year, have been seriously crippled of late years by famine and plague expenditure. The expenditure of the District Boards of Miánwáli and Gujrát reached the full amount demandable, and the Boards of the Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Montgomery Districts are reported to have been fairly liberal in their contri butions.

5. The Municipal Committees had under their management 307 schools against 300 in 1901-02. There was an increase of expenditure on education in all Municipalities; but the management of the schools in a number of cases left much to be desired. In the Delhi Circle 14 Committees are mentioned as having more or less neglected the wants of their schools; and one of them—the Sonepat Committee—is reported to have encouraged the pupils of the school to revolt against their teachers. The Lahore Municipal Committee is said to have been slack in the payment of grants, and the attention of the Committee should be invited to the matter. In the Jullundur Circle the management is reported to have been on the whole satisfactory, but more accommodation and appliances are required. The total amount spent on education by the Municipal Committees was Rs. 2,13,930 less than the enforcible maximum.

6. The notable features of the educational work of the year so far as schools are concerned are the non-recognition of over 50 inefficient Anglo-Vernacular Schools; the improvement of Training Institutions; the better housing of a number of Primary Schools; the increase in the number of Primary Schools and schools for special education and in that of the pupils attending them; the encouragement of practical education by the introduction of Agriculture, Drawing, Advanced Science and Clerical and Commercial Courses in certain Secondary Departments; the facilities afforded to Aided Elementary and Indigenous Schools to earn additional grants for industrial subjects; the greater attention now paid in Primary Schools to Map Drawing, Land Records, Mental Arithmetic, and the elements of Agriculture and Hygiene; the increased attention paid to the education of girls; and the improvement effected in the methods of instruction. The year has therefore been one of distinct progress, creditable to all officers of the Educational Department.

7. The appointment of Assistant District Inspectors, a measure carried into effect shortly after the close of the year, is calculated to conduce to a more thorough supervision by the Department of Primary Education as well as to a considerable development thereof. The foundation of a sixth Circle of Inspection, the appointment of an additional Inspectress of Schools and several Assistant Inspectors, the strengthening of the staffs of the Training Institutions—measures now completed or in progress—will largely tend to improve generally the quality of the instruction given in the schools of this Province.

8. The number of pupils reading in the Arts Colleges fell from 1,244 to 1,182, and there was a fall in the number of candidates for the various University Examinations, as also in the pass percentages. On the Arts side the number of candidates was 885 against 984 in 1901-02, and the number of passes 389 against 505. In Law 110 out of 202 candidates were successful against 165 out of 260 in the previous year. Eighty-three out of 122 candidates passed the Medical Examinations as compared with 49 out of 96 last year. The diminishing attraction of the legal profession was noted in the Review of last year's report. The greater recognition of the Medical profession as offering a career in life is a welcome feature of the year. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering 24 out of 37 passed against 27 out of 43 in 1901-02.

In the Lahore Government College the numbers fell from 194 to 180; but decreased numbers are the natural result of the stimulus given by Government to private effort. The pass percentages in the various examinations were

slightly lower than in 1901-02, although some of the students secured high places in the pass lists. The boarding-house was full and the games and sports received considerable attention. The total number of students on the rolls of the St. Stephen's College at Delhi exhibits a decided decrease, and the Athletic record of the college is reported to have been below the average. The death of the Principal, the Reverend J. W. T. Wright, was a great loss to the institution. The Forman Christian College, Lahore, which is now numerically the largest college in the Province, had on the rolls 323 against 336 in 1901-02. The results in the various examinations were good, and some of the highest positions on the pass lists were secured. The boarding-houses, which are under the personal supervision of the Principal and two Professors, were full.

The Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, which had on the rolls 307 against 347 in 1901-02, had a closing balance of Rs. 4,40,708 compared with Rs. 3,96,410 in 1901-02. The financial aid accorded to this college by its supporters is remarkable. The boarding-house, which is also under the personal supervision of the Principal, had 205 resident students. In the Islámia College, Lahore, the number of students on the rolls was 58 against 70 in 1901-02. The number of candidates for the various University Examinations was 34 against 29 in 1901-02, and the number of passes 19 against 16. The number of students on the rolls of the Khálsa College, Amritsar, rose from 34 to 68 during the year. The result of the Intermediate Examination was, however, unsatisfactory. The boarding-house had 29 resident students—all Sikhs. The staff is still inadequately paid and changes are frequent, but the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with pleasure that, thanks largely to the energy of the Secretary of the Managing Committee, Sardar Sundar Singh, the financial and general condition of the institution is now improving, and the future is more hopeful.

9. There was a fall of 2 in the total number of students in the Oriental College. The average annual cost of educating a student in this college continues high, being Rs. 240 in the College and Rs. 75 in the School Department.

10. There was an increase of 35 in the number on the rolls of the Medical College, and the fact that a large number of men were refused admission for want of accommodation affords ample justification of the enhancement of the standard of attainments for admission. Arrangements for the erection of a boarding-house to accommodate 160 students are in progress. There was a slight decline (from 159 to 154) in the number of students attending the Law College.

11. Shakespearian Societies, Debating Clubs, Graduates' Associations, and Old Boys' Reunions in connection with the various Arts Colleges have proved very useful. Among matters of importance relating to collegiate education may be mentioned the Inter-college Rules approved by the Punjab University and sanctioned by the Local Government for adoption in all recognised colleges, and a system of inter-collegiate lectures in English inaugurated in connection with the Government and Forman Christian Colleges at Lahore.

12. The results of the Entrance and Middle School Examinations showed a better percentage than last year. In the Clerical and Commercial Examination 19 out of 44 candidates were successful against 12 out of 33 in 1901-02, and of these 10 passed in Shorthand. Private enterprise in education in this Province concerns itself almost exclusively with Anglo-Vernacular Schools, education in the Vernacular being left to Government and to the Local Bodies. The character of the instruction imparted in Secondary Schools has improved as already remarked, and the number of trained and certificated teachers has increased. The Inspector of the Jullundur Circle remarks that "the new rules of recognition for Unaided Schools have had the effect of improving the percentages of certificated teachers in these schools from 6·2 to 14," while the Inspector of the Lahore Circle observes that "the general character of instruction is

improving along with the calibre of teachers. Greater attention is, now paid to the suggestions of the Inspecting Officers even in Unaided Schools, as their hands have been strengthened by the adoption of the recognition rules and methodical and practical teaching are taking the place of the old cram-work. The supply of certificated teachers is still inadequate.

13. There has been a rise in the number of Primary Schools and the pupils attending them. The number of agriculturists in these schools rose from 48,622 to 51,091 and the expenditure from Rs. 4,56,179 to Rs. 4,64,769; and there was an increase of Rs. 1,240 in the income from fees, which amounted to Rs. 68,705 and covered 14·8 per cent. of the total expenditure. Eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-seven candidates appeared for the Upper Primary Examination against 11,704 in the previous year. There was an increase of 8 in the number of schools for low-caste children. The work of the Primary Teachers was generally satisfactory throughout the Province, and the quality and method of teaching are improving with the increase in the number of trained and certificated teachers. The year was one of progress generally.

14. The Central Training College and the 5 Normal Schools continue to do good work. Arrangements are now in progress which, when complete, will greatly add to the efficiency and equipment of the Training Institutions. The curriculum has already been extended and enlarged so as to include a Clerical and Commercial section comprising Shorthand, Commercial Geography, Book-keeping, Précis and Type-writing. The commencement in the Central Model School of Kindergarten and Drawing on an organised plan and the appointment of 7 Drawing Masters in the Central Training College and the Normal Schools are satisfactory features of the year's work. Instruction in Practical Agriculture and Mensuration is now given in all Normal Schools. The extensions to the Normal School boarding-houses at Lahore and Mooltan, large extensions to the Central Training College and its boarding-house, and new and more suitable buildings for the Normal Schools at Delhi and Jullundur are referred to in the report.

15. There were 313 students in the Medical School, Lahore, against 291 last year, as many as 133 being free students. Sixty out of 92 candidates succeeded in obtaining the Hospital Assistant Diploma. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Veterinary College at Lahore was 119 against 83 last year. During the year 34 men returned from service in South Africa, all of them with excellent testimonials from their employers. There were 302 on the rolls of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore. The *Punjab Room*, designed as well as executed by the school for the Delhi Art Exhibition, was a handsome piece of work reflecting credit on the school. The numbers in the Railway Technical School fell from 401 to 382. The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute continued to do useful work, as also the Clerical and Commercial Classes attached to the Municipal Board High Schools at Rewári, Hoshiárpur and Amritsar and the Mission School at Ráwalpindi. The facilities for a suitable training in arts and handicrafts afforded to a large number of famine orphans constitute an exceedingly satisfactory feature of certain institutions under private management.

16. Female education continues to advance, but would make greater progress if a suitable number of trained teachers were available. The establishment of a training school now under consideration, where widows and others will be trained as teachers, will go a long way to meet this want. The revision of the curriculum of girls' schools, with special reference to the requirements of the country, and the preparations of more suitable reading books, both of which measures are in progress, are also calculated to impart an impetus to female education. The institution of a First Arts Class for girls at the Forman Christian College, Lahore, is an interesting experiment.

17. The total number of pupils in the Public Schools for Europeans increased from 2,451 to 2,538. The number of both Public and Private Schools was 41 with 2,631 pupils against 43 schools with 2,573 pupils last

year. The pass percentages in the Middle and High School Examinations were satisfactory. A new and revised scheme of scholarships is shortly to come into force. Industrial and technical training is well looked after in the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, the Mayo Industrial Orphanage at Simla, the Railway Night School, and the Cathedral Orphanages at Lahore.

18. A slight increase is reported in the number of Muhammadans receiving instruction.

19. There was a slight increase in the number of pupils in the Aitchison Chiefs' College. The staff of this institution will shortly be reorganised.

20. An increase of 47 is reported in the numbers of Private Schools, which comprise indigenous institutions of various kinds not conforming to the schemes of studies prescribed by the Education Department. These schools, however, serve a useful purpose in extending Primary education among the masses at a comparatively small cost. Five hundred and eighty-six schools were examined for grants against 544, and the amount of grants-in-aid earned by them was Rs. 34,448 against Rs. 32,784 in 1901-02.

21. Discipline and moral training in the schools and colleges of the Province continued to be fairly satisfactory. The increase in the number of trained and certificated teachers, the discipline maintained in boarding-houses, the practical interest taken by teachers and pupils in games and sports, and last, but not least, the religious instruction imparted in denominational schools, have all continued to exercise a good influence on the manners of the students and on their character and conduct. The increased attention paid to physical training in the schools and colleges constitutes a highly satisfactory feature of the educational work of the year. The boarding-houses attached to schools and colleges, the latter under the personal supervision of the Principal or a Professor, constitute a valuable complement to discipline and moral training.

22. The Punjab Text-Book Committee at Lahore and the Branch Committees at Peshâwar and Delhi continue to render valuable assistance to the cause of education. At the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction arrangements were made by the Committee to send boxes containing books to Inspectors of Schools for circulation among the staffs of the schools at their circle head-quarters so as to afford them an opportunity of keeping up their reading. The experiment will be extended to other important educational centres in the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to convey his best thanks to the members of the Text-Book Committee for their helpful labours; their co-operation is invaluable to the Educational Department.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the able control exercised by the Director of Public Instruction over the Educational Department during the year, which has been an unusually arduous one and on the results of which Mr. Bell may well be congratulated. His Honour's acknowledgments are also due to the Teaching and Inspecting Staffs of the Province for their co-operation.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Remarks be printed and circulated with the Report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information; and that they be forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department, with the usual number of copies of the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Offg. Revenue and Finl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

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CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the educational statistics of those Native States as have furnished returns in time have been incorporated in the General Tables accompanying this Report.

2. *Number of institutions and pupils.*—The following table compares the number of institutions of all kinds within British territory, and the number of pupils attending them, together with the expenditure incurred thereon, at the close of the past year and 1901-02. The table also shows the corresponding details in regard to institutions in Native States for the year 1902-03. The figures relating to pupils in Secondary Schools include the numbers in the Primary Departments of such schools.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1902-03.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.	1902-03.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.	1902-03.	1901-02.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges { English	13	12	1	...	1,182	1,244	...	62	1,94,424	1,70,267	24,157	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental	2	1	1	...	130	87	43	..	22,294	20,602	1,692	...
Law College	1	1	...	...	154	159	...	5	16,484	14,073	2,411	...
Medical College ...	1	1	...	...	216	181	35	...	86,324	78,331	7,993	...
Teaching College ...	1	1	...	...	85	76	9	...	30,028	28,196	1,832	...
High Schools	96	97	...	1	25,870	25,425	445	...	6,70,472	6,51,091	19,381	...
Middle Schools ...	255	254	1	...	39,017	37,153	1,864	...	4,18,102	3,94,555	23,547	...
Total Secondary Schools	351	351	...	...	64,887	62,578	2,309	...	10,88,574	10,45,646	42,928	...
Primary Schools ...	2,452	2,257	195	...	108,177	100,715	7,462	...	5,08,409	4,56,179	52,230	...
Total Schools for General Education	2,803	2,608	195	...	173,064	163,293	9,771	...	15,96,983	15,01,825	95,158	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	20	16	4	...	2,097	1,921	176	...	1,40,196	1,37,603	2,593	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	2,841	2,640	201	..	175,161	166,961	8,200	...	20,86,733	19,50,897	1,35,836	...
For Females.												
High Schools	11	11	..	...	1,006	1,120	...	114	87,848	85,816	2,032	...
Middle Schools ...	21	23	...	2	1,672	1,776	...	104	59,585	62,001	...	2,416
Total Secondary Schools... ...	32	34	...	2	2,678	2,896	...	218	1,47,433	1,47,817	...	384
Primary Schools ...	353	326	27	...	13,654	12,282	1,372	...	92,997	92,863	134	...
Total Schools for General Education	385	360	25	...	16,332	15,178	1,154	...	2,40,430	2,40,680	...	250
Schools for Special Instruction	4	3	1	...	269	164	105	...	16,220	12,676	3,544	..
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	389	363	26	...	16,601	15,342	1,259	...	2,56,650	2,53,356	3,294	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females	3,230	3,003	227	...	193,529	182,303	11,226	...	23,43,383	22,04,253	1,39,130	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	4,151	3,301	850	...	65,542	56,249	9,293	...	...	...	...	...
For Females	674	549	125	...	10,468	9,571	897	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ...	4,825	3,850	975	...	76,010	65,820	10,190	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ...	8,055	6,853	1,202	...	269,539	248,123	21,416	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,55,319	1,50,016	5,303	...
Other Charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,65,286	8,99,558	3,65,728	...
Grand Total of Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,63,988	32,53,827	5,08,071	...

The number of Public Institutions was 3,230 with 193,529 pupils, and of these 238 were in Native States with 14,610 pupils, and 2,992 in British territory with 178,919 pupils. Compared with the figures for 1901-02, there were 5 more Public Institutions and 845 more pupils in Native States, while in British territory these institutions have decreased by 11 and the number of pupils by 3,384. The number of Private Institutions in Native States has risen from 859 to 928, or by 69, and of pupils from 8,510 to 9,050, or by 540. The number of these institutions in British territory has also increased from 3,850 to 3,897, or by 47, and the number of pupils from 65,820 to 66,960, or by 1,140. Taking Public and Private Institutions together, there is an increase of 74 schools and 1,383 pupils in Native States; institutions in British territory have increased by 36 while the pupils have fallen by 2,244. The number of girls under instruction has risen by 85 in Native States, and is now 1,760; and in British territory by 2,369, the number being 27,069 against 24,700 last year.

3. *Colleges.*—There are 17 Colleges—14 in British territory and 3 in Native States. Last year there were 16 in British territory, but two Colleges have been closed. The three Arts Colleges in Native States had 89 students against 92, and the Arts Colleges (English) in British territory returned 1,138 students against 1,244 the previous year. The Oriental College, Lahore, had 85 students against 87, and the Oriental Department of the Patiála College (returned for the first time) had 45 students. The numbers in the Law College have decreased by 5, while those of the Medical College have risen by 35.

4. *Secondary Schools.*—In British territory the number of Secondary Schools for boys has fallen from 351 to 300, and they contain 5,295 less pupils than in 1901-02; for girls there are 32 against 34, or two schools less than during the previous year, and the attendance has also decreased by 218. The total number of Secondary Schools was 332 against 385, and the number of pupils 59,961 against 65,474, showing a decrease of 53 schools and 5,513 pupils. The number at the High stage was 3,745 against 3,898, at the Middle stage 17,882 against 18,912, and at the Primary stage of Secondary Schools 38,334 against 42,670. In Native States Secondary Schools have risen from 49 to 51, and the pupils from 7,521 to 7,604.

5. *Primary Schools.*—In British territory the number of Primary Schools for boys has increased by 32, and they contain 1,341 more pupils than last year. Primary Schools for girls have increased by 8 and the pupils by 586. Altogether there were 2,623 Primary Schools against 2,583 in 1901-02, with 114,924 pupils against 112,997, which shows an increase of 40 schools and 1,927 pupils. Add to these 38,334 reading in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the total number in receipt of Primary education was 153,258 against 155,667. In Native States Primary Schools have increased by 9, and the number of pupils by 906. The number of girls receiving instruction has risen by 85.

6. *Special Schools.*—The number of schools for Special Instruction in British territory has risen from 19 to 23, and the number of pupils from 2,085 to 2,356, an increase of 4 schools and 271 pupils. Four of these with 269 pupils are for girls. In Native States there is one Special School with 10 pupils.

7. *Private Institutions.*—In British territory Private Institutions show an increase of 47 (an increase of 55 in boys' schools and a decrease of 8 in girls' schools). The attendance shows an increase of 1,217 boys, but a decrease of 77 girls. Four schools for Europeans, with 93 pupils, are included. In Native States Private Institutions have increased by 69, and the number of pupils by 540.

8. *Classification according to creed and management.*—Of the pupils in institutions in British territory, 127,401 against 129,954 are Hindús, 111,999 against 111,354 are Muhammadans, 2,635 against 2,582 are Europeans, 2,617 against 2,858 are Native Christians, and 1,227 against 1,375 are unclassed. In Native States there are 12,346 Hindús, 11,144 Muhammadans, 6 Native Christians, and 164 are unclassed.

The total number of institutions of all kinds in British territory is 6,889 with 245,879 pupils, against 6,853 institutions and 248,123 pupils

in 1901-02. Of these 23 are Government with 3,991 pupils, 2,012 are managed by Local Bodies with 111,817 pupils, against 1,995 with 118,060 pupils last year; 768 against 734 are Aided Institutions with 42,753 pupils against 41,958; and 189 against 251 are Unaided, with 13,358 pupils against 18,355. Private Schools for Natives have risen from 3,844 schools and 65,698 pupils to 3,893 schools and 66,867 pupils; and those for Europeans have fallen from 6 with 122 pupils to 4 with 93 pupils. In Native States the total number of institutions of all kinds was 1,166 with 23,660 pupils; and of these 238 were State-managed and 928 were Private Schools.

9. *Expenditure.*—The foregoing table includes the expenditure on education in Native States. The entire expenditure for the year was Rs. 37,63,988, and of this Rs. 1,82,525 was incurred in Native States (direct Rs. 1,40,459, and indirect Rs. 42,066). Towards this sum Native State Revenues contributed Rs. 1,60,326, and Local Funds in Native States Rs. 4,620; the income from tuition fees was Rs. 10,771, and the balance of Rs. 5,994 was made up from other sources, such as Subscriptions, &c.

The total expenditure on education in British Punjab was Rs. 35,81,463 against Rs. 32,53,827, or Rs. 3,27,636 more than in the previous year. The direct expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on tuition, was Rs. 22,02,924 against Rs. 22,04,253, or a decrease of Rs. 1,329, which is distributed over all Secondary Schools. The indirect expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, &c., was Rs. 13,78,539 against Rs. 10,49,574 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 3,28,965, which is spread over all heads except "Scholarships." Of the total expenditure 61·3 per cent. was direct and 38·7 per cent. indirect, against 67·7 and 32·3 per cent., respectively, in 1901-02. From Public Funds (Imperial, Provincial and Local) the contribution was Rs. 20,43,214 against Rs. 17,91,790; from Fees Rs. 9,46,649 against Rs. 9,35,221; and from Other Sources Rs. 5,91,600 against Rs. 5,26,816.

10. *Direct expenditure analysed.*—The direct expenditure on Collegiate education in British Punjab was Rs. 3,28,021 against Rs. 3,11,469, or Rs. 16,552 more than in 1901-02. The average annual cost of educating a student in an Arts College was Rs. 158-13-1, of which Rs. 57-13-4 was paid from Public Funds. In Professional Colleges the average annual cost was Rs. 318-8-10, of which Rs. 256-10-2 was paid from Public Funds.

In Secondary Schools for boys in British Punjab the direct expenditure has fallen from Rs. 10,45,646 to Rs. 10,16,112, with a decrease of 51 schools due to a number of inefficient institutions being struck off the list of Public Schools. In Secondary Schools for girls the expenditure has also decreased by Rs. 384.

In Primary Schools for boys the direct expenditure was Rs. 4,64,769, or Rs. 8,590 more than during the previous year, while in those for girls the expenditure fell by Rs. 2,205 to Rs. 90,658.

The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a Secondary School was Rs. 19-7-4, and in a Primary School Rs. 5-1-1, towards which Public Funds contributed Rs. 7-3-2 and Rs. 3-13-9, respectively.

In Special Schools the direct expenditure was Rs. 1,55,931 against Rs. 1,50,279, an increase of Rs. 5,652. The increase is due partly to the increase of 4 schools and 271 pupils, and partly to improvement in the general efficiency in these institutions. Of the total direct expenditure on Special Schools Rs. 34,750 was spent on Normal Schools and Rs. 1,21,181 on other Industrial and Professional Institutions. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a Normal School was Rs. 127-4-8, met entirely from Public Funds. In all other Special Schools the average cost was Rs. 58-1-11, of which Rs. 33-12-1 came from Public Funds.

In Native States the direct expenditure on Collegiate education was Rs. 21,533; on Secondary Schools, Rs. 72,462; on Primary Schools, Rs. 45,979; and on Special Schools, Rs. 485. The average annual cost of educating a student in an Arts College was Rs. 193-15-10; in a Secondary School, Rs. 11-7-2; in a Primary School, Rs. 8-2-8; and in a Special School, Rs. 60-10-0.

11. *Indirect expenditure analysed.*—The indirect expenditure is shown in the table on the first page under the two heads—"Scholarships" and "Other

Charges." The expenditure in British Punjab on Scholarships was Rs. 1,47,891, or Rs. 2,125 less than in the previous year, the decrease being in scholarships tenable in Medical, Technical and Industrial Schools. The expenditure under the head "Other Charges" shows an increase of Rs. 3,31,090, which is spread over "Buildings," "Furniture and Apparatus," "University," "Direction" "Inspection," and "Miscellaneous." This increase is due to the utilization of the special grant of four lakhs allotted by the Government of India for the general improvement of education in the Province. The cost of Scholarships is 4·12 of the total expenditure; of Furniture and Apparatus 1·61 per cent.; of Buildings 9·91 per cent.; of Direction 1·43 per cent.; of Inspection 4·36 per cent.; and of Miscellaneous 13·07 per cent.

In Native States the expenditure on Scholarships was Rs. 7,428, and on Other Charges Rs. 34,638. The cost of Scholarships was 4·06 per cent. of the total expenditure; of Buildings 2·86 per cent.; of Furniture and Apparatus 1·55 per cent.; of Direction 5·01 per cent.; of Inspection 4·57 per cent.; and of Miscellaneous 4·95 per cent.

12. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Imperial Revenues was Rs 1,24,239 against Rs. 1,05,451, or Rs. 18,788 more than in the previous year. Of this increase Rs. 1,545 was in direct expenditure and Rs. 17,243 in the indirect. The former is due to an increase in the expenditure on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, and the Veterinary College, Lahore while the latter is attributable to an increase under the heads "Miscellaneous" and "Furniture and Apparatus."

The total contribution from Imperial Revenues was 3·47 per cent. of the whole expenditure on education.

13. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 8,14,713 to Rs. 10,39,539 (or by Rs. 2,24,826), which is 29·03 per cent. of the total expenditure. There was an increase of Rs. 13,410 in the direct and of Rs. 2,11,416 in the indirect expenditure. In the former case it was spread over all institutions for males except Schools for Special Instruction. In the latter case the increase was distributed over all heads, chiefly "Buildings," "University," and "Furniture and Apparatus."

14. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—The expenditure from District Funds was Rs. 5,53,328 against Rs. 5,50,312, or Rs. 3,016 more than in the previous year; and of this Rs. 992 was in direct expenditure and Rs. 2,024 in indirect expenditure. The expenditure from District Funds was 15·45 per cent. of the whole. The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 3,26,108 against Rs. 3,20,564, or Rs. 5,544 more than in 1901-02. Of the increase Rs. 4,906 was in direct and Rs. 638 in indirect expenditure. Expenditure from Municipal Funds was 9·10 per cent. of the whole.

In Native States Local Funds contributed Rs. 5,434 only.

15. *Expenditure from "Other Sources."*—The expenditure from this source was Rs. 5,91,600 against Rs. 5,27,566, or Rs. 64,034 more. Direct expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 9,785, while there is an increase of Rs. 73,819 in indirect expenditure—on Buildings Rs. 29,134; on Miscellaneous Rs. 38,708; on Furniture and Apparatus Rs. 5,313; on Scholarships Rs. 656; and on University Rs. 8. The expenditure from this source was 16·52 per cent. of the whole.

16. *Fees.*—The total income from Fees rose from Rs. 9,35,221 to Rs. 9,46,649, or by Rs. 11,428. The expenditure was 26·43 per cent. of the whole, compared with 28·74 per cent. last year. The income from Tuition Fees, alone fell from Rs. 7,24,639 to Rs. 7,12,242, or by Rs. 12,397; while the income from "Other Fees" rose from Rs. 2,10,582 to Rs. 2,34,407, or by Rs. 23,825.

In Native States the income from Tuition Fees was Rs. 10,771 and from "Other Sources" Rs. 5,994.

17. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—At the close of the year there were 1,705 schools, against 1,695 in 1901-02, under the management of District Boards. In the Delhi Circle the Board Schools are generally well managed, though the state of the Primary School buildings in most Districts is still unsatisfactory. Scientific and Physical apparatus need completion, particularly

in the Karnál, Gurgáon and Ferozepore Districts. In the Jullundur Circle all Districts, with the exception of Kángra, continue to have insufficient school and boarding-house accommodation; and the supply of school furniture and apparatus is not generally satisfactory. The Inspector remarks: "In Jullundur and Ludhiána the Secondary Schools are often discouraged, but the Primary Schools are fairly well looked after." In the Lahore Circle many of the wants of schools have not been looked to during the year, not, as the Inspector observes, "so much for want of funds as for want of genuine interest shown by some of the illiterate members of the District Boards in educational questions." The Inspector reiterates his remarks of last year that educational progress is often hampered by the want of attention to the suggestions of the District Inspector. In Ráwalpindi Circle the schools are, on the whole, satisfactory, though much still remains to be done in the way of apparatus and appliances, and especially in the matter of suitable school and boarding-house buildings. In the Mooltan Circle many school-houses are in need of repair, while the accommodation in others is insufficient. For the year under report the minimum provision that might have been required by Government was Rs. 8,66,025; the actual budget provision made amounted to Rs. 6,97,027, and the gross expenditure other than that on school buildings fell short of this by Rs. 39,435, so that the amount spent was Rs. 2,08,433 less than the minimum that might have been demanded. Last year the shortage was Rs. 2,46,510. The net expenditure was Rs. 5,37,601 out of Rs. 7,44,340, which represents 25 per cent. of the income of District Boards, exclusive of fees and grants from Public Funds, against Rs. 5,33,602 out of Rs. 7,73,787 in 1901-02.

The minimum provision that might have been required by Government for Primary education was Rs. 5,05,325; the actual provision made was Rs. 3,79,726, or Rs. 1,25,599 less. The Miánwáli District spent more than the minimum required on education, Gujrát contributed the full minimum, while Gurgáon, Ferozepore, Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Montgomery Districts have been fairly liberal in their expenditure. Jhang, Mooltan and Karnál have spent less than 50 per cent. of the minimum, and the other Districts vary in their expenditure from 50 to 80 per cent. of the minimum.

18. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—At the close of the year there were 307 schools against 300 in 1901-02 under the management of Municipal Committees. In the Delhi Circle the Committees of Ferozepore, Karnál, Sirsa, Jagádhri, Pánipat, Simla, Rohtak, Farídábád, Sádhaura, Dharmkot, Firozpur Jhirka, Ládwa and Shahábád have more or less neglected the wants of their schools, while the Municipal Committee of Sonepat is reported to have encouraged the pupils of the school to revolt against their teachers. On the other hand, the Rewári Municipality has provided an excellent building for a boarding-house and made adequate provision for furniture and appliances. In the Jullundur Circle the management has been generally satisfactory, but more accommodation and appliances are required. In the Lahore Circle the Qasúr and Chúnián Municipalities have done nothing towards strengthening the staff of their schools, while the M. B. High School at Montgomery is not yet properly equipped with furniture and appliances. The Lahore Municipality is not prompt in the payment of grants and in looking to the wants of its schools. In the Ráwalpindi Circle with few exceptions the management of Municipal Schools leaves much to be desired, particularly in the case of the minor Municipalities. But yet somewhat more attention has been paid to the schools, as is evidenced by the fact that expenditure on education has increased in all Municipalities.

Municipalities may be required to spend on education ten per cent. of their annual income, exclusive of fees and grants from Public Funds. The minimum provision that might have been required by Government during the year was Rs. 7,74,787. The total budget provision made was Rs. 5,91,477, and the gross actual expenditure fell short of this by Rs. 30,620, so that the amount spent was Rs. 2,13,930 less than the minimum demandable. The net expenditure was Rs. 1,97,326 out of a net income of Rs. 4,11,864, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,14,538 against Rs. 2,05,339 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure of Municipal Committees on education was 57·5 per cent. of their liabilities, against 72·5 per cent. in 1901-02. The Municipalities at

Gujránwála, Gujrát, Wazírábád, Ferozepore, Lahore, Montgomery and Jhang exceeded the minimum ; those at Siálkot, Bhera, Jhelum, Rohtak, Rewárí, Karnál, Kángra, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána, Gurdáspur, Batála, Muzaffargarh and Miánwáli spent over 85 per cent. Ráwalpindi spent 44·2 per cent., Amritsar 66·5, Simla 20·3, Delhi 45·8, and Jullundur 79·1. During the year the Municipalities received Rs. 1,05,620 as grants from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 39,597 from District Funds, and their income from Fees was Rs. 2,16,686.

19. *Private enterprise in education.*—In the Delhi Circle two Primary Schools for boys were opened during the year. In the Jullundur Circle eight new schools were recognised by the Department as coming up to the required standard. In the Lahore Circle very little has been done during the year. Some Unaided Schools collapsed for want of recognition and support. Religious bodies and private societies are now paying more attention to female and technical education, and many orphans are taught various trades in addition to the "3 Rs." The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and the Islámiya Colleges are doing a good deal in the way of spreading high education in the Circle, while the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute is doing very useful work in its own line. In the Ráwalpindi Circle the new rules for recognition of schools has had the effect of checking private enterprise to some extent. Certain schools not fulfilling the required conditions have been refused recognition ; but they have not ceased to exist, and it is possible that in the near future they will come up to the departmental standard and gain recognition. In the Mooltan Circle private enterprise is not altogether lacking. A Hindu widow of Dera Gházi Khán has given Rs. 5,000 for a Sanskrit Páthshála and Orphanage, and two bankers of the place have promised to supplement this amount by contributions of Rs. 7,500 each. A new boarding-house has been added to the Mission School at Mooltan at a cost of Rs. 9,780, of which Rs. 5,259 came from private sources.

20. *General progress.*—Arts Colleges and Secondary Schools have decreased in number and also in their attendance ; this is due to the non-recognition of many inefficient institutions. Primary and Special Schools have increased both in their number and in the pupils on their rolls. The increase in pupils attending Special Schools is significant of the desire for something more than a literary education. Practical education has been greatly encouraged by the introduction of Agriculture, Drawing, Advanced Science and Clerical and Commercial Courses in the Secondary Departments ; by the addition of Map-Drawing, Land Records, Mental Arithmetic and the Principles of Elementary Agriculture and Hygiene to the Primary Course ; and by the facilities given to Aided Elementary and Indigenous Schools in earning additional grants for industrial subjects. Expenditure has increased. Teachers' Associations have done much in improving the methods of instruction. Examination results have been satisfactory. Greater attention has been paid to female education, and the number of girls receiving instruction has increased.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

21. *Inspectors.*—In the Delhi Circle Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., Assistant Inspector, acted for Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., during the latter's absence on three months' privilege leave. In the Jullundur Circle, Lála Nand Kishor, B.A., remained in charge throughout the year. In the Ráwalpindi Circle there were several changes. Dr. M. A. Stein, the permanent Inspector, remained in charge until 29th April, 1902, when he proceeded on deputation to England after making over charge of the duties of his office to M. Muhammad Ashraf, B.A., Assistant Inspector, who was himself relieved on the 6th May, 1902, by Mr. W. T. Wright. Mr. Wright continued to officiate until relieved by Lála Shiv Diyál, M. A., on the 6th November, 1902. Lála Shiv Diyál was, in his turn, relieved on 2nd February, 1903, by Mr. H. T. Knowlton, who continued to officiate till the end of the year. Mr. M. Crosse, M.A., the Lahore Inspector, and Lála Sheo Lál, B.A., the Mooltan Inspector, remained in charge of their

respective Circles throughout the year. Miss Francis also remained on duty throughout the year.

22. *Assistant Inspectors.*—In the Delhi Circle, Lála Kundan Lál, B.A., proceeded on privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days, during which period Lála Harí Charan Dás, Datt, District Inspector, Gujránwála, officiated. In the Jullundur Circle Pandit Rám Lachhman, the Senior Assistant Inspector, held charge of the current duties of the Inspector in addition to his own for a fortnight during the absence of the Inspector on privilege leave. While touring in the Kángra District the Pandit died suddenly on the 1st June, 1902, at Pálampur. He was succeeded by Maulavi Niáz 'Alí, District Inspector, Siálkot. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, Khwája Sajjád Husain, B.A., was on medical leave from 1st April to 9th June, 1902, and during his absence M. Niáz 'Alí, District Inspector, Siálkot, officiated. Lála Fateh Chand, the Second Assistant Inspector, was on leave throughout the year, his place being filled by Maulavi Muhammad Ashraf, B.A., from 1st April to 12th May; Bábú Hari Singh, B.A., Head Master, Normal School, Ráwalpindi, from 24th May to 9th June; M. Niáz 'Alí from 10th to 16th June; and Bábu Hari Singh from 17th June to the end of the official year. In the Lahore Circle Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., the Senior Assistant Inspector, officiated as Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, for three months, being relieved by Lála Chiranjí Lál, B.A. He also officiated in the Ráwalpindi Circle for about three months, being relieved at Lahore by Shaikh Dánishmand Suqrát, M.A., District Inspector, who, in his turn, was replaced by Lála Chiranjí Lál. In the Mooltan Circle Khalífa Imád-ud-dín, Assistant Inspector, was transferred to the North-West Frontier Province from 28th August to 21st October, during which period Lála Sant Rám, Head Master, Normal School, Jullundur, officiated. From the 23rd December to the end of the year the Khalífa was on leave, his place being taken by Lála Harí Charan Dás Datt, District Inspector, Gujránwála.

23. *Work done by Inspecting Officers.*—The Delhi Inspector examined 122 schools in 181 days; this includes 19 days spent on schools at head-quarters. The Jullundur Inspector visited 113 schools in 248 days. The Lahore Inspector visited 175 schools in 232 days, inclusive of the days spent on schools at head-quarters. Of the 175 schools examined, 70 were for Europeans and 105 for Natives. The Ráwalpindi Inspector spent 193 days on tour and visited 122 schools, and the Mooltan Inspector examined 229 schools in 213 days; this does not include the time spent in his visits to the Baháwalpur College and School, and the visit of inspection to Quetta. As in previous years, the Inspectors and their Assistants conducted various departmental examinations.

In the Delhi Circle one Assistant Inspector visited 333 schools in 228 days, and the other 366 schools in 204 days. Two Middle and two Primary Schools in this Circle were left unexamined on account of plague. In the Jullundur Circle one Assistant Inspector examined 298 schools in 296 days, and the other visited 295 schools in 193 days. Two schools in the Ludhiána District were closed at the time of the annual inspection, and were therefore not examined. In the Ráwalpindi Circle one Assistant Inspector visited 336 schools in 234 days, and the other 263 schools in 247 days. In the Ráwalpindi District four Aided Indigenous Schools were left unexamined. In the Lahore Circle the Assistant Inspector visited 306 schools in 220 days, but he was assisted in the annual inspection of the Lahore and Amritsar Districts by the District Inspectors of Lahore and Montgomery. In the Mooltan Circle the Assistant Inspector visited 268 schools in 219 days; but it was necessary to call in the assistance of all the District Inspectors of the Circle to help in the annual inspection, so that by this means 183 other schools were examined in 139 days.

The Inspectress of Schools was on tour for 94 days, during which she examined 143 schools. Two Aided Schools were left unexamined on account of plague.

The constitution of the Circles of Inspection, as revised last year, was left undisturbed. The proposal for the formation of a Sixth Circle and for an additional Inspectress of Schools, and several Assistant Inspectors, is now before the Government of India. The Inspecting Agency has lately been augmented by the appointment of 20 Assistant District Inspectors.

24. *District Inspectors.*—The work of the District Inspectors has been favourably reported on by the Inspectors. The District Inspecting Agency has been materially strengthened by the appointment of Assistant District Inspectors. The fixed monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 20 to District Inspectors has now been increased to Rs. 30 per mensem. All District Inspectors have also been provided with small tents for use during the touring season, and an annual allowance of Rs. 75 has been granted for the carriage of their tents.

25. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—The Deputy Commissioners take a keen interest in the schools of their respective Districts ; and the Inspectors specially mention the names of Mr. J. P. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak ; Mr. A. M. Stow, Deputy Commissioner, Hissár ; Captain Lowis, Deputy Commissioner, Karnál; Mr. C. H. Atkins, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore ; Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar ; Captain Buck, Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery ; Captain A. J. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner, Mianwáli ; and Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Gházi Khán. Among the Tahsíldárs and their Náibs, who are reported to have taken special interest in education, are Munshí Naráin Singh, Tahsíldár of Shujábád, Munshí Díwán Chand, Tahsíldár of Chiniot, and Munshí Rámjí Dás of Shorkot, and M. 'Abdur Rahím Khán, Náib-Tahsíldár of 'Alípur, all of whom are mentioned by the Mooltan Inspector.

The other Inspectors report that Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs take little interest in the schools in their Tahsíls, the Girls' and Indigenous Schools being particularly neglected. In many Tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi Circle more than half the schools received no visit whatever from these officers. In the Lahore Circle a large number of Primary Schools were left uninspected in the Tarn Táran and Amritsar Tahsíls of the Amritsar District, and also in the Lahore and Qasúr Tahsíls of the Lahore District.

26. *Cost of Direction and Inspection.*—The total expenditure on Direction and Inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 2,07,563 compared with Rs. 1,99,467 last year. Of this expenditure Rs. 1,87,042 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 17,899 from District Funds, and Rs. 2,622 from Municipal Funds.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

27. *University Convocation.*—The twenty-second Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 20th December, 1902, when 188 were admitted to Degrees compared with 172 in the previous year—2 to B. O. L., 23 to M. A., 139 to B. A., 2 to B. Sc., and 22 to LL. B. The Chancellor (Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz) presided, and the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Lewis Tupper, delivered the Convocation Address. The Chancellor referred to the loss the University had sustained by the death of Dr. Stratton.

28. *Measures of the year.*—The following regulations were revised during the year for the Entrance Examination (Arts, Science and Oriental Faculties), for the grant of pensions and gratuities, leave and leave allowances to officers of the Punjab University, for the award of College scholarships, and for the Medical Examinations. The Indian Universities Commission arrived at Lahore in April, 1902, and held sittings from the 14th to the 18th April, examining 26 witnesses representing the Province. The Commission visited the following institutions in Lahore:—The Government College, Oriental College, Medical College, Central Training College, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Mayo School of Art, Forman Christian College, and the Islámiya College. The views of the Local Government on the recommendations of the Commission are now before the Government of India.

29. *University Finances.*—The total expenditure of the University during the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,432. Of this sum Rs. 32,591 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 300 from District Funds, Rs. 100 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 1,13,027 from Fees, Rs. 2,436 from Subscriptions, and Rs. 22,978 from Endowments and Other Sources. Of the total expenditure Rs. 49,094 was spent on the institutions maintained by the University, Rs. 6,403 on scholarships, and Rs. 1,15,935 on examinations and the general objects of the University.

The amount of Government securities held by the University on 31st March, 1902, was of the nominal value of Rs. 5,77,600, of which a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 belongs to the Special Trusts, Rs. 80,000 to the Current Account, and Rs. 8,000 to the Pension Contribution Fund. The balance of Rs. 1,89,600 forms the General Endowment Fund of the University. On the 31st March, 1902, the balance on the year's working was Rs. 1,67,203 against a balance of Rs. 1,60,449 at the close of the preceding year.

30. *Arts Examinations.*—In the Intermediate Examination (Arts) there were 559 candidates, of whom 249 passed, or 44·5 per cent., against 338 passes out of 610 candidates, or 55·4 per cent., in 1901-02. On the Oriental side there were 4 candidates, of whom 3 passed, and on the Science side 11 appeared and 4 passed. One candidate from Bishop Cotton School, Simla, appeared in the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, but failed. In the B. A. Examination 126 passed out of 291 candidates, or 43·3 per cent., compared with 136 passes out of 328 candidates, or 41·5 per cent., in 1901-02. In the B. O. L. Examination 2 out of 5 candidates were successful, against 2 out of 4 in 1901-02. In the B. Sc. Examination 2 out of 3 candidates passed, against 2 out of 2 last year. In the M. A. Examination 14 out of 35 candidates were successful, against 23 out of 34 last year. For the M. O. L. Examination 1 candidate appeared, but failed. On the Arts side the total number of candidates was therefore 885 against 984, with 389 passes against 505. Of College candidates, 324 passed out of 646, or 50·1, against 413 out of 717, or 57·6 per cent., in 1901-02. Of private candidates, 65 passed out of 239, or 27·2, against 92 out of 267, or 34·5 per cent., last year. Excluding all candidates other than those presented by the Provincial Colleges, the percentage of successful candidates is in the Intermediate Examination (Arts and Science Faculties) 48·9 against 63·05 last year; in the B. A. Examination (Arts and Science Faculties) 51·4 against 47 last year; and in the M. A. Examination 46·6 against 65·2 in 1901-02.

31. *Oriental Language Examinations.*—In the Oriental Language Examinations the number of candidates rose from 424 to 505, and the number of passes from 238 to 252.

32. *Law Examinations.*—In the Preliminary Examination in Law 28 candidates out of 41 passed, against 53 out of 62 in 1901-02; in the First Certificate Examination 20 out of 41 candidates were successful, against 29 out of 51; and in the Licentiate Examination 22 out of 38, against 38 out of 50. On the Degree side 22 out of 27 passed the Intermediate Examination, against 22 out of 31 in 1901-02; and 18 out of 55 passed the LL. B. Examination, against 22 out of 65. Altogether 110 out of 202 candidates were successful, compared with 165 out of 260 in 1901-02.

33. *Medical Examinations.*—In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 37 out of 54 candidates passed; in the First Examination for Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery 22 out of 25 passed; and in the Second Examination 20 out of 37. On the Degree side the only candidate for the Preliminary Scientific Examination for Bachelor in Medicine passed; in the First Examination for M. B. 3 candidates appeared and all passed; and in the Second Examination 2 candidates appeared, but both failed. Altogether 83 out of 122 candidates passed in the Medical Examinations.

34. *Engineering Examination.*—In the First Examination in Civil Engineering 24 out of 37 candidates passed, against 27 out of 43 in 1901-02.

35. *Arts Colleges.*—The Victoria College at Lahore and the M. B. College, Amritsar, were closed during the year, the former for want of support and recognition; so that there are now 11 Arts Colleges in the Province within British territory.

36. *Number in Arts Colleges.*—There has been a fall in the numbers attending Arts Colleges from 1,244 to 1,138. In the First Year Classes there were 327 against 424; in the Second Year Classes, 438 against 457; in the Third Year Classes, 155 against 122; in the Fourth Year Classes, 181 against 214; and in the M. A. Classes, 37 against 27.

37. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Arts Colleges has risen from Rs. 1,70,267 to Rs. 1,74,775, an increase of Rs. 4,508. Of the total expenditure

Rs. 58,221 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 61,397 from Fees, Rs. 16,697 from Subscriptions, and Rs. 38,460 from Endowments and Other Sources.

38. *Scholarships.*—During the year 161 scholarships were current, against 178 last year, with an expenditure of Rs. 22,931 against Rs. 21,868. Of the expenditure Rs. 11,879 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 6,345 from University Funds, and Rs. 4,707 from Other Sources.

39. *Government College.*—The Government College at Lahore had 180 students on the rolls at the close of the year, compared with 194 in 1901-02. The expenditure rose from Rs. 57,070 to Rs. 61,364, or Rs. 4,294 more than in the previous year, while the income from Fees fell from Rs. 17,215 to Rs. 15,743, a decrease of Rs. 1,472. Twenty-two scholarships were current during the year against 32 last year, with an expenditure of Rs. 5,226. In the Intermediate Examination 34 out of 55 candidates passed, against 32 out of 58 last year. In the B. A. Examination 13 out of 29 candidates were successful, against 19 out of 40 in 1901-02. In the M. A. Examination 7 out of 16 candidates passed, against 9 out of 15 in 1901-02. In the Intermediate Examination the highest place on the list, and the first places in Sanskrit and Arabic as well as the Aitchison-Rám Rattan Sanskrit Scholarship, were gained by students of this College. In the B. A. Examination the first place in Chemistry was secured, and in the M.A. Examination the two highest places in English. In addition to the Tutorial system introduced last year the College has started Music Classes, and during the year portions of Sanskrit plays were performed. The boarding-house has been full. The Debating Society continues to do good work ; the Graduates' Union prospers ; and the College Record, published annually, has lately made its third appearance. Cricket, football, and hockey are played with much spirit, football being the most popular game. In the University Tournament, the Government College won the Gymnastic Trophy for the seventh time.

40. *St. Stephen's College, Delhi.*—St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, had 47 students on its rolls at the close of the year, compared with 65 in 1901-02. The total expenditure was Rs. 19,249, against Rs. 18,117 in 1901-02 ; of this amount Rs. 5,400 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 1,200 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,702 from Fees, and Rs. 8,947 from Endowments and Other Sources. Sixteen scholarships were held in this institution against 15 last year, and the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 1,970. The number of candidates who appeared at the different University Examinations was 27 against 37 last year, and the number of passes was 14 against 19. The Rev. J. W. T. Wright, Principal of the College, died during the year under report ; his untimely death is widely deplored. The Shakesperian and Debating Societies are doing useful work ; the boarding-house is proving itself, morally and intellectually, a most useful part of the College ; and the last annual gathering of "Old Students" was the largest and most successful yet held. The athletic record of the year has been below the average. Football has not been a success, but it is now being taken up enthusiastically.

41. *Forman Christian College.*—The Forman Christian College had 323 on its rolls at the end of the year, against 336 in 1901-02. These were distributed as follows :—M. A. Class 9 against 5 last year, B. A. Classes 125 against 119, Intermediate Classes 189 against 212. The total expenditure was Rs. 33,459 against Rs. 34,864 last year, and of this Rs. 5,400 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 21,353 from Fees, and Rs. 6,706 from Subscriptions ; the receipts from these sources last year were Rs. 5,400, Rs. 21,580, and Rs. 7,884, respectively. Forty-five scholarships were current during the year, against 41 last year, and the expenditure on this account was Rs. 6,307 against Rs. 5,744. The number of candidates in all examinations was 155 against 200 last year, and the number of passes 96 against 122. In the Intermediate Examination the highest places were taken by this College in Mathematics, History, Science, and Philosophy. In the B. A. Examination the highest places were taken in English, Arabic, Persian, Pure Mathematics, Physics, History, and Philosophy ; in addition the first, third, fourth and fifth men on the list of successful candidates in this examination were sent up from the Forman College. In the M. A. Examination the highest places were taken in English, Mathematics and Astronomy. Of the 9 candidates for the M. A. Examination 5 were successful.

There were 3 candidates for the B. Sc. Examination, of whom 2 passed, one in the First and the other in the Second Division. Further additions have been made to the College Library, and the students take a keen interest in the current periodicals provided. There were 183 resident students in the boarding-houses, which are under the direct supervision of the Principal and two Professors. The new boarding-house known as "Newton Hall" was completed during the year, and has accommodation for a large number of students. One of the Professors resides on the premises and superintends the establishment. The physical training of the students receives every attention, and all resident students are required to take part in regular exercise of some sort. In the University Tournament the College won the Cricket and Football Trophies. The Literary Societies continue to do good work, and the Graduates' Association held its sixth Annual Reunion. The conduct of the students is reported to be good.

42. *Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.*—The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College had 307 students on its rolls at the close of the year against 347 in 1901-02, all but 2 were Hindús. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,624 against Rs. 16,825 last year, and the income from Fees Rs. 10,987 against Rs. 12,171. Thirty-seven scholarships were held in this institution during the year against 33 last year, and the expenditure on this account was Rs. 5,191 against Rs. 3,915 in 1901-02. In the Intermediate Examination there were 139 candidates against 135 last year, and of these 65 passed against 88 in 1901-02. In the B. A. Examination 57 candidates appeared, of whom 26 passed against 32 out of 63 last year. In the M. A. Examination 2 candidates appeared, but both failed. Attention is paid to the physical training of the students, though the College did not this year secure any of the trophies at the University Sports Tournament. The Library continues to be popular with the students. The boarding-house had 205 resident students; these are under the personal supervision of the Principal. The conduct of the boarders is said to have been satisfactory. Sandhya Mantras are regularly recited. The closing balance on the 31st March, 1903, was Rs. 4,40,708, as compared with Rs. 3,96,410 on the corresponding date in 1902.

43. *Islámiya College.*—The Islámiya College, Labore, had 58 students on its rolls at the close of the year against 70 in 1901-02. The expenditure was Rs. 7,535 against Rs. 6,953; the income from Fees was Rs. 2,095, and from Endowments Rs. 5,440. Seventeen scholarships were current during the year against 36 last year, and the expenditure on this account was Rs. 1,680 against Rs. 1,749. In all the examinations 34 candidates appeared, of whom 19 passed, compared with 29 candidates and 16 passes last year. Six of the seven candidates for the B. A. Examination were successful, one taking the highest place in Political Economy and securing a University Medal and Scholarship. The Library has again been enlarged. The Literary Society held regular meetings, and the boarding-house arrangements were improved. The conduct of the students is reported to have been satisfactory.

44. *Khálsa College.*—The number of students on the rolls of the Khálsa College has doubled during the year, there being 68 students against 34 at the end of 1901-02. There were 55 in the Intermediate and 13 in the B. A. Classes. The expenditure was Rs. 9,704 against Rs. 9,749 last year, and the income from Fees was Rs. 1,982 against Rs 1,069. Twelve scholarships were current during the year against 6 in 1901-02. In the Intermediate Examination 33 candidates appeared, but only 9 passed. This unsatisfactory result is attributed to the fact that of the 24 failures 14 had read in the College for less than a year, and also to changes in the staff. Four candidates appeared for the B. A. Examination, of whom two passed. Cricket, football, and hockey are played, the staff joining with the students. The boarding-house had 29 resident students, all Sikhs. The health and conduct of the students are reported as satisfactory. The Library has had a large number of books added to it, and additions and improvements have been made to the furniture.

45. *Hindú College, Delhi.*—The Hindú College, Delhi, had 92 students on its rolls against 84 last year, 17 being in the B. A. Classes and 75 in the Intermediate Classes. The expenditure was Rs. 7,531 against Rs. 6,885; the income from Fees was Rs. 2,645 against Rs. 2,380, and from Subscriptions Rs. 4,551

against Rs. 4,505. The number of scholarships current in this institution increased from 2 to 3, and the expenditure on this account from Rs. 252 to Rs. 336. Forty-eight candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 16 passed, and 7 appeared for the B. A. Examination, only 1 candidate being successful. The Principal attributes these bad results to changes in the staff of Professors, and to the fact that the greater portion of the College building had to be vacated for three months last cold weather in connection with the Delhi Darbár. The College Classes are still held in a hired building, but the authorities are arranging for the purchase of a site on which the College will be built. The College has a Debating Club. A plot of ground on the Fort Maidán has been secured on which cricket and football are now played.

46. *M. B. College, Amritsar.*—The M. B. College, Amritsar, was closed during the year on the retirement of the Principal.

47. *Scotch Mission College, Siálkot.*—In the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, there were 18 students against 22 in 1901-02. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,803 against Rs. 4,722, of which Rs. 300 was contributed from District Funds and Rs. 300 from Municipal Funds. The income from Fees was Rs. 990 against Rs. 1,437 in 1901-02; and the income from Endowments and Other Sources was Rs. 3,213, against Rs. 2,735 last year. Seven scholarships were current during the year against six in 1901-02. Seven out of 14 candidates passed the Intermediate Examination compared with 4 out of 9 last year. The boarders are accommodated temporarily in a separate building. The Literary Society is a great success.

48. *Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi.*—The Gordon Mission College had 31 students on its rolls at the end of the year compared with 33 in 1901-02. The expenditure was Rs. 13,273 against Rs. 7,898, and the income from Fees rose from Rs. 822 to Rs. 946. One scholarship was current during the year paid from University Funds. Four out of 14 candidates passed the Intermediate Examination, two being placed in the First Division. Last year 10 out of 18 candidates passed. The new boarding-house has accommodation for 35 men; but at the close of the year there were only 8 boarders in this building, most of the students preferring to live in the city. The College has a Literary Club and a Reading Room, daily papers and monthly periodicals being provided. Cricket and football are played. The teaching staff has also been increased.

49. *Church Mission College, Amritsar.*—There were 14 on the rolls of the Church Mission College, Amritsar, at the close of the year, against 11 in 1901-02. The expenditure was Rs. 2,569 against Rs. 2,111; the income from Fees was Rs. 955 and from Endowments Rs. 1,614 against Rs. 756 and Rs. 1,355, respectively, in 1901-02. One scholarship was current during the year against 3 last year. Three out of 5 candidates were successful in the Intermediate Examination against 6 out of 6. Cricket, football, hockey, and tennis are regularly played, and a portion of Aitchison Park is used as a play-ground. A Temperance Society has been started.

50. *Victoria College, Lahore.*—In regard to this institution the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, says: "The Victoria College, started last year, collapsed as it deserved for want of support and recognition."

51. *Oriental College, Lahore.*—The number of students on the rolls of the Oriental College on 31st March, 1903, was 85 against 87 in 1901-02. In the School Department there were 54 against 44. Of the pupils in the College Department 31 were Hindús, 50 Muhammadans, 3 Sikhs, and one was a Native Christian. Seventeen students were reading for the Intermediate and Degree Examinations, the others reading for the Oriental Titles Examinations. In the School Department 11 were preparing for the Entrance Examination. There were 111 students learning English. The annual cost of educating a pupil in the College was Rs. 240, of which over 62 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and about 1·2 per cent. from Fees. The annual cost of educating a pupil in the School was Rs. 75, of which about 49 per cent. was met from Public Funds, and about ·6 per cent. from Fees. One hundred and twenty students of the Government College were also given instruction in Oriental Languages. In the College Department 30 students held scholarships and 29 stipends; in the School

Department 11 boys held scholarships and 15 stipends; altogether 54 pupils received no allowances. The total expenditure was Rs. 30,977 against Rs. 31,164 in 1901-02, and of this Rs. 5,880 was met from the Special Grants sanctioned by the Local Government for the expenses connected with the instruction of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages. The income from Fees amounted to Rs. 416 against Rs. 400 last year, and the expenditure on the teaching staff was Rs. 22,735 against Rs. 22,645. In the Intermediate Examination 3 of the 4 candidates passed; in the B. O. L. Examination 2 out of 3; in the M. A. Examination 2 candidates appeared and passed; and the only candidate for the M. O. L. Examination failed. In the Oriental Examinations 14 out of 23 passed in Sanskrit, 9 out of 14 in Arabic, 6 out of 11 in Persian, and 2 out of 4 in Gurmukhí; and 4 out of 5 candidates passed the Special Examination in English for Oriental Titles Diplomas. Of the Government College students 61 passed in the languages studied by them in the Oriental College. The number of books added to the College Library during the year was 113. The late Principal, Doctor A.W. Stratton, died on the 23rd August, 1902. He has been succeeded by Mr. A. C. Woolner.

52. *Medical College.*—The number of students attending the Medical College rose from 181 at the close of 1901-02 to 216, an increase of 35. The applicants for admission to the College last October were more than double the number it was possible to accommodate, so that it may now be said that the raising of the standard of preliminary education no longer affects the number of admissions. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 77,731 against Rs. 74,384 in 1901-02, an increase of Rs. 3,347; and the income from Fees was Rs. 12,423 against Rs. 10,124. The average cost of each student was Rs. 409. Sixty-five scholarships were current against 54, and the expenditure on this account was Rs. 10,655 against Rs. 9,303. In the Preliminary Scientific Examinations 55 candidates appeared and 38 passed against 47 candidates and 29 passes last year. In the First Examination for the Diploma of L. M. S. and for the M. B. Degree, 28 candidates appeared, of whom 25 passed against 12 passes out of 19 candidates during the previous year; and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations 20 passed out of 39 candidates, against 8 out of 30 last year. Altogether 83 out of 122 candidates, or 68·03 per cent., were successful, against 49 out of 96, or 51 per cent., in 1901-02. The College buildings are in good repair; the only addition of note is the marble floor of the Library. Arrangements for the erection of a boarding-house to accommodate 160 students are in progress.

53. *The Law College.*—No change has occurred in the staff of the Law College during the year. The number on the rolls was 154 against 159 in the previous year, a very slight decline. The expenditure was Rs. 16,484 against Rs. 14,073; the income from Fees was Rs. 11,616 against Rs 12,039, the balance being met from University Funds. In the Preliminary Examination in Law 28 out of 41 candidates were successful, against 53 out of 62 last year; in the First Certificate Examination 20 out of 41 passed, against 29 out of 51; and in the Licentiate Examination 22 out of 38 against 38 out of 50. On the Degree side 22 out of 27 passed the Intermediate Examination in Law, against 22 out of 31 last year; and 18 out of 55 passed the LL. B. Examination, against 22 out of 65. Altogether 110 out of 202 candidates passed, compared with 165 out of 260 in 1901-02, and of these 23 were private candidates of whom 8 passed. The College Classes continue to be held in a hired building, but it is proposed to locate the institution in the new University buildings about to be erected. Government sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 200 per mensem for one year for the improvement of the Law College, and the sanction has lately been renewed for another year.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

54. *Number and classification of schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools, European and Native, has fallen from 351 to 300, a large number of inefficient institutions having been struck off the list of Public Schools. Except for one Unaided Vernacular School, the decrease is entirely in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and includes 54 Unaided Institutions (13 High and 41 Middle), while Aided Schools have increased by 4. Of the 300 schools 189 are Anglo-

Vernacular and III Vernacular; and according to grade 86 are High Schools (85 Anglo-Vernacular and 1 Vernacular), and 214 are Middle Schools (104 Anglo-Vernacular and 110 Vernacular).

55. *Number of pupils.*—There has also been a falling off in numbers at the Secondary stage of instruction from 22,188 to 20,988, a decrease of 1,200. Of this decrease Anglo-Vernacular Schools account for 1,134 and Vernacular Schools 66. At the High stage the decrease is 174 and at the Middle stage 1,026. In addition to the above there are 36,295 boys in the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools against 40,390 last year, and of these 11,762 against 13,254 are learning English. Altogether, there are 57,283 boys in Secondary Public Schools, compared with 62,578 in 1901-02, and of these 27,389 are learning English against 30,003. The number of agriculturists in Secondary Departments is 5,010 against 5,056, and in Primary Departments 8,934 against 9,398; this gives a total number of 13,944 agriculturists reading in Secondary Schools, against 14,454 in 1901-02. The decrease in numbers is due partly to the effects of plague, and partly to the exclusion of unrecognized institutions from the list of Public Schools.

56. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on all classes of Secondary Schools has fallen from Rs. 10,45,646 to Rs. 10,16,112, or by Rs. 29,534. Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 1,00,548, District Funds Rs. 1,02,408, Municipal Funds Rs. 1,68,586; the income from Fees was Rs. 5,11,460, and from Other Sources Rs. 1,33,110. Thus about 37 per cent. of the expenditure was met from Public Funds and 63 per cent. from Private Sources. The increase from Provincial Revenues is Rs. 2,423, and from Municipal Funds Rs. 1,357; but there is a fall in the receipts from District Funds of Rs. 4,591 and from Fees of Rs. 9,467.

Excluding the amount spent on Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, the expenditure on Secondary education proper was Rs. 6,80,675, of which Rs. 63,133 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 53,437 from District Funds, Rs. 1,23,211 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,63,163 from Fees, and Rs. 77,731 from Other Sources.

57. *Fees.*—The income from Fees has fallen from Rs. 5,20,927 to Rs. 5,11,460, or by Rs. 9,467. Anglo-Vernacular Schools are alone responsible for this deficit, and it is due to a reduction in their number; but, nevertheless, the income from Fees covers more than 53 per cent. of the entire expenditure on Secondary education proper. Most boys pay the lowest grade of fee, but a fair proportion pay the higher rates; these are mostly the sons of Government servants, merchants, bankers and others.

58. *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarships in Secondary Departments has fallen during the year from 1,977 to 1,946. Of these 467 were current in High Departments, against 452 in 1901-02, and 1,479 in Middle Departments, against 1,525; 944 were Open, 184 Victoria, 118 Zamíndárí, and 700 Close Scholarships. In addition 110 scholarships (against 95) were current in Primary Departments.

The total expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 61,609, against Rs. 65,326 last year, and towards this Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 4,345, District Funds Rs. 43,599, Municipal Funds Rs. 10,391, and Rs. 3,274 was received from Other Sources. The expenditure on scholarships current in Secondary Departments proper was Rs. 58,807.

59. *Examination results, Entrance.*—In the Entrance Examination (Arts, Oriental and Science Faculties), as well as the Clerical and Commercial Examination, 1,146 out of 1,937 candidates passed, or 59·2 per cent., against 867 out of 1,657, or 52·3 per cent., in 1901-02. There were 6 candidates on the Oriental side of the Entrance Examination, and of these 2 passed. The figures given above include 41 passes out of 48 candidates for the High School Examination for European Schools. Unaided Schools passed 60·5 per cent. of their candidates, Aided Schools 59·7 per cent., and Government and Board Schools 57·9 per cent. Thirteen out of 36 candidates passed the Entrance Examination, Science Faculty, 11 candidates being from schools in Lahore; these took up Drawing as an optional subject.

In the Clerical and Commercial Examination 19 out of 44 candidates passed, against 12 out of 33 in 1901-02, and of these 10 passed in Shorthand writing.

60. *Examination results, Middle School.*—In the Middle School Examination, 3,083 out of 5,184 candidates, or 59·4 per cent., were successful, against 2,831 out of 5,357, or 52·8 per cent., in 1901-02. On the Anglo-Vernacular side 2,090 passed out of 3,623 candidates, or 57·7 per cent., against 1,874 out of 3,786, or 49·5 per cent., last year; and on the Vernacular side 993 passed out of 1,561, or 63·5 per cent., against 957 out of 1,571, or 60·9 per cent. In addition to these 347 out of 372 candidates who took up English only passed.

61. *Advance of English education.*—The decrease in the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and scholars is more nominal than real, as such schools as have not complied with the new rules for recognition have been excluded from the returns of Public Schools. All institutions founded by private enterprise are Anglo-Vernacular, and no activity is shown in the promotion of Vernacular education. Moreover, the increase in the number of candidates and passes in the Entrance and Middle School Examinations is evidence of the keen desire for English education.

62. *General remarks.*—The Delhi Inspector reports :— "The character of instruction imparted in Secondary Schools has much improved, although the teaching of some of the subjects is still far from satisfactory. Though the total staff of teachers in Secondary Schools has decreased, there is an increase in the number of trained teachers. Of 662 teachers, 485 are certificated and 332 trained. In Board Schools 84·6 per cent. of the teachers are qualified, in Aided Schools 57·5 per cent., and in Unaided Schools 17·4 per cent. School buildings are still in need of attention, particularly in the Karnál, Rohtak, Gurgáon and Ferozepore Districts. About one-third of Board Secondary School buildings have insufficient accommodation or are unsuitable, and many need repairs. Science apparatus in a number of schools, and Physical apparatus in most schools, specially in the Delhi, Gurgáon and Karnál Districts continue incomplete; and the collection of object illustrations is not as it should be."

The Jullundur Inspector remarks that "in the Kángra District Secondary School buildings are sufficiently commodious; but in the Ludhiána District those of Gujarwál and Sawaddi and the M. B. High School at head-quarters, and in Jullundur, those of Phillour, Pharála and Adampur, are insufficient, while the M. B. School at Jullundur continues without a building of its own. The buildings in the Gurdáspur and Hoshiárpur Districts are all inadequate with the exception of the one at the head-quarters of the latter District. All the Secondary Schools have been well supplied with furniture and appliances, except that three of the Vernacular Middle Schools in the Jullundur District remain without any Science apparatus, and most of the other Vernacular Schools have not been fully supplied with these. The Libraries of Anglo-Vernacular Schools generally are meagre, except in the M. B. High Schools at the head-quarters of Districts and the Ráhon Middle School. Of the teachers employed in Secondary Schools of all kinds 69·2 per cent. are certificated and 51·6 trained. The proportion of certificated teachers is 89·5 per cent. in Board, 46·2 in Aided, and 14 in Unaided Schools. With the larger influx of trained and certificated teachers the work is steadily improving, and it is worthy of notice that the new rules of recognition for Unaided Schools have had the effect of improving the percentage of certificated teachers in these schools from 6·2 to 14."

The Lahore Inspector remarks :—"The general character of instruction in the Secondary Schools is surely but gradually improving along with the calibre of teachers. Greater attention is now paid to the suggestions of the Inspecting Officers even in Unaided Schools, as their hands have been strengthened by the adoption of the recognition rules, and methodical and practical teaching are taking the place of the old cram work. The school buildings in the Montgomery District are fairly commodious, though those at Pákpattan, Dipálpur and Sayyadwála need some improvements. The extension of the Central Model School building has been taken in hand, and the Lahore Islámiya School building has been greatly improved, and the Qasúr School has had some additions made lately, but nothing has yet been done to enlarge the Vernacular Middle School buildings in the Lahore District. Similarly Local Bodies in the Amritsar District have paid but little attention to the provision and improvement of school buildings, though the Fatehábád Vernacular Middle School is about to get a new and good house. The supply of furniture and appliances is inadequate in all the three Districts, and Science apparatus requires to be completed in almost all the Secondary Schools. The Libraries of several Anglo-Vernacular Schools are poor, and few books suitable for boys are found in them." Continuing the Inspector says :— "The introduction of the recognition rules has had a striking effect on sham private schools, but instead of striking a blow at private enterprise in education, as some ill-advised men thought them to be, these rules have been of great use to the private institutions, and as time goes on will prove of real help to all genuine private educational effort."

The Ráwalpindi Inspector says:—"Some of the Aided Schools have been provided with good boarding-houses, and steps are being taken to provide suitable buildings to some ill-housed Board Schools. But there is still considerable room for improvement in this direction. The supply of illustrative charts and models and good library books (particularly books on School Management) is very much in need of attention. The teaching of the various Secondary Department subjects is certainly improving with the steady increase in the number of trained teachers. The 'Science Lessons' in the First Middle Class and 'English Conversation' throughout the Anglo-Vernacular Classes are the subjects taught in the most unsatisfactory manner."

The Mooltan Inspector reports:—"The Circle, as a whole, is very backward educationally, and the progress made from year to year is very slow. The Local Bodies are very tardy in supplying the outward wants of schools, and in many directions there is great scope for improvement. The accommodation in many schools and boarding-houses is quite insufficient for their present numbers, and, except in 3 or 4 schools, Science and Gymnastic apparatus is incomplete. Another equally felt want of the schools is decent libraries."

CHAPTER V.—Primary Schools (Boys).

63. *Number and classes of schools.*—The number of schools has risen from 2,257 to 2,289, or an increase of 32, mainly in Aided Schools. Of the 2,289 schools 1,624 are Government and Board, 544 Aided, and 121 Unaided. A large proportion of the increase in Aided Schools is on account of Indigenous and Elementary Schools, mostly in the Ráwalpindi Circle. The number of Zámíndárí Schools is 186 against 184 last year.

64. *Number and distribution of scholars.*—The number of boys attending these schools has risen by 1,341, the figures being 102,056 compared with 100,715 last year. The increase is chiefly in Board Schools. There are 16,411 at the Upper Primary and 85,645 at the Lower Primary stage. There is a satisfactory increase in the number of agriculturists in these schools; the figures are now 51,091 against 48,622 last year, an increase of 2,469.

65. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Primary Schools during the year was Rs. 4,64,769, or Rs. 8,590 more than in 1901-02. Of this increase Government and Board Schools account for Rs. 7,011, and Aided Schools Rs. 2,839, but there was a reduction in expenditure, amounting to Rs. 1,260, on Unaided Schools, due to a falling off in receipts from private sources. There has been an increase in expenditure from Public Funds amounting to Rs. 8,892, the figures having risen from Rs. 3,56,732 to Rs. 3,65,624. The receipts from Fees have risen from Rs. 67,465 to Rs. 68,705, an increase of Rs. 1,240, but the receipts from "Other Sources" show a decrease of Rs. 1,542. To arrive at the true expenditure on Primary education the amount spent on the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools should also be added. The total expenditure therefore works out to Rs. 8,00,206, of which Rs. 5,04,581 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 2,17,080 from Fees, and Rs. 78,545 from "Other Sources."

66. *Fees.*—The income from Fees has increased from Rs. 67,465 to Rs. 68,705, or by Rs. 1,240, which is 14·8 per cent. of the total expenditure on Primary Schools, as compared with 53 per cent. in Secondary Schools. The increase is almost entirely in Aided Schools.

67. *Scholarships.*—No scholarships paid from Provincial Revenues are tenable in Primary Schools. The expenditure on scholarships has risen from Rs. 664 last year to Rs. 1,180 mainly from District Funds and intended to encourage education in certain backward Districts

68. *Upper Primary Examination.*—During the year 11,627 candidates were presented for the Upper Primary Examination compared with 11,704 the previous year, and of these 8,106 passed against 8,396, or a percentage of 69·7 against 71·7 in 1901-02. In addition to these there were 1,443 candidates who took up English only, having already passed in the Vernacular subjects, of whom 1,269 were successful. Although only one school was left unexamined during the year on account of plague, there is no doubt its existence in certain tahsíls has affected the attendance at school of a large number of children who would otherwise have appeared for examination The above figures include 149 candidates and 83 passes from European Schools.

69. *Zamíndárí Schools.*—The number of Zamíndárí Schools has gone up from 184 last year to 186, with a corresponding increase in the roll of scholars from 5,562 to 5,853; and of these 3,832 are agriculturists, or 222 more than last year. There are 891 at the Upper Primary and 4,962 at the Lower Primary stage of instruction. Urdú is the medium of instruction in all the schools except 9 where Nágrí is taught.

The Inspectors generally report that the native method of accounts is not taught with intelligence, and that lessons on Agriculture are not practical enough. Zamíndárí Schools are not popular, and among the causes which have militated against the success of the scheme there is no doubt that the principle of one attendance a day is one of the chief. In the Jullundur Circle the majority of the boys attend both the morning and evening meetings of their own accord.

70. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—The Indigenous and other Elementary Schools are as usual included in the returns of the ordinary Adided Primary Schools. The number of these schools has gone up from 544 to 586, an increase of 42. There is also an increase in the number of scholars, the figures for last year and this being 20,357 and 20,810, respectively. Even with this increase the figures do not compare favourably with those of five or six years back, noticed in the last quinquennial report). There is a slight decrease in the number of passes by all standards, but the amount of grants earned has increased from Rs. 32,784 to Rs. 34,448. In the Delhi, Mooltan and Jullundur Circles the teaching of Arithmetic and Geography is backward, and explanation of passages from text-books is generally meagre. In some of the schools in the Delhi District registers were falsified, and in Gurgáon two schools presented boys for examination under false names and parentage.

71. *Gurmukhí Classes.*—The number of Gurmukhí Classes maintained by Local Boards is now 27 with a roll of 790 scholars. These are distributed as follows:—

	Number of classes.	*Number of scholars.*
Delhi Circle	9	249
Jullundur „	5	118
Lahore „	6	190
Ráwalpindi „	5	125
Mooltan „	2	108
Total ...	27	790

The 9 classes in the Delhi Circle are all in the Ferozepore District, and the 2 in the Mooltan Circle are the Branch Schools in Mooltan City and the combined Gurmukhí Department at Maghiána, and of the 108 scholars in these two classes, 35 are Sikhs. The 5 classes in the Ráwalpindi Circle are made up of 2 Branch Schools in Ráwalpindi District, 2 in Siálkot and 1 in Gujránwála; and the 5 classes in Jullundur Circle are made up of 4 in Hoshiárpur and 1 in Jullundur. The majority of the scholars in the Hoshiárpur District belong to the Sikh community. In the Lahore Circle 2 classes are in the Lahore District and 4 in the Montgomery District.

72. *Schools for low-caste children.*—The schools for the education of low-caste children now number 38 with a roll of 774 scholars. There are also 273 low-caste boys reading in ordinary Board Schools. In the Delhi and Jullundur Circles these are not generally permittted to mix with boys of higher caste, but in Mooltan no such distinction is made. There are two low-caste schools maintained by the Jhang Bar Mission in the Chenáb Colony, attended by 36 Christian converts from the Chuhras. Lahore, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi Circles have not returned any low-caste schools, but in Lahore children of this class attend some of the ordinary Primary Schools. Generally, these children are brought up by Missionaries, converted to Christianity, and returned as Native Christians.

73. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary Stage.*—To arrive at a fair estimate of the number of boys who do not continue their studies beyond the Primary stage, a comparison has been made of the numbers in the First Middle Class and of those who passed the Upper Primary Examination in

the previous year. Thus, of 5,825 boys who passed from Vernacular Schools, 3,116 joined the Middle Department, so that about 47 per cent. presumably took up their hereditary callings; while of 3,447 boys who passed from Anglo-Vernacular Schools 2,929 continued their studies, leaving a small percentage of 15 who stopped at the Primary stage. Taking both classes together, about 34 per cent. of the boys discontinued their studies after passing the Primary Examination, the larger majority continuing with a view to more advanced education.

74. *Primary Schools as Post Offices.*—In the Punjab there are now 1,118 school teachers in charge of village post offices who receive allowances varying from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 2 per mensem.

75. *General Remarks.*—The year has been one of progress generally. There has been an increase in the number of schools and pupils attending them. Expenditure from Public Funds has been more liberal, and the income from Fees is larger. The results of the examinations were perhaps not so satisfactory as last year, but the percentage of passes (69·8) is nevertheless distinctly good. The work of the teachers has been generally satisfactory throughout the Province, except in one District in the Jullundur Circle and one in the Mooltan Circle, where, it is reported, much room for improvement still exists. The quality and method of teaching is slowly but surely improving together with the increase in the number of trained and certificated teachers, and, as the Lahore Inspector remarks, practical and intelligent teaching is replacing the old system of "cram" work. In the Hoshiárpur District the experiment started a few years ago of having an itinerant instructor in Mensuration is working admirably. The Ráwalpindi Inspector says:—"Physical training (particularly drill) as a branch of the Primary School curriculum is surely advancing at a very satisfactory pace. Discipline too is undoubtedly improving." Quoting further, he says:—"Zamíndárí Schools are as unpopular as ever." In regard to Zamíndárí Schools the Lahore Inspector says:—"It is an open secret now that "these schools have not found favour with the people, and, among other causes, half-day "schooling is mostly responsible for it. Sooner or later they are sure to collapse, and there appears to be no necessity to give them more time for further trial." The Mooltan Inspector says:—"The provision of furniture and appliances in most Districts of the "Circle and increased attention to physical instruction and to the morals and discipline of "the boys are sure indications of a slow but steady progress."

Insufficient and unsuitable accommodation is again complained of; the buildings are not generally kept in good repair, and many are overcrowded. In several Districts of the Delhi Circle half of the schools are located in private houses which are most unsuitable for the purpose. In many Districts Mensuration apparatus, *táts* and maps are wanted, and in others small *daris*.

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

76. *Number and kind of institutions.*—The Training Institutions in this Province are the Central Training College, Lahore, where students are prepared for English Masterships in all departments of schools and for Vernacular Masterships in Secondary Departments; and the five Normal Schools at Lahore, Delhi, Mooltan, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi, where students are prepared for Teacherships in Primary Schools and Departments. There are no special Training Schools for girls, but Training Classes are attached to several schools. The question of opening Training Classes for European male teachers, which was noticed last year as being under consideration by the Government of India, has now resolved itself into a proposal for the establishment of a Central Training College at Allahabad under the management of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. St. Bede's College at Simla, intended for the higher education of women and the training of teachers, is approaching completion.

77. *Central Training College.*—The training of the students continues to follow the lines indicated in previous reports; and comprises a series of Typical Model Lessons, Criticism Lessons, Practical work in the Central Model School, and visits of observation to the Central Model School. That this training is sound is shown by the results of examinations year by year, and by the reports on the work of the students in their own schools after leaving the Training College.

78. *Number of students.*—The number of students attending the College at the close of the year was 85 compared with 76 last year. This number was made up of 66 College stipendiaries, 14 teacher stipendiaries, sent for training by the Inspectors of the different Circles, 3 stipendiaries from the District Board, Hoshiárpore, and 2 non-stipendiaries in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class. The Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class consisted of 5 teachers, 21 stipendiaries and 2 nonstipendiary students ; the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class of 1 teacher and 24 College stipendiaries; the Senior Vernacular Class of 8 teachers, 21 College stipendiaries, and 3 stipendiaries of the Hoshiárpur District Board. Of the admissions to the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class 2 students had previously passed the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, and all admitted to the Senior Vernacular Class had passed the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination in the First Division.

79. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the year was Rs. 30,028, or Rs. 1,832 more than in 1901-02. This increase is mainly accounted for by the leave allowance of the Assistant Superintendent, extra provision for stipends and the special grant for the equipment of the College. Of the total expenditure Rs. 20,650 was on account of the College staff, and Rs. 9,378 was paid in stipends.

80. *Certificate Examinations.*—The results of the Certificate Examinations were satisfactory. From the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class 28 students appeared, of whom 17 passed in the First Division and 6 in the Second. From the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class 25 students were examined, of whom 6 passed in the First Division and 14 in the Second Division. From the Senior Vernacular Class 32 students appeared for examination, of whom 16 passed in the First Division and 13 in the Second. In the Anglo-Vernacular Classes there were 5 failures in School Management, 3 in Science and 1 in Mathematics. In the Senior Vernacular Class there were 2 failures in Persian only and 1 in Persian and Mathematics, the latter failing finally. Of private students 19 appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination, of whom 5 passed in the First Division, 5 in the Second Division, and 1 passed in the one subject in which he failed at a previous examination. Fifteen private candidates appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination, of whom 1 passed in the Second Division and 1 passed in the one subject in which he had previously failed. For the Senior Vernacular Examination there were 8 private candidates, of whom 1 passed in the Second Division and 2 passed in the one subject in which they had previously failed.

81. *Results in Drawing.*—The results of the Drawing Examination were not so satisfactory as last year. Eighty-three students were presented for examination, of whom 43 were successful, or about 51 per cent. The failures were chiefly in Freehand Drawing from the Flat, and Plant and Blackboard Model Drawing. Since the close of the year under report seven Drawing Masters have been appointed to the Training Institutions of the Province.

82. *Physical Training.*—The College Time-Table provides for three hours a week to be devoted to Drill and Gymnastics and one hour a week to instruction in the Principles of Physical Training. The results of the examination for Gymnastic Instructors were very disappointing. For the Senior Certificate only 3 passed out of 11 candidates, and for the Junior Certificate only 2 out of 63 candidates passed. The candidates in the Senior Examination were deficient in Drill, and in the Junior in Gymnastics and to a less extent in Drill. The College has no gymnasium of its own, so that the students are obliged to attend that of the Government College and then only twice a week ; effective supervision of the Instructor's work is therefore rendered very difficult. Cricket, football and tennis were regularly played throughout the year. The College has its own play-ground, and games are now organized according to a time-table, the students being required to play at least two of these games regularly and to be present at least three evenings in the week on the play-ground.

83. *The Central Model School.*—The number of students in the Central Model School has risen from 659 last year to 713 this year, a satisfactory increase of 54, mostly in the Upper Primary Department. The income from Fees has increased from Rs. 10,660 to Rs. 11,321, or by Rs. 661. The results of the Entrance and Primary Examinations were good, but the results of the Middle School Examination show a percentage of 48·5 passes, which does not compare favourably with

the results of last year. The School won two scholarships in the Upper Primary Examination and two in the Entrance Examination; and maintains its position as first in the District in Cricket and Football. Kindergarten and Drawing have been commenced on an organized plan, and with much success.

II.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

84. *Number of students.*—There were 255 students in the five Normal Schools during the year, and all but 1 were Government stipendiaries. Of these 91 were sent by Inspectors of Schools for training. Sixteen students were being trained for work in Zamíndárí Schools, and the remaining 239 for work in ordinary Primary Schools. Last year there were 261 students in training in these schools.

85. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year on the Normal Schools amounted to Rs. 34,750 compared with Rs. 34,683 in 1901-02.

86. *Certificate Examinations.*—Two hundred and seventy-five candidates appeared for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, of whom 242 were from the Normal Schools and 33 were private candidates. Fourteen private candidates and 189 from Normal Schools were successful in the examination, compared with 29 and 199, respectively, in the previous year. Geography and Arithmetic were the weak subjects this year, and accounted for 58 failures as against 15 for the rest of the subjects taken together. The percentage of passes from Normal Schools is 78 compared with 80 in 1901-02, which is a satisfactory result. There were no failures in the Practice of Teaching, and only one in each of Urdú, Persian and Agriculture. Mathematics accounted for 8 failures and School Management 4. The percentage of passes from the several Normal Schools is—Delhi 74·5 against 67 last year; Jullundur 79·1 against 83; Lahore 83·6 against 90; Ráwalpindi 72·3 against 74; Mooltan 80·6 against 86; the Lahore Normal School again showing the best result.

87. *Zamíndárí Certificate Examination.*—Twenty-four candidates appeared for the Zamíndárí Certificate Examination, of whom 16 were from the Lahore Normal School, 7 from the Central Training College, and 1 was a private candidate; all but the private candidate were successful.

88. *Practical Agriculture and Mensuration.*—Practical instruction in Agriculture continues to be given in Normal Schools. A part of the compound is usually set aside on which the students are encouraged to grow the season's crops and to note carefully the method of preparing the soil, dates of sowing, reaping, &c., &c. Periodical visits are also paid to the neighbouring fields where the students are required to observe the agricultural operations in progress, and, on their return to school, to record their impressions. Practical field work and land measurement also receive attention, the play-grounds being occasionally used for this purpose. At Mooltan an adjoining farm has recently been rented by the Department for the purposes of practical training.

89. *Buildings.*—In view of the increased number of stipendiaries and the extension of the course to two years extensions to the Normal School Boarding-houses at Lahore and Mooltan are in progress. New and more suitable buildings for the Normal Schools at Delhi and Jullundur are about to be erected. Large extensions to the Central Training College and its Boarding-house are nearing completion which include suitable Laboratory accommodation and rooms for teaching of Drawing.

III.—TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

90. *Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.*—There were 37 girls under training during the year as Female Teachers, and all were in receipt of stipends. Of the 37 girls 7 were in training in the M. B. Girls' School, Amritsar, 4 in the Christian Girls' School, Amritsar, 8 in the Alexandra Girls' School, Amritsar, 8 in the Victoria Girls' School, Lahore, and 10 in the American Presbyterian Mission Girls' School, Gujránwála. The expenditure on stipends was Rs. 1,368 compared with Rs. 1,195 in 1901-02. Three candidates appeared for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, of whom one passed in the Second Division. In the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination 14 candidates appeared, of whom 8 passed—2 in the First Division and 6 in the Second. In the Junior

Vernacular Examination 10 candidates appeared, of whom 5 passed, all in the Second Division. These results are an improvement on last year's results.

IV.—QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

91. *Male Teachers in Native Schools.*—The total number of male teachers is 6,296 against 6,393 in 1901-02. Of these 3,435 are trained and 2,861 are untrained. Again 3,349 are trained and certificated, and 86 are trained but uncertificated; 1,016 are untrained but certificated, and 1,845 are untrained and possess no certificates. The total number of certificated teachers is therefore 4,365, which shows an increase of 50 during the year. The supply of trained teachers is admittedly insufficient, but about double the number of stipendiaries have now been admitted to the Central Training College, and steps have been taken to form double classes in Normal Schools as well.

92. *Female Teachers in Native Schools.*—The number of female teachers is 568 compared with 577 last year. Of these 120 are certificated, although only 54 are trained teachers. There is therefore an increase of 10 certificated teachers during the year. Taking the number of unqualified teachers of both sexes for the whole Province, there is a decrease of 47 during the year, the number having fallen from 2,426 to 2,379. The number of qualified teachers is 4,485 against 4,544 last year, showing a fall in numbers of 59; and the total number of teachers is 6,864 compared with 6,970 in 1901-02.

CHAPTER VII.—Special Education.

93. *The Medical School, Lahore.*—At the end of the year there were 313 students in the Medical School, Lahore, against 291 last year, the applications for admission in April last being greatly in excess of the number it was possible to admit. The number of free students attending the School continues to be very large, *viz.*, 133. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,145 against Rs. 19,219, and the income from Fees was Rs. 3,200 against Rs. 2,150. One hundred and eighty stipends were current during the year against 151 last year, and the expenditure on this account was Rs. 16,397 against Rs. 16,417. In the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma held in March, 1903, 92 candidates appeared, of whom 60, or 65·2 per cent., passed, compared with 28 passes out of 64 candidates last year. In the Junior Examination for the same diploma, 115 students appeared, and 85, or 73·9 per cent., passed, against 64 passes out of 74 candidates last year. The average annual cost of each member of the Hospital Assistant Class was Rs. 98 against Rs. 122 last year.

94. *North India Medical School for Christian Women, Ludhiána.*—This School had 49 students on its rolls at the close of the year, against 44 last year; and of these 20 belonged to the Medical Class, 6 to the Compounder Class, 15 to the Nurses' Class, and 8 to the Dáis. Thirty-four were receiving instruction through the medium of English, and 15 were reading in the Vernacular. Their classification according to race or creed is as follows:—Europeans and Eurasians 10, Native Christians 34, and Muhammadans 5. The expenditure on the School was Rs. 15,874 against Rs. 12,415 last year, and on the Boarding-house attached to it Rs. 3,571 against Rs. 4,127 last year. The number of scholarships current at the close of the year was 47, the expenditure on which was Rs. 3,059. Five scholarships were paid from Municipal Funds, 36 from Mission Funds, and 6 from Other Sources.

95. *Madrassa Tibbiya, Delhi.*—This School teaches the Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic, and arrangement is also made for lectures on Anatomy and Surgery by an English Doctor. At the close of the year there were 91 students on the rolls against 100 last year, and of these 87 were Muhammadans and 4 Hindús. The expenditure was Rs. 2,856 against Rs. 4,022 last year, and of this sum Rs. 1,200 was met from Municipal Funds. The School has a Boarding-house on which the expenditure was Rs. 259. The boarders numbered 38.

96. *Vedic and Yunání Classes.*—The Vedic Class of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College continues to be maintained, but the want of a Aushadálya (where medicines can be dispensed gratis to patients) is greatly felt; without this the

students can acquire no practical knowledge, whether of medicines or diseases. It had 9 scholars on the rolls at the close of the year while the Yunání Class attached to the Islamia College, Lahore, had 21 scholars. The expenditure on both the classes amounted to Rs. 781, including Rs. 374 from Provincial Revenues.

97. *Veterinary College.*—The number on the rolls of the Veterinary College, Lahore, at the close of the year was 119, against 83 last year, an increase of 36; these were distributed as follows :—First Year Class 48 against 54, Second Year 47 against 29, and Third Year (lately introduced) 24. The 119 students comprise 17 Hindús, 25 Sikhs, and 77 Muhammadans. The number of scholarships and stipends current was 36 against 39 last year, and the expenditure on this account was Rs. 3,852 against Rs. 4,012. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 41,144 against Rs. 40,044, of which Rs. 20,879, against Rs. 20,299, was from Imperial Revenues, and Rs. 20,265 from Provincial Revenues, against Rs. 19,745 in 1901-02. Forty-eight students from the First Year Class presented themselves for examination, against 54 last year, and of these 30 passed, against 44. From the Second Year Class 47 students appeared and 31 passed, against 24 passes out of 29 last year. From the Third Year Class 24 candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 18 passed gaining diplomas. It is satisfactory to note that the Third or Final Year's men were considered, on the whole, good, and showed very markedly the benefit of their extra year's training. The Principal remarks :—"The difference between the intelligence displayed by the civilian and the military students is marked in many cases, and is due solely to the fact that, as a rule, the military men have received very little primary education. Those military men who had satisfactory primary education passed very well. With regard to the civilian students selected by the Principal, it will be seen that the results of the year's work have been very good, for out of 10 scholarship-holders in the First Year Class only one who had been selected by us, but nominated by a District Board, failed. In the Second Year Class out of 15 two failed, one of whom was nominated by a District Board. And in the Third Year Class, out of 8 only one failed. This gives about 87·8 per cent. of passes." During the year 34 men have returned from service in South Africa, all of them with excellent testimonials from their employers. They have done good service and greatly added to the credit of this institution. The *Vernacular Veterinary Journal* has been kept up, and its circulation has doubled. The new Segregation Ward is completed and occupied.

98. *Mayo School of Art.*—The number of boys on the rolls of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, at the close of the year was 302, which shows no advance on the previous year. The classification of the scholars is as follows :—Native Christians 10, Brahmans 19, non-Brahman Hindús 90, Sikhs 52, and Muhammadans 131. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,115, against Rs. 20,944 last year, and of this amount Rs. 3,826 was on account of scholarships and stipends contributed from Provincial Funds, Municipal Funds, the John Lawrence Memorial Fund, the Punjab University and Subscriptions. Of the 28 students who left the School during the year, 17 obtained employment as Overseers and Sub-Overseers, 6 as Drawing, Carpentry and Blacksmith Masters, 2 as Draftsmen, 1 as Surveyor, and 1 as a Mistri. The salaries on which they were engaged ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 a month. There were many changes in the staff during the year. The Principal, Mr. Percy Brown, was appointed Assistant Director of the Delhi Art Exhibition on 6th April, 1902, and was still on deputation at the end of the year. In addition to the Principal, the Vice-Principal and two Masters were also on deputation in connection with the Delhi Exhibition, and were absent from the School for a considerable time. A number of the boys also proceeded to Delhi under the superintendence of the Modelling Master, and were engaged in making copies of the Fatehpur Sikri Archway in the Museum from moulds prepared by Mr. Kipling. These were awarded a silver medal. Much of the attention of the School was centred in the preparation of an exhibit for the Delhi Art Exhibition. The design, made early in August, consisted of a balcony and room, the balcony designed so as to include some very fine carved panels already available. The walls and ceiling of the room were covered with carvings representative of the

different styles of the Province, including some doors and windows in the Museum. The room was furnished with articles selected from the general collection of the Exhibition. In the absence of so many of the staff at Delhi, difficulty was apprehended, but it was got over by giving extensive orders to craftsmen in Udoki, Chiniot, Bhera and Amritsar, and it was only by their co-operation that it was possible to complete the exhibit in such a satisfactory manner, considering the limited time at their disposal. It is worthy of note that the room and balcony were much admired, the carving on the latter receiving a gold medal, while the whole exhibit sold for Rs. 10,000. Among other articles exhibited was a handsome *shísham* wood sideboard, which received a silver medal, and ultimately sold for Rs. 500. A silver medal was also awarded for some copper *repoussé* vases, boxes and trays made at the School. The usual inspection of the Industrial and Technical Schools of the Province was carried out by the Officiating Principal. On the re-opening of the School after the Delhi Darbár the work of replacing the old tables and benches of the School was taken in hand, and a model was made of a combined table and bench to seat one pupil. With certain minor alterations this was found to be very suitable for the Drawing and Painting Classes, and some 150 were made up, and if treated with moderate care, they will last for many years. Mr. Brand, the Officiating Principal, did excellent work througout the year.

99. *Evening Classes, School of Art.*—These useful classes, which were very well attended, had to be discontinued after the School vacation, as no instructor was available to conduct them. The Evening Class for ladies was held once a week throughout the year, except for an interval of three months. Six young ladies attended very regularly and showed great interest in their work.

100. *Engineering Class, School of Art.*—There were 38 students on the rolls at the close of the year, against 54 in 1901-02. At the last Civil Engineering Examination of the Punjab University 19 candidates appeared, of whom 11 passed—2 in the Upper Division and 9 in the Lower, against 17 passes out of 29 candidates last year. The expenditure was Rs. 854, the same as last year, the fee receipts amounting to Rs. 426, against Rs. 542. The want of suitable instruments and appliances and an increased staff is badly felt; but as the Punjab University is unable to provide the necessary funds to put the class on a thoroughly satisfactory footing, it is proposed to transfer the class to the control of Government or of an Aided College.

101. *Magic Lantern Readings.*—The usual series of Magic Lantern Readings in connection with the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, were continued during the cold weather, 10 lectures being delivered; they were well attended.

102. *Railway Technical School.*—The Railway Technical School, Lahore, had 382 on its rolls at the close of the year, against 401 last year, and of these 34 were in the Middle Department, 94 in the Upper Primary, and 254 in the Lower Primary. About 75 per cent. of the boys were Muhammadans. All but 41 are the sons of artizans, mostly of those employed in the N.-W. Railway Workshops. The income from Fees was Rs. 289 compared with Rs. 295 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,651 against Rs. 8,718; the expenditure on the 38 Lord Lawrence Scholarships current during the year was Rs. 941 against Rs. 1,103 in 1901-02. The results of examination on both the General and Technical sides were, on the whole, satisfactory. During the year 13 boys left the Middle Department and 31 the Upper Primary. Of the boys who left the Middle Department, 1 reads in the Engineering School, Karáchi, and 1 in the Central Model School; 2 joined the Railway Workshops, and 3 joined the Railway Printing Press. The Principal, School of Art, remarked that "there are not sufficient machines and appliances to give the boys the experience necessary to fit them to become foremen of workshops, nor are the handicrafts taught sufficient to train them as workmen. But considering every thing I think the School is fairly successful in the Primary Standard, and would be more so if more time were spent at handicrafts."

103. *Evening Classes, Railway Technical School.*—These classes were held three times a week, the average attendance being 15, against 13 last

year. The average number on the rolls was 44 against 39. The subjects taught were Urdú Reading and Writing, English, Arithmetic, and Drawing. No tuition fee is charged. The expenditure was Rs. 890 against Rs. 938.

104. *M. B. Industrial School, Amritsar.*—There were 162 on the rolls at the close of the year, against 152; and of these 18 are in the Middle Department, against 15, and 144 in the Primary, against 137. The majority of the students are Muhammadans. One hundred and twenty-four learn Drawing, 111 Carpentry, 51 Metal Engraving, and 18 Photography. The expenditure was Rs. 3,312, against Rs. 3,169. Fees are levied from non-artisans only, and amounted to Rs. 46. Twenty-four scholarships were current during the year against 22. The examination results were good, and the Principal, School of Art, remarks that "the School serves a very useful purpose, and is a credit to the Municipal Committee." Thirteen boys left during the year—8 from the Middle and 5 from the Primary Department; and of these 1 joined the School of Art, Lahore; 1 the Industrial School, Delhi; 4 obtained employment; 3 work as *chateras*; and 1 as a carpenter.

105. *M. B. Industrial School, Delhi.*—This School had 66 on its rolls at the end of the year, against 58—4 in the Middle and 62 in the Primary Department. All were learning Wood-work and 38 Drawing also. There were 57 artisans. The expenditure was Rs. 2,251, against Rs. 2,023, of which Rs. 50 was met from Fees levied only from non-artisans. No boys have up to this appeared in the Middle Standard Examination from this School. On the General side 2 boys appeared in the Upper Primary Examination, but failed; last year there were 4 passes out of 8 candidates. In the Lower Primary Examination 4 out of 5 passed, against 4 out of 7; in the Infant Class Examination 5 out of 11 passed, against 5 out of 9 in the previous year. On the Special side 2 passed the Upper Primary Exmination, 4 the Lower Primary, and 8 the Infant Examination, against 2, 6 and 10 last year. Arithmetic is a weak subject throughout the School, and the Lower Primary Department is backward in Geography and Object Lessons. Carpentry and Drawing were weak, and more models were wanted.

106. *District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána.*—This School had 109 students at the close of the year, against 118, and of these 12 were at the Middle and 97 at the Primary stage, against 13 and 105, respectively, last year. All the boys learn Carpentry, 66 learn Drawing, and 31 Blacksmith's work. There are 70 artisans and 39 non-artisans. The expenditure was Rs. 2,389, against Rs. 2,094, and the income from Fees Rs. 191, against Rs. 207. Two of the 5 boys sent up for the Middle Standard Examination passed, against 5 out of 5 last year. Eight out of 10 passed the Upper Primary Examination, against 7 out of 8; and 13 out of 18 passed the Lower Primary Examination, against 10 out of 11 last year. The Principal, School of Art, considers the School weak in Model Drawing.

107. *Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindú Technical Institute, Lahore.*—The total number attending this School at the close of the year was 47, against 67, all of whom except 4 were Hindús and Sikhs. The subjects taught continued to be the same as reported last year, except that there were no students in the Photography and Carpentry Classes. The Smiths, Drawing, and Typewriting Classes had most students. Ten scholarships paid from private sources were current at the end of the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,035, against Rs. 4,579. There were two candidates for the Roorkee Accounts Examination, of whom one passed. No candidates appeared for the University Clerical and Commercial Examinations. The Institution is doing useful work, and the students on leaving have mostly secured good appointments. Four candidates obtained certificates in the prescribed examination of the Phonetic Society.

108. *Evening Classes, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindú Technical Institute.*—Evening Classes are held daily and instruction given in technical subjects to students of colleges and schools, and to clerks, who are unable to attend during the day. A small admission and tuition fee is charged. The total number of students at the end of the year was 9.

109. *Technical Classes, D. A.-V. College.*—The Tailoring Class had 7 students at the close of the year, against 5 last year, and of these 4 were stipendiaries. The course is for one year, and no fee is charged. The Engineering Class had 50 students at the end of the year, against 32, and of these 28 were in the Junior and 11 in the Senior Civil Engineering Class, 2 in the Drawing Class, and 9 in the Preparatory Roorkee Class. A small fee is charged, and the amount realized was Rs. 872. The expenditure was Rs. 1,049, against Rs. 1,190. Five out of 6 candidates passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and 4 obtained employment.

110. *Christian Boys' Boarding School, Ludhiána.*—Workshops in connection with Carpentry, Shoe-making, Carpet-weaving and Tailoring are maintained. There were 34 boys in the School.

111. *Clarkabad Orphanage.*—In the Clarkabad Mission Orphanage Woodwork, Tailoring and Gardening are taught to 44 boys, while the girls are trained in Needlework and all kinds of household occupations.

112. *St. Francis Orphanage, Lahore.*—The Aided Elementary School in connection with this Orphanage has an industrial side where 73 learn Carpet weaving, 7 Shoe-making, and 3 Tailoring, and 2 belong to the Dyer section.

113. *Boys' Industrial Home, Gujránwála.*—This institution is maintained by the American Mission Society at Gujránwála. Instruction is given in Drawing, Weaving, Carpentry, Tailoring and Gardening. There were 94 pupils on the rolls against 51 last year, and the examination results were satisfactory. The buildings have been enlarged to accommodate the increased numbers.

114. *Industrial School, Gurgáon.*—This is an indigenous industrial school for boys of low caste, and had 45 boys on its rolls against 39 last year. The "3 Rs." are taught on the General side, and Drawing, Tailoring, Shoe-making and Carpentry on the Special side.

115. *Aided Industrial Girls' School, Delhi.*—This indigenous school for Christian girls had 29 on its rolls against 33 last year. Instruction is given in shoe-embroidery and needlework. Household work is also taught.

116. *Industrial Settlement at Palwal (Gurgáon District).*—This indigenous school for girls had 65 on its rolls. The girls learn needlework including embroidery and lace-making, and some fine specimens of this work were sent to the Educational Exhibition at Lahore.

117. *Sozankári School.*—The Sozankári M. B. Girls' School at Maghiána was established during the year, and had 85 girls on the rolls learning needlework. No reading or writing is taught.

118. *Industrial Schools, Mankera and Isakhel, Miánwáli District.*—The school at Isakhel is a mixed one, and had 57 girls and 32 boys on its rolls. The Mankera school had 46 girls. In both schools needlework and Gurmukhí are taught, and cotton spinning also in the Isakhel school.

119. *Clerical and Commercial Classes.*—The Commercial Classes formed in 1901 in connection with the M. B. High School at Rewári show some improvement. Two of the 3 candidates passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination. The Commercial Class in connection with the Hoshiárpur M. B. High School continues to be maintained in two sections. The Senior Class had 4 and the Junior 7 boys at the close of the year. The Commercial Class of the M. B. Brandreth High School, Gujránwála, has been closed on account of the small attendance. The experiment of linking the Clerical and Commercial Classes to the M. B. High School, Amritsar, having proved a failure, these classes were again formed into an independent and special school. The total number on the rolls was 46 against 36 last year, of whom 27 learn Shorthand. The expenditure was Rs. 4,161 against Rs. 3,660, and of this Rs. 1,262 was met from Fees. The Clerical and Commercial Class attached to the Mission School, Ráwalpindi, is progressing satisfactorily. A Senior Class has been opened during the year.

The Shorthand Class with 21 pupils and the Drawing Class with 18 pupils in connection with the M. B. High School, Ludhiána, continued till the close of the year; but since then the Shorthand Class has ceased to exist for want of a teacher. From the Drawing Class two boys took up Drawing in the Middle School Examination and passed. From the Shorthand Class 7 out of 8 passed the Third Class Examination in Phonography, held in December, 1901, and 3 out of 3 the Theory Examination. In the corresponding examinations held in June, 1902, 3 out of 4, and 3 out of 6, respectively, were successful.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

120. *Schools and scholars.*—The number of Public Schools for girls has increased from 360 to 366, and the number of pupils attending them from 15,178 to 15,546, an increase of 368. Including 9,494 girls in Private Schools and 269 in Special Schools, the total number of girls under instruction is 25,309 against 26,580 last year. There are 201 Government and Board Schools, 146 Aided Schools and 19 Unaided Schools, against 197, 138 and 25, respectively, in 1901-02. One thousand seven hundred and ninety girls were learning English against 1,734 last year, and of these 304 were natives. Seven hundred and forty-one scholarships were held during the year against 700 in 1901-02. At the Secondary stage of instruction during the year there were 638 girls against 622; the Primary stage shows an advance in numbers from 14,556 to 14,908.

121. *Comparison of Districts.*—The Amritsar District again heads the list with 2,002 girls attending Public Schools for natives; the Lahore District has 1,788, the Siálkot District 1,380, Ráwalpindi 1,347, Gujránwála 989, Jullundur 833, Delhi 774, and Ludhiána 711. Karnál, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh and Dera Gházi Khán are still the most backward Districts; and Hissár and Rohtak are very little in advance of these.

122. *Comparison of Circles.*—In the Delhi Circle there are 55 Public Schools for native girls with 1,974 pupils as compared with 53 schools last year with 1,787 scholars. The Jullundur Circle has 74 Public Schools with 2,328 pupils against 78 last year with 2,544 pupils. The difference is due to the closing of two Aided and one Unaided Schools, and to the return of the Jullundur Kannyán Mahávidyalai Middle School as a private institution. The Lahore Circle returns 70 Public Schools with 3,525 pupils against 62 in 1901-02 with 3,355 pupils. This increase is due to the opening of five Christian Zanána Mission Primary Schools in the Amritsar District, the conversion of two Unaided into Aided Primary Schools, and the increase of one Unaided Primary School in the Amritsar District. In the Ráwalpindi Circle the number of Public Schools for native girls is now 123 with 5,057 scholars, which shows an increase over last year of 3 schools and 156 pupils. This increase is mainly in Unaided Primary Schools. The Mooltan Circle has 24 Public Schools with 1,225 scholars compared with 28 schools in 1901-02 with 1,262 pupils. Of the 6 Unaided Primary Schools returned last year 5 have been closed or converted into Aided Schools. The Delhi Inspector remarks : —"The increase in schools, scholars, fee receipts and expenditure and the improved results of the Upper Primary Examination are all signs of progress. But there can be no doubt that female education in this Circle is in a very backward condition, particularly in the Karnál, Simla, Hissár and Rohtak Districts." The Inspector of the Jullundur Circle reports :—"The number of schools and scholars has decreased, and the results of the Lower Primary Examination have deteriorated, but, on the other hand, there is an improvement in the results of the Upper Primary Examination." In this Circle there is only one Secondary School for native girls, the remaining 73 being Primary Schools. The Lahore Inspector remarks :—"In spite of the prevalence of plague the general progress made during the year under review is not unsatisfactory. The number of Aided Primary Schools has risen, as well as that of scholars under instruction; the examination results are favourable on the whole; the income from fees has risen; and the expenditure on Girls' Schools has also been liberal enough." The Ráwalpindi Inspector remarks :—"A much needed Normal Class was attached to the Gujránwála Aided High School last year. It is satisfactory to note that from this class three pupils were sent up this year for the Senior Certificate Examination." The Mooltan Inspector remarks :—"The rise in the number of Board and Aided Schools, as also of scholars and scholarship-holders, the wish to add Middle Classes to the existing M. B. School for girls at Mooltan, increased expenditure

from Public Funds, and better results at the Upper Primary Examination, indicate an advance in female education, but the Circle, as a whole, is very backward, and a great deal yet remains to be done. The drawbacks are unsuitable text-books, want of suitable buildings, want of funds generally, and the paucity of properly qualified teachers."

123. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year on schools for European and Native girls amounts to Rs. 2,38,091, against Rs. 2,40,680 in 1901-02. The expenditure on Secondary Departments was Rs. 68,822. Forty-eight per cent. of the expenditure was met from Public Funds and the balance from "Fees" and "Other Sources." The income from Fees was Rs. 39,263 compared with Rs. 43,563 during 1901-02, a decrease of Rs. 4,300, the contribution from Vernacular Secondary Schools being Rs. 388 only. Fees were levied in the institutions mentioned in the Report for 1901-02, but the amount of the fees collected in some of the Aided Schools of the Ráwalpindi, Gujránwála and Siálkot Districts, which last year was Rs. 130, has this year fallen to Rs. 25 only; this seems to indicate that the departure from the usual custom of charging no fees was premature.

124. *Scholarships.*—The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 14,694 (including Rs. 4,812 on scholarhips in Secondary Departments only) compared with Rs. 13,085 in 1901-02, an increase of Rs. 1,609. Rupees 13,804 was met from Public Funds and the balance from "Other Sources." In the Secondary Department of Native Schools there were 110 girls out of 241 in receipt of scholarships compared with 80 out of 237 last year, and in the Upper Primary Department with 1,091 pupils there were 615 scholarship-holders against 1,087 pupils with 601 in receipt of scholarships in 1901-02. The percentage of pupils in receipt of scholarships has therefore risen slightly. Sixteen Open High School and 6 College Scholarships have lately been sanctioned for native girls.

125. *Results of Examinations of Native girls.*—For the Entrance Examination 28 girls appeared, of whom 25 passed compared with 25 candidates and 21 passes last year. Ninety-two candidates appeared for the Middle School Examination and 61 passed. In 1901-02 there were 99 candidates for this examination, of whom 68 were successful. For the Middle Standard Examination 43 candidates appeared (all Vernacular), of whom 33 passed, or about 77 per cent., compared with 46 candidates and 35 passes in the previous year. In the Upper Primary Examination 373 out of 560 candidates passed, or about 67 per cent., compared with a percentage of 71·6 successful candidates last year. In the Lower Primary Examination 709 out of 1,142 girls passed, or about 62 per cent., compared with 747 passes out of 1,166 candidates in 1901-02.

126. *Domestic Economy, Needlework, &c.*—The Inspectress of Schools reports:—"Needlework is very good in all Christian Schools. It is almost altogether neglected in isolated Primary Schools for want of teachers. The elder girls in large schools, especially Muhammadans, show great skill and neatness in all kinds of white embroidery. The needlework section of the Educational Exhibition was largely contributed to by the schools, and would have been more so if longer notice had been given." In regard to Domestic Economy, she says:—"The Boarding Schools, which are all Christian, are the only ones which have an opportunity of teaching Domestic Economy. It is much to be regretted that more attention is not given to practical training in the High Schools; but parents oppose it, for they consider that it is the business of a school to pass girls through examinations, and that household work can be learnt at home." In the Delhi Circle Domestic Economy and Needlework are well taught in the Aided Middle Schools at Delhi. In Primary Schools only Needlework is taught, but it does not receive sufficient attention, except in the schools of the Ferozepore District, and the Aided School at Umballa; nor is the prescribed scheme systematically followed. In the Jullundur Circle attention is paid to Needlework in nearly all the schools; and the work of the Aided Schools at Fatehgarh in the Gurdáspur District and of the Kanyán Páthshála at Hoshiárpur is reported to be excellent. In the Lahore Circle the Christian schools and the M. B. Central School, Amritsar, give efficient instruction in Needlework, but the subject is more or less neglected in other schools of that District, nor has it made sufficient progress in Lahore. The Inspectress says:—"Needlework is fairly well taught in the Lady Dufferin School, though not as well as in most Christian Boarding Schools." Domestic Economy continues to be taught mainly as a book subject. The Clarkabad

School, however, is remarkable for the excellence of its training in Domestic Economy, and the pupils there are required to attend regularly to household occupations. Needlework is satisfactory in the Ráwalpindi Circle. Embroidery is much in favour, and is, as a rule, done very well. There is, however, room for improvement in the teaching of "plain sewing," "darning," and "hemming." In regard to Domestic Economy, the Inspector says:—"Practical Domestic Economy continues to be the one thing needful for our Girls' Schools." In the Mooltan Circle Needlework is fairly satisfactory, but Domestic Economy is not taught, there being no Middle Schools for girls in the Circle. The Baptist Mission at Delhi and the American Mission, Siálkot, have recently opened Industrial Schools on thoroughly practical lines; these institutions are far better suited to the class of girls who attend them than the ordinary schools. The Needlework section of the Educational Exhibition held at Lahore in April last comprised work done both by European and Native Schools. The exhibits of lacework and embroidery were particularly good, some noticeable specimens being those sent from the Baptist Mission Industrial School at Palwal near Delhi, and the Victoria Girls' School, Lahore. Some very fine embroidered *phulkáris* were also exhibited, and there was a large and varied display of knitting work and plain sewing.

127. *Physical Training.*—Physical Training receives very little attention in Girls' Schools. In the Siálkot American School various kinds of gymnastic exercises and games are indulged in.

128. *General remarks.*—The Inspectress remarks:—"On the whole, each religious body is in its own way showing distinct signs of progress. The Christians, more especially in industrial education; the Muhammadans in education of girls of a good class in *pardah* schools; and the Hindús in attendance at Primary Schools. It is by encouraging these spontaneous movements that further progress may be expected." A remarkable feature of the present year is the institution of a First Arts Class for girls at the Forman Christian College, Lahore, which is attended by 3 girls from the Lady Dufferin School, 1 from the Alexandra School, and 1 girl belonging to the Brahmo Samáj. The experiment is interesting, and has been made because of the expense of maintaining a class for so small a number of girls. The want of capable Hindú teachers is much felt, but this matter will improve on the establishment of the Training School which is under consideration, where widows and others will receive a training in Primary and Infant Departments, teaching according to practical methods. The number attending Zanána Classes during the year was 1,150 against 699 in 1901-02. The Home Classes maintained by the Punjab Association had only 36 scholars on the rolls at the end of the year; the Association ought to exert itself to increase the number.

CHAPTER IX.—Education of Europeans.

129. *Schools and pupils.*—The number of Public Schools for Europeans still stands at 37, but the number of pupils has risen from 2,451 to 2,538. Of these schools 17 are for boys, with 1,101 pupils; and 20 for girls, with 1,437 pupils. The number of Private Schools has fallen from 6 to 4 with a decline in the number of pupils from 122 to 93. Two of these schools are for boys with 30 scholars and 2 for girls with 63 scholars. The number of both Public and Private Schools is 41 with 2,631 pupils, compared with 43 schools last year with 2,573 pupils. Of the 2,631 pupils attending school 1,131 are boys and 1,500 girls, against 1,019 boys and 1,554 girls last year.

130. *Grades of schools and stages of instruction.*—There has been no change in the number of Public Schools, *viz.*, 14 High Schools (including 1 Unaided), 19 Middle and 4 Primary. The number of pupils at the Secondary stage of instruction has risen from 743 to 779, of whom 382 are boys and 397 girls. At the Primary stage the number is now 1,759, an increase of 45 over last year; of these 719 are boys and 1,040 girls. Of the 37 schools the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree are Government institutions, and the remaining 33 are under private management.

131. *Expenditure and Fees.*—The total direct expenditure on Public Schools amounted to Rs. 1,99,961 against Rs. 1,95,811 last year; and of this Rs. 19,964, or 10 per cent., was contributed from Imperial Revenues; Rs. 62,075, or 31 per cent., from Provincial Revenues; Rs. 73,344, or about 37 per cent., from Fees; and Rs. 44,578, or about 22 per cent., from School Funds. If the expenditure of Rs. 39,413 on the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree be omitted, the total expenditure on Public Schools amounts to Rs. 1,60,548 against Rs. 1,59,391 last year. The average annual cost of educating a pupil at the Lawrence Asylums was about Rs. 60 and at other institutions about Rs. 101. The income from Fees in Aided Schools amounted to Rs. 56,759, or 37 per cent. of the total expenditure, compared with Rs. 60,625, or 39 per cent. last year.

132. *Scholarships.*—Thirty-one scholarships were current during the year, of which 29 were Government scholarships, or 3 less than last year; and of these 13 were held in Boys' Schools and 16 in Girls' Schools. The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 1,956, or Rs. 220 less than in 1901-02. One College scholarship was held in the Woodstock School at Mussoorie. The scheme of scholarships for European Schools has lately been modified, the number and value of the scholarships being considerably raised. The new scheme will come into force after the European Schools Examinations of December next.

133. *Examination results.*—As in 1901-02, one boy from Bishop Cotton School appeared in the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, but was unsuccessful. Three girls from Auckland House Girls' School appeared in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University—all were successful. There were no candidates from Public Schools for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. In the High School Examination 41 passed out of 48, or 85 per cent., against 39 out of 51, or about 76 per cent., last year. In the Middle School Examination 87 passed out of 140, or 62 per cent., against 83 out of 151, or about 54 per cent., in the previous year. In the Primary School Examination 155 were successful out of 276, or 56 per cent., compared with 231 out of 281, or over 82 per cent., in 1901-02. The Ayrcliff School at Simla again took the highest place in the High and Middle School Examinations.

134. *Industrial and Technical Training.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar is the only institution for Europeans where technical training is provided. The boys are taught Music, Telegraphy, Carpentry, Printing and Book-binding, and the girls, Cookery and Stocking-making on machines. The girls also make up the greater part of their clothes, and do all the domestic work of their own department. In the Murree Asylum the boys learn carpentry to some extent, and the girls do all the household duties including some cooking, and make up their own and the boys' clothes. In the Mayo Industrial Orphanage, Simla, the girls do the domestic work. In the Cathedral Orphanages, Lahore, the girls are taught needlework including sewing and stocking-making, and a few girls learn cooking. The boys are taught Drawing, Shorthand and Type-writing in St. Francis School, Simla; the girls are taught to cut out and make their own clothes, and as soon as St. Bede's College is built it is intended to open a Technical and House-wifery Department. The Railway Night School, Lahore, teaches Mechanical Drawing and Practical Mathematics as applied to Mechanics.

135. *General remarks.*—Latin and Object Lessons are now better taught than they were; Urdú receives more attention, but is still an unpopular subject; Drawing is more generally taught than it was. Grants for furniture and apparatus have been very liberal, but in one or two schools they need to be supplemented before the furniture and apparatus can be considered sufficient and satisfactory. Eight hundred and fourteen children (354 boys and 460 girls) have been returned of a school-going age (between the ages of 6 and 18), of whom 602 attend schools; 123 are being educated privately, and 89 (44 boys and 45 girls) are receiving no instruction whatever. The number returned last year as receiving no education was 73. The new Code of Regulations for all European Schools in India is now being considered.

136. *Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar.*—The report on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, for the year is very favourable. The health of the wards has been good, and their conduct excellent. The Inspector reports favourably on the instructional state of the school, though the educational staff needs strengthening

The number on the rolls is 498 (286 boys and 212 girls), or 9 more than in the previous year. Ten candidates (4 boys and 6 girls) passed the Inspector's test for Pupil Teacherships. The expenditure on the institution from Imperial Revenues, including the income from "Fees," amounts to Rs. 23,481 against Rs. 22,101 last year.

137. *Lawrence Asylum, Murree.*—There are now 179 children in this institution, a decrease of 2 contrasted with last year; and of these 97 are boys and 82 girls. The results of the examinations were on the whole poor. The educational staff of the Boys' School is considerably better than it was last year, and the Girls' School has now a well qualified staff of teachers, one being a graduate and another a trained mistress. The school apparatus is still incomplete; but arrangements have been made to obtain a supply of maps, diagrams and books from England, which, when received, will greatly strengthen the stock of school appliances in Geography, Science, Teaching and General Class work. The Inspector reports a general improvement in the work of the schools and a greater effort at thoroughness. The expenditure on the institution from Provincial Revenues, including receipts from "Fees" and "Other Sources," amounts to Rs. 15,932, an increase of Rs. 1,613 over the previous year.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

138. *Numbers and comparisons.*—The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction has during the year risen from 111,350 to 111,616, an increase of 266. The Hindús have, however, fallen in numbers from 106,938 to 104,721, *i.e.*, by 2,217; and the Sikhs from 23,008 to 22,439, *i.e.*, by 569. In Public Schools the number of Muhammadans, boys and girls together, has increased from 68,674 to 68,774, or by 100, there being now 64,615 boys against 64,569, and 4,159 girls against 4,105. There has also been an increase of 743 in the number of boys attending Private Schools, the figures being 35,900 against 35,157; but there has been a falling off in the girls of 577, the numbers being 6,942 against 7,519. The percentage of Muhammadan boys of school-going age attending schools of all kinds is now 11·63 against 11·55 in 1901-02; in the case of Hindús the percentage is 15·02 against 15·45; and in the case of Sikhs it is 15·67 against 15·98. In schools for girls the percentage of attendance is now 1·45 for Muhammadans against 1·53; 1·57 for Hindús against 1·48; and 2·37 for Sikhs against 2·56.

139. *Examination results, &c.*—There was an increase of 6 Muhammadan students in the Oriental College, and of 7 in the Training Schools; their numbers fell in the Arts and Training Colleges, the Medical College, Medical Schools, the Mayo School of Art, and the Industrial Schools, while they were stationary in the Law College. The number of boys and girls in Industrial Schools was 523 against 529 in 1901-02. The number of Muhammadan boys in the Secondary Classes of Public Schools has fallen from 6,503 to 6,148, a decrease of 355; and in the Primary Classes the number has risen from 56,650 to 57,055, an increase of 405. The number of Muhammadan girls at the Secondary stage of instruction has risen from 55 to 72, and at the Primary stage from 4,042 to 4,072, an increase of 30. Two Muhammadans passed the M. A. Examination against 5 last year; 34 obtained the B. A. Degree against 26; and 2 the Degree of B. O. L. against a similar number last year. In the Intermediate Examination 59 passed against 74 last year; 336 against 237 were successful in the Entrance Examination; and 5 passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination, against 3 in 1901-02. In the Middle School Examination 1,001 boys against 855, and 15 girls against 14 were successful. Three thousand one hundred and eight boys passed the Upper Primary test against 3,156 in 1901-02; while of girls, 83 were successful against 98 last year. One hundred and eighty-two girls also passed the Lower Primary test.

140. *Special encouragement.*—The Victoria Scholarships, which are intended for the special encouragement of English education amongst Muhammadans, continue to be maintained. In the Delhi Circle 23 Victoria Scholarships were current at the close of the year against 18 in 1901-02. In addition 39 scholarships and 18 stipends from the Nawáb Fund were awarded to Muhammadan students in the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi. This institution, and the Sháhzáda

High School at Delhi, are maintained almost exclusively for Muhammadans. In the Jullundur Circle 42 Victoria Scholarships were current, against 40 in the previous year. The Islámiya Schools at Ludhiána, Qádián and Hoshiárpur continue to be maintained for the sole benefit of the children of Muhammadans. Thirty-six Victoria Scholarships were current in the Lahore Circle, against 32 in 1901-02. The public institutions for the special benefit of Muhammadans in this Circle are the Islámiya College and High School; the Hamídía Oriental School and branches for boys and girls in the city of Lahore; the M. A.-O. High School with its branch at Amritsar; and the 'Alí Razábád School in the Lahore District. In the Ráwalpindi Circle Islámiya Schools are maintained at Ráwalpindi, Gujránwála and Gujrát, but the school at Gujrát was not in an efficient state, and is no longer recognized. In the Mooltan Circle 36 Victoria Scholarships were current during the year against 35 in 1901-02. There are 2 schools in the Circle intended exclusively for Muhammadan boys, and 9 Muhammadan Girls' Schools are maintained by District and Municipal Boards. Muhammadan education is backward, but the interest which educated and well-to-do Muhammadans take in furthering the cause of education among their co-religionists, by starting schools, founding scholarships and stipends, providing for orphans, and giving pecuniary aid to indigent students, is ample evidence that the Muhammadans are anxious to rise to a higher educational level.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, &c.

141. *The Aitchison College.*—The number of pupils at the close of the year was 67, or 3 more than last year; and of these 2 were reading in the Government College, Lahore, 14 in the High, 29 in the Middle, and 22 in the Primary Departments. Thirty-eight students paid fees, and 30 were scholarship-holders.

The instructional state of the institution is satisfactory; and the results of the examinations are reported to be excellent in the Upper Primary and fair in the Middle and High Departments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,01,359, which includes a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,000, compared with Rs. 1,16,265 in the previous year. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 73,243 against Rs. 93,805 last year, and there is a closing balance of Rs. 28,116.

142. *Education amongst gentlemen of rank.*—The term "Native gentlemen of rank" is variously interpreted by the Inspectors; some include wards of court, others do not. The Delhi Inspector returns 99 of this class against 114 last year, and of these 5 are receiving no education, and 14 are reading in the Aitchison College. The Jullundur Inspector reports 121 against 114 last year; of these 14 attend the Aitchison College, while 11 are receiving no instruction. In the Lahore Circle there are 105 sons of men of rank in receipt of education, of whom only 5 attend the Aitchison College, a very small proportion. The Central Model School at Lahore accounts for the largest number of such students, *viz.*, 31, the Khálsa College, Amritsar, coming next with 15 boys of rank on its rolls. This Circle has not returned the number receiving no education. In the Ráwalpindi Circle there are 81 boys of this class against 106 last year, and of these 4 are attending the Aitchison College, and 3 receive no instruction. The Mooltan Inspector returns 99 against 85 last year, of whom 1 is in the Aitchison College, and 4 are getting no education.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

143. *Kinds of schools included.*—Private Schools are those which do not accept the standards of instruction prescribed by the Department or the University, and which do not submit to any public test. These are chiefly Indigenous Schools under which are grouped—

(*a*). Advanced Schools teaching Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, or any other Oriental Classical Language;

(*b*). Elementary Schools teaching mainly a Vernacular, or the Native method of accounts;

(c). Rote Schools teaching the words of some Oriental scripture by rote ; and

(d). "Other" schools opened by private persons as a means of earning a livelihood or by missionaries.

144. *Review.*—The total number of Private Schools has risen from 3,850 in 1901-02 to 3,897 during the year under report and the number of scholars attending from 65,820 to 66,960. There is an increase of 2,485 in the numbers attending "Other Schools," while the Vernacular and Rote Schools show a decline in numbers of 1,382. As these institutions serve a useful purpose in extending Primary education among the masses at a comparatively small cost, they are encouraged by the Department, and grants-in-aid are offered on very easy terms ; but as most of these schools are managed by teachers of the old school who are hostile to any innovations and improvements, the results of our efforts have not been as satisfactory as could be desired. Five hundred and eighty-six schools were examined for grants against 544 last year, which were attended by 20,810 scholars, an increase of 42 over the previous year. The grants-in-aid earned was Rs. 34,448 against Rs. 32,784 last year. The increase in the number of Private Schools and scholars is mainly due to the inclusion in the returns of a number of non-recognized Public Schools not conforming to the new conditions prescribed by the Department.

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

145. *Number of institutions and scholars.*—There are still 3 Arts Colleges in Native States, *viz.*, at Patiála, Baháwalpur and Kapurthala, though the Patiála State has this year for the first time returned an Oriental College, which is not a separate institution, but a department of the Arts College. These Colleges contained 89 students against 92 last year. There are 234 Public Schools against 230 in 1901-02; and of these 51 are Secondary with 7,604 pupils, 182 are Primary with 6,907 pupils, and 1 is a Special School with 10 pupils; this gives a total of 14,521 pupils compared with 13,675 in 1901-02. The reduction in the number of Special Schools is accounted for by the fact that last year some schools in the Baháwalpur State were shown as Special Schools which should properly have been returned as Indigenous Advanced Schools. The number of Private or Indigenous Schools has increased from 859 to 928 and the number of pupils attending from 8,510 to 9,050. In both Public and Private Institutions the number under instruction is 23,660 against 22,277 last year ; and of these 1,760 are girls against 1,675 in 1901-02. The number learning English is 3,840 compared with 3,569 last year. The total male population of the Native States is 2,409,809, so that 1 in 110 is under instruction. The returns for the Sirmúr State were not received in time for inclusion in the General Tables appended to this Report. In this State there are five schools (one High and four Primary) with a roll of 416 pupils, of whom 35 are girls at the Primary stage.

146. *Examination results.*—For the M. A. Degree Examination there were no candidates from Native States. In the B. A. Degree Examination 3 out of 5 candidates were successful against 2 out of 8 last year. In the Intermediate Examination 11 out of 33 candidates passed ; in the Entrance Examination 98 out of 216 passed, all on the Arts side, compared with 64 out of 190 in 1901-02. In the Middle School Examination 298 out of 542 candidates passed on the Anglo-Vernacular side, and 84 out of 137 on the Vernacular side, compared with 221 out of 531 and 79 out of 150 in the previous year.

147. *Inspection work.*—The Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, visited the Middle Schools at Chhachhrauli, Basí and Dujána, and the Inspector of the Mooltan Circle visited the Sádiq-Egerton College and School at Baháwalpur. Native States are now recognizing the value of trained teachers, and on the application of the Kashmír Darbár five teachers from the State Schools have lately been admitted to the Central Training College for a course of training, all expenses connected therewith being borne by the State. There are Directors of Public Instruction in the Patiála and Kapurthala States, and in the Baháwalpur and Jínd States there are joint Directors and Inspectors.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,154 on Direction and Rs. 8,356 on Inspection. The expenditure on Arts Colleges was Rs. 21,533, on Secondary Public Schools Rs. 72,462, on Primary Public Schools Rs. 45,979, and on Special Schools Rs. 485.

CHAPTER XIV.—Discipline and Moral Training.

148. *Discipline in Schools and Colleges.*—All the Inspectors report a few attempts at using unfair means in examinations. Want of harmony among the teachers has been reported in some of the Secondary Schools. The Lahore Inspector says that "there is a marked advancement in the conduct of teachers and pupils as well as in cleanliness of person and dress." This remark may be said to apply to the whole Province, with, perhaps, the exception of the Ráwalpindi Circle, where the Inspector remarks that "with the exception of a few Christian Boarding Schools where the pupils live under the eye of the Manager, cleanliness of person and dress is not attended to, and much also remains to be done as regards the inculcation of the habit of punctuality in which the teachers themselves are sometimes deficient." In Colleges the conduct of the students was good on the whole, and discipline was strictly maintained. Four serious cases of breach of discipline were reported from the Government College, Lahore, and one case occurred in the Khálsa College, Amritsar; the offenders were expelled. Inter-College rules, which up to the end of the year were observed only by four Arts Colleges in Lahore and St. Stephen's College, Delhi, have since been revised and approved by the Punjab University and sanctioned by the Local Government for adoption in all recognised Colleges of the Province. The experiment of a system of inter-collegiate lectures is now being tried in connection with the Government and Forman Christian Colleges at Lahore; the significance of this measure can hardly be over estimated.

149. *Moral Training.*—In Schools there are Teachers' Associations, Students' Clubs and Debating Societies; these agencies, together with the greater supply of trained and well-qualified teachers, the increase in the number of denominational and sectarian schools in which religious instruction is imparted along with secular, the growing interest in out-door games, the exercise of close personal supervision on the part of teachers, and the stricter discipline in boarding-houses, have exerted a healthy influence on the manners, conduct and character of students. The meetings of the Teachers' Associations in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts were again irregular owing to the prevalence of plague. Most of the Colleges have their own Debating Societies which have met regularly. The Shakesperian Society of the Central Training College met during the summer months, and has been a success. The "Old Students" Associations are also very popular. A Temperance Society has been started in connection with the Church Mission College, Amritsar.

150. *Physical Training.*—The importance of physical training is recognised everywhere, and except in some unaided institutions it is receiving attention. In all Circles the Inspectors report that the gymnastic apparatus is incomplete in many schools, and that the want of adequate play-grounds is generally felt. Drill and gymnastics are regularly practised, especially in Board and Aided Schools. Native games are played, particularly in the Ludhiána District, and there is a growing interest in such games as cricket, football, tennis and hockey. District tournaments were held in all but the Lahore Circle; the Circle Tournament was not held in the Lahore, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi Circles on account of the prevalence of plague. In Colleges students are given every encouragement to participate in out-door games and exercises. In the Forman Christian College, for instance, the students are obliged to take part in some form of regular exercise, and the fact that a student plays tennis from choice does not excuse him from putting in a definite number of attendances each month at one or other of the available forms of exercise, such as cricket, football, gymnastics, &c. Some of the Colleges have not sufficient ground attached where cricket and football can be played, but in almost every such case the want has been supplied by the loan of a piece of ground. The Forman Christian College

received a grant of a piece of *nazúl* land adjoining the College for playing purposes, but it is not large enough for football or cricket. In the Punjab University Tournament held in December last, the Baháwalpur-Government College Trophy for Gymnastics was won for the seventh time by the Government College, the Kapurthala Cup for Athletics also returning to this institution. The Patiála Cup for Football and the Rattigan-Forman Christian College Shield for Cricket were won by the Forman Christian College, which institution took second place in the competition in Athletics and Gymnastics. The Punjab University has received a grant from the Local Government, and is now negotiating for the purchase of its own play-grounds.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding-Houses.

151. *Number of Boarding-houses and inmates.*—At the close of the year there were 291 boarding-houses for both Natives and Europeans with 10,131 inmates. Of these 269 were for boys with 8,724 boarders, and 22 for girls with 1,407 boarders. There were 21 boarding-houses for Europeans with 1,520 in residence; and of these 8 were for boys with 613 inmates, and 13 for girls with 907 inmates. Of the 291 boarding-houses 12 are managed by Government, 175 by Local Bodies, 43 are aided by Government or Local Bodies, and 61 are unaided. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,73,410, of which Rs. 67,302 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 1,33,896 from Fees, and Rs. 1,72,212 from Subscriptions and Endowments.

152. *Boarding-houses maintained by Government.*—Government maintains boarding-houses in connection with the Government College, the Central Training College, the Central Model School and the Normal Schools at Lahore, Jullundur, Delhi, Ráwalpindi and Mooltan. The boarding-house in connection with the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi is supervised by the Department.

153. *College Boarding-houses.*—There are now 13 boarding-houses attached to the different Colleges in the Province with 757 inmates. A handsome boarding-house in connection with the Forman Christian College, Lahore, was erected during the year; it is capable of accommodating 100 students. A new boarding-house in connection with the Gordon Mission College at Ráwalpindi was also built; it has accommodation for 35 students, but the boarding system there does not seem to be popular, most of the students preferring to reside in the city. It is hoped, however, that the students will soon recognise the advantages of the new boarding-house; at the end of the year it had 8 inmates. There is a combined boarding-house in which the students of the Central Training College, the Central Model School and the Normal School at Lahore are accommodated. But with the introduction of the two years' course into Training Institutions this number of stipendiaries has largely increased, thus rendering extensions to this boarding-house absolutely necessary. These additions are now in progress, and in the meantime a house has been hired in the vicinity for the boarders of the Central Model School. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College and the Forman Christian College report the largest numbers of boarders, the former returning 205 and the latter 183. The Government College Boarding-house had 127 inmates, the Central Training College 83, the Oriental College 62, the Khálsa College, Amritsar, 29, and the Islámiya College, Lahore, 24. Arrangements for the erection of a boarding-house to accommodate 100 students of the Hospital Assistant Class are in progress and it is expected that the building will be completed during the coming financial year.

154. *School Boarding-houses.*—In the Delhi Circle there are 66 boarding-houses in connection with schools, with 1,785 inmates. Of these 3 are for girls with 193 inmates. In the Jullundur Circle there are 63 boarding-houses with 2,134 in residence; and of these 2 are for girls with 74 residents. In the Lahore Circle there are 36 boarding-houses with 1,214 in residence, and of these 4 are for girls with 233 inmates. In the Ráwalpindi and Mooltan Circles there are 64 houses with 2,055 residents and 27 houses with 628 residents, respectively. In these two Circles there are no boarding-houses for girls. The boarding-house attached to the Municipal Board School at Khusháb was closed during the year. The boarding-house at Leiah, which was closed last year for want of boarders, has been re-opened; and a new boarding-house has been built at

Shujábád. In some Districts more accommodation is required, and in others the boarding-houses need repair. There are now very few Secondary Schools that have no boarding-house attached. Many of the boarding-houses are still in want of means for in-door amusements and reading.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences.

155. No Educational Conference was held during the year under report; but after the close of the year a General Educational Conference was held at which the following matters were considered :—

1. What changes are required in the organisation of Industrial Schools, indigenous and other? Are the present standards and grant-in-aid rules suitable?
2. How may the present grant-in-aid rules for each kind of school be simplified? Can the results-grant system be abolished or considerably restricted?
3. Are School Committees, as at present maintained in the Central Provinces, desirable in this Province?
4. Should the High School Final Examination take the place, wholly or in part, of the Entrance Examination?
5. What can be done to encourage the establishment of "Continuation Schools?"
6. What arrangements can be made to test the knowledge and command of English shown by teachers in Secondary Schools?
7. If the collective method of examination be adopted in all subjects and classes, how are scholarships to be awarded?
8. What place should the Vernacular occupy in the High School curriculum?
9. How can Hindú widows and the wives of teachers be induced to offer themselves for training?
10. What can be done to secure the attendance of girls at Boys' Primary Schools in places where no Girls' Schools exist?
11. Should Female Schools maintained by Government be gradually established where local agency has proved inefficient or inoperative?
12. What place should Panjábí occupy in Primary Schools?
13. Are any changes required in the rules for grants-in-aid to boarding-houses?
14. Should Zamíndárí Schools be continued on present lines?
15. Should not agriculturists be charged fees in all the classes of Anglo-Vernacular Schools?
16. What subjects should be taught through the medium of English in Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools?
17. Under what conditions should a Staff Grant be allowed for an untrained graduate?
18. Should a graded list of appointments be prepared for each District?
19. Should tuition fees in Colleges be levied for twelve months?
20. How can Drawing be provided for in Primary and Secondary Schools?
21. In which classes and subjects is the present course of study too heavy?
22. Whether $\frac{3}{4}$ hour periods devoted to secular instruction may be calculated as periods of an hour each for the purposes of Staff Grants under Article 85, Punjab Education Code?

The proceedings will be noticed in next year's report.

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

156. *Review of work of Text-Book Committee.*—The work of the past year may be summarized as follows :—The six stories selected from Poole's Woman's Influence in the East in connection with the Punjab Literary Series were translated into Urdú, and the Urdú translations of Sir Robert Ball's *Starland* and Mrs. Hendley's *Hygiene, Personal and Domestic*, were seen through the Press. The revised draft of the Urdú translation of Sir Edwin Arnold's *Seas and Lands* was also approved and prepared for the Press. The question of suitable text-books in English for the Upper Primary Classes received attention. The Committee having advertized for suitable Manuals of Arithmetic in the Vernacular for Primary Schools, a number of books were received, and were under consideration ; a text-book on Kindergarten was taken in hand ; and steps were taken for the preparation of a number of songs appropriate for class purposes and suited to native airs. These songs will enable a beginning to be made in teaching Music in Primary Schools. The revision of *Masáhat ki Kitáb* was arranged for with the view to eliminate matter comprised in the curriculum laid down for Vernacular Middle Schools. Steps were also taken to revise the Courses of Physical Training in use in Primary and Secondary Schools and Training Institutions, with the view to expend and improve the sections on native Games and Exercises, with special reference to the scheme adopted in the Central Provinces. In order to increase the usefulness of the Agricultural Readers in use in Zamíndárí Schools the *Kheti ki Tísri Kitáb* was revised so as to include therein the substance of a leaflet on " Manures, " published by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The teaching of Geometry in our schools also received attention, and a sub-committee of mathematical experts was appointed to draw up an up-to-date scheme of work in Geometry for this Province with particular reference to certain recommendations made by the Committee of the Mathematical Association. A number of District Geographical Readers were revised and brought up to date ; correct and up-to-date maps of certain Districts, together with lists of names for insertion both in the wall maps of those Districts and in maps to accompany the Geographical Readers, were prepared. A prize of Rs. 500 was offered for the best wall map, suitable for school purposes, of the North-West Frontier Province, by means of advertisements in the newspapers ; and a text-book of Geography for Normal Schools was taken in hand. Suggestions for the revision of the poetry in the first four Urdú Readers were adopted, and the question of the courses of Reading especially prepared for Girls ' Schools received attention. The *Arabi ki Dúsri Kitáb* was revised with the view to omit the Persian translation given opposite the Arabic text, to reduce the bulk of the book by about one-fourth, and to properly graduate the subject-matter. The text-books in Persian were revised with the view to curtail their bulk and to incorporate extracts from modern Persian writers. A number of models of Object Lessons and Charts were added to the Educational Museum, and about 500 volumes to the Reference Library. Over 300 books were considered by the various Sub-Committees, and nearly seven-and-a-half lakhs of books were embossed and numbered. The contract for the printing, publication and distribution of text-books having expired, the question of the new arrangements in connection with text-books engaged the attention of the Committee. Several General and Special Sub-Committee meetings were held ; and the question was discussed at length. The principles on which the new arrangements will be based were laid down, and a list of approved firms who will be allowed to tender for the work of the Committee was drawn up. Detailed conditions relating to the forms of tender and the agreements were also framed. Tenders will shortly be invited, and it is hoped the new arrangements will result in cheapening text-books and facilitating their output. The English Sub-Committee dealt with the question of suitable Reading Books for the Upper Primary Classes and considered 123 books, of which 79 were approved and recommended; and of the remaining 44 no use could be made. The Technical Sub-Committee arranged for the revision of *Masáhat ki Kitáb*, the courses of Physical Training

prescribed for use in Primary and Secondary Schools and Training Institutions, and the *Kheti ki Tísri Kitáb* ; and took steps towards the preparation of a number of school songs in the Vernacular suitable for Primary Schools. In addition, this Sub-Committee considered 65 books, 36 of which were approved, but of the remaining 29 no use could be made. The History and Geography Sub-Committee arranged for the preparation of a Map of the North-West Frontier Province, as also a text-book on Geography for Normal Schools. In addition to revising a number of District Geographical Readers and arranging for drafts of Wall Maps of Districts, and maps to accompany the Geographical Readers, the Sub-Committee considered 53 books. Out of these 23 were approved and recommended, but of the remaining 30 no use could be made. The principal questions dealt with by the Urdú Sub-Committee were the revision of the poetry in the Urdú Readers, the translation of a life of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, written by Dr. Sime, C.I.E., and the preparation of special Reading Books for the Primary Classes of Girls' Schools. This Sub-Committee considered 21 books. Of these 11 were approved and recommended in various ways, but of the remaining 10 no use could be made. The Persian and Arabic Sub-Committee was concerned mainly with the revision of *Arabi ki Dúsri Kitál*, and of the courses of Reading in Persian prescribed for use in Primary and Secondary Schools. The Sub-Committee considered 10 publications. Of these 4 were approved, but of the remaining 6 no use could be made. The Gurmukhí Sub-Committee dealt with a syllabus of the courses of Reading in Panjábí for Boys' Schools and arranged for the preparation of the courses in question ; and took steps towards the preparation of reading books in Panjábí especially designed to meet the requirements of Girls' Schools. This Sub-Committee considered 3 books, of which only 1 was approved. The Sanskrit and Hindí Sub-Committee dealt with the question of suitable terminology for scientific and technical terms in translating text-books into Hindí ; considered a Hindí translation of *Tandrustí ke Asán Qáide ;* and arranged for the preparation of new text-books in Sanskrit for the Middle and Entrance Classes. Of the 31 books of various kinds considered by the Sub-Committee, 27 were approved and recommended, whilst of the remaining 4 no use could be made. The total number of publications of all kinds dealt with by the Sub-Committees was 306. Of these 182 were either recommended for adoption as text-books, or placed in the Reference Library, or encouraged by the purchase of copies for presentation to schools. About 500 volumes of all kinds were added to the Library. In order to increase the usefulness of the Library, and to afford teachers and Inspecting Officers away from head-quarters the opportunity to keep up their reading, books were sent out to Inspectors of Schools who were asked to make them available to the staffs of the schools at their Circle head-quarters. These arrangements, which were undertaken as an experimental measure this year, will be extended to all the more important educational centres in the Province.

157. *Translation Department.*—The translating staff attached to the Central Training College reviewed during the year 48 books for the Text-Book Committee, revised in part the Urdú translation of the *Citizen of India* by Sir W. Lee-Warner, and translated some Departmental Circulars.

158. *Work of the Contractors.*—The contract for the printing and distribution of books and maps was held by the Mufid-i-'Am Press up to October, 1902. The number of books or editions published during the year was 38 against 31 during the previous year ; and the aggregate number of copies printed was 974,350 as compared with 497,200 in the preceding year. This increase is explained by the Secretary, Text-Book Committee, as follows :—The variation in my opinion is due to Rái Sáhib Munshi Guláb Singh and Sons having considerably increased the size of the editions of many of the books reprinted by them in 1902-03. This was done, I think, in order to reduce the cost of production and, in the last year of their contract, to take the fullest possible advantage of the clause relating to the purchase of the stock in their hands on the termination of the contract. No sale of Secretariat books was effected.

159. *Finances of the Committee.*—The Text-Book Committee receives from the Contractors 10 per cent. of the price of all books published. The opening

balance for the year was Rs. 18,768-0-11 (against Rs. 14,787-12-7 last year) ; the receipts were Rs. 7,782-15-0 (against Rs. 13,944-9-0) ; and the disbursements Rs. 16,475-2-3 (against Rs. 9,964-4-8). The balance at credit at the end of the year was Rs. 10,075-13-8 (against Rs. 18,768-0-11). The Committee expended a sum of Rs. 1,528-12-9 in purchasing copies of good and useful books for presentation to Schools and Colleges. The thanks of the Department are due to the members for their valuable assistance.

W. BELL,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Institutions and Scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
133,741	Towns ... 228	Males 13,352,514	Institutions — For Males...	15	3	351	2,452	5	15	2,841	342	3,809	6,992	Institutions to number of towns and villages: 15·92
	Villages ... 43,660	Females 11,402,223	Institutions — For Females	...	...	32	353	.	4	389	...	674	1,063	2·42
	Total ... 43,888	Total 24,754,737	Total ...	15	3	383	2,805	5	19	3,230	342	4,483	8,055	18·34
			Scholars — Males ...	1,312	455	64,887	108,177	255	1,842	176,928	5,305	60,237	242,470	Male scholars to male population of school-going age: 12·1
			Scholars — Females...	...	...	2,678	13,654	...	269	16,601	...	10,468	27,069	Female scholars to female population of school-going age: 1·58
			Total ...	1,312	455	67,565	121,831	255	2,111	193,529	5,305	70,705	269,539	7·25

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

(For Details, see General Table IV).

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*											
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* ... For Males	2,16,718	1,32,836	10,88,574	5,08,409	34,750	1,05,446	20,86,733	1,40,935	60,372	1,64,701	1,55,319	3,60,166	61,783	4,77,329	14,20,605	37,63,988
For Females	...	...	1,47,433	92,997	...	16,220	2,56,650									
Total ...	2,16,718	1,32,836	12,36,007	6,01,406	34,750	1,21,666	23,43,383	1,40,935	60,372	1,64,701	1,55,319	3,60,166	61,783	4,77,329	14,20,605	37,63,988
2. (*a*).—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	0·65	9·58	14·32	2·11	3·34	5·58	41·58	3·22	4·93	13·07	5·17	23·74	2·34	5·95	58·42	100
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·07	·73	18·58	59·98	·02	·23	79·61	·02	...	3·24	9·38	·96	1·45	5·34	20·39	100
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	·47	1·02	54·78	21·12	...	3·41	80·80	·01	...	·80	4·49	7·15	1·54	5·21	19·20	100
(*d*).—Percentages on Total Expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·75	3·53	32·84	15·97	·92	3·24	62·25	3·75	1·61	4·38	4·13	9·56	1·64	12·68	37·75	100

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	254 13 11	313 9 2	10 11 3	8 6 8	126 14 11	47 4 5	63 5 1
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	33 9 3	0 12 2	...	0 5 7	...	2 2 5
	Total Cost ...	342 13 0	375 5 3	10 9 4	13 3 2	127 4 7	68 15 9	90 11 8
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	0 0 5	...	...	0 0 4
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 10 2	4 7 1	...	18 11 5	4 7 11
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 7 3	5 0 6	...	21 5 3	5 10 1
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 6	0 3 4	...	...	0 1 5
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	8 10 8	5 10 2	...	24 12 9	7 13 1
	Total Cost ...	...	...	17 15 8	7 1 10	...	28 12 11	14 7 5
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenues	192 2 9	...	9 1 1	7 6 1	...	60 10 0	9 15 11
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 7 10	0 4 3	...	...	0 6 1
	Total Cost ...	193 15 10	...	11 7 2	8 2 8	...	60 10 0	11 10 1
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	48 11 5	22 6 10	8 7 0	0 8 9	...	1 15 11	4 2 0
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 15 10	...	1 12 11	1 7 5	...	4 8 2	1 10 3
	Total Cost ...	161 5 3	154 0 10	30 14 11	4 8 4	...	17 4 0	16 11 1
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	98 9 5	...	15 8 6	3 0 0	...	174 1 0	15 12 3
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	51 9 8	238 13 10	2 4 0	0 3 0	126 14 11	27 11 4	2 5 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 7 0	17 12 4	4 4 1	3 7 7	0 5 8	5 14 7	3 12 8
	Total Cost ...	161 11 8	318 8 9	18 11 1	5 3 6	127 4 7	58 2 0	12 10 2

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

PUBLIC

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Maintained by Native States.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	1	180	179	162	...	...	...	...	3	44	45	42
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	66	66
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	1	216	223	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	1	85	87	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	481	489	457	...	...	...	...	4	89	111	108
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	4	1,286	1,274	1,129	25	7,421	7,380	6,156	10	2,364	2,147	1,615
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	54	10,560	10,572	8,515	31	4,337	3,417	2,730
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	110	17,499	17,158	13,445	10	903	767	564
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	2	313	303	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	5	358	364	283	...	...	...	...
Total	6	1,599	1,577	1,427	194	35,838	35,474	28,399	51	7,604	6,331	4,909
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys	5	490	488	415	1,619	75,564	72,330	59,762	163	6,121	5,012	3,869
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	194	6,947	6,618	4,918	19	786	615	449
Total	5	490	488	415	1,813	82,511	78,948	64,680	182	6,907	5,627	4,318
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	5	255	275	262	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
School Education, Special. " " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	1	(a)302	298	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	1	313	321	304	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	8	8
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	1	432	472	343	4	422	414	307	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	1	46	37	27	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	1	119	123	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	1,421	1,487	1,234	5	468	451	334	1	10	8	8
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	23	3,991	4,041	3,533	2,012	118,817	114,873	93,413	238	14,610	12,077	9,343

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (a). Arabic or Persian
   (b). Sanskrit
   (c). Any other Oriental Classic
2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*
3. *Elementary, teaching the Qurán, Shástras or other religious Books by rote*
4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard*

RAL TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				*Unaided.*						
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st March	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
3	388	405	357	6	570	567	480	13	1,182	(a) CLASSIFICATION—
1	85	78	65	...	...	...	...	2	120	*I Division*—
										Section A.—Seventy-one boys. All learn free-hand drawing from flat copies; geometrical definitions; 27 learn chip carving; 2 repoussé work; 3 blacksmithy; and 39 elementary modelling.
1	154	107	97	...	...	...	...	1	154	*Section B.*—Sixty-nine youngsters. All learn advanced free-hand drawing; plan and elevation, practical plane geometry; 26 carving and joinery; 35 elementary modelling; 6 repoussé work; and 2 blacksmithy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	216	*II Division.*—Forty-four youths. All learn building drawing to scale from originals, model drawing; solid geometry and modelling in clay; 20 learn painting; 16 carving and joinery; 7 repoussé work; and 1 blacksmith's work.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	85	*III Division.*—Twenty-five youths. All learn architectural drawing; building, construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, perspective; 15 ornamental drawing and designs; 7 carving and joinery; and 3 repoussé work.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
5	627	590	519	6	570	567	480	18	1,767	*IV Division.*—Fifty-five youths. All learn architectural designs, building, construction and modelling in clay and terra cotta; 23 practice applied designs for building decoration; 16 joinery and carving; 4 pottery; 7 blacksmith's work; and 5 repoussé work.
37	10,124	10,382	8,654	20	4,675	4,713	3,616	96	25,870	
30	3,394	3,332	2,815	20	2,324	2,481	2,008	135	20,615	*Engineering Class.*—Thirty-eight youths. All learn elementary building, drawing, estimating, building materials, construction, surveying, levelling and revision of Mathematics.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	18,402	
9	693	630	578	...	...	...	...	11	1,006	
12	764	649	593	...	...	...	...	12	764	
4	550	554	425	...	...	...	...	9	908	
92	15,525	15,547	13,065	40	6,999	7,194	5,624	383	67,565	
544	21,052	20,236	17,218	121	4,950	4,297	3,732	2,452	108,177	
121	5,191	4,927	3,730	19	730	676	49	353	13,654	
665	26,243	25,163	20,948	140	5,680	4,973	4,226	2,805	121,831	(b) Ninety-one learn Yunání system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Urdú, and 21 through the medium of Persian and Urdú; and 9 learn Vedic system of medicine through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindí.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	255	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	302	(c) Medical School for Women—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 attend Medical Class.
3	(b) 121	108	94	1	(c) 49	45	45	5	483	6 „ Compounders' Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	15 „ Nurses' Class.
(d)3	237	197	158	1	47	61	55	9	(e)1,138	8 „ Midwifery Class.
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	46	(d) Two Girls' Schools and 1 Boys' School.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	(e) Four hundred and twenty-five boys learn carpentry; 580 boys learn drawing; 123 smith's work; 175 wood working; 1 rubber stamp making; 18 photography; 26 boys prepare themselves as typists, accounts clerks and short hand writers; 85 girls learn needlework.
..	...	...	..	1	13	9	9	2	132	
6	358	305	252	3	109	115	109	24	2,366	
778	42,753	41,605	34,784	189	13,358	12,849	10,439	3,230	193,529	
...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	236	3,609
...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	106	1,696
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys	...	1,648	28,429	
						„ Girls	...	199	2,891	
...	...	...	...	...	..	For Boys	...	2,125	29,571	
						„ Girls	...	455	6,140	
...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys	...	36	2,237	
						„ Girls	...	20	1,437	
						Total	.. ...	4,825	76,010	
						GRAND TOTAL	... ...	8,055	269,539	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III—*concluded.*

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

	CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								NUMBER OF GIRLS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF BOYS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.
		English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.		
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	ARTS COLLEGES.													
Collegiate Education.	English	1,163	871	...	4	28	150	726	269	..	4	1	...	...
	Oriental	...	127	18	...	1	50	23	56	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.													
	Law	113	...	11	...	...	15	105	34	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	216	...	...	8	13	20	150	23	...	2	...	13	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	53	..	32	...	1	9	55	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,575	998	61	12	43	244	1,059	402	...	6	1	13	...
School Education, General.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.													
	For Boys. High Schools ...	19,534	18,532	24,164	643	500	2,779	13,147	8,716	1	22	62	3	...
	For Boys. Middle Schools English	11,121	10,144	20,632	403	183	2,472	11 102	6,397	5	...	53	89	...
	For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	2	9,131	18,601	...	15	2,888	2,356	6,134	...	..	15	...	...
	For Girls. High Schools ...	939	308	209	709	132	5	30	34	...	5	...	...	63
	For Girls. Middle Schools English ..	708	79	214	555	106	...	2	...	.	10	1	...	97
	For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	9	126	1,006	...	20	65	410	220	...	...	5	...	...
	Total ...	32,313	38,320	64,826	2,400	1,235	1200	34,041	21,501	6	37	136	92	160
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.													
	For Boys	1,340	16,524	109,020	47	394	11,781	48,549	46,541	21	3	841	141	...
	For Girls	84	370	13,410	71	529	1,047	7,646	4,309	...	2	50	...	91
	Total ...	1,424	16,894	122,430	118	923	12,828	56,195	50,850	21	5	891	141	91
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.													
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	...	250	269	...	1	48	89	117	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	10	19	142	131	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	34	121	363	10	35	33	228	177	...	...	...	1	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools.	196	2	1,082	2	108	152	348	524	...	...	4	...	32
	Commercial Schools	46	...	...	...	...	5	29	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	...	...	132	...	...	2	51	79	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	276	373	1,846	12	154	260	896	1,040		...	4	1	32
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	35,588	56,585	189,133	2,542	2,355	21,541	92,191	73,793	27	48	1,032	247	283
Private Institutions.	1. *Advanced Teaching*—													
	(a). Arabic or Persian ...	...	3,530	248	...	...	1	121	3,476	...	...	11	60	...
	(b). Sanskrit	...	1,602	98	...	...	1,254	441	1	...	...	...	...	...
	(c). Any other Oriental Classic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... For Boys ...	141	5,048	24,033	...	223	2,595	17,190	8,197	2	...	222	656	...
	2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* ... For Girls ...	...	663	2,264	...	13	229	1,241	1,408	...	...	...	...	393
	3. *Elementary, teaching the Qorán, Shástras or other religious books by rote* For Boys ...	...	28,801	392	...	...	439	290	28,834	...	...	8	2,712	...
	3. *Elementary, teaching the Qorán, Shástras or other religious books by rote* For Girls ...	...	6,066	2	...	...	14	21	6,105	...	...	...	...	1,057
	4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard* ... For Boys ...	1,286	1,075	2,220	30	19	332	1,144	687	...	...	25	15	...
	4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard* ... For Girls ...	122	54	1,339	63	13	129	574	642	...	...	16	...	22
	Total ...	1,549	46,839	30,596	93	268	4,993	21,022	49,350	2	...	282	3,443	1,472
	GRAND TOTAL ...	37,137	103,424	219,759	2,635	2,623	26,534	113,213	123,143	29	48	1,314	3,690	1,755

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST MARCH, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English	Male	4	28	150	720	269	...	4	1
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male	...	1	50	23	56	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law	Male	...	...	15	105	34	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male	1	7	20	150	23	...	2	...
	Female	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male	...	1	9	50	20	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	12	43	244	1,059	402	...	6	1
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—									
Secondary Schools—									
For Boys—									
High Schools	Male	640	496	2,779	13,147	8,716	1	22	62
	Female	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	314	183	2,472	11,102	6,397	5	...	53
	Female	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male	...	15	2,888	9,350	6,134	...	...	15
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools	Male	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	736	133	5	30	34	...	5	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	458	196	...	2	...	...	10	1
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	208	65	410	220	...	...	5
	Total	2,400	1,235	8,209	34,041	21,501	6	37	136
Primary Schools—									
For Boys	Male	28	394	11,776	48,514	46,459	21	3	841
	Female	19	...	5	35	82	...	...	...
For Girls	Male	29	...	...	16	46	...	...	...
	Female	42	529	1,047	7,630	4,263	...	2	50
	Total	118	923	12,828	56,195	50,850	21	5	891
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—									
Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training Schools	Male	...	1	48	89	117	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III A—*concluded.*

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST MARCH, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*concluded.*									
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded.									
Schools of Art	Male ...	...	10	19	142	131	..	...	.
	Female ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	Male ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	...	33	228	172	...	...	...
	Female .	10	35	...	...	5	...	...	.
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ..	...	...	1	9	.	..	...	.
	Female ..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Industrial Schools	Male ...	2	108	29	294	514	..	...	3
	Female ...	..	...	123	54	10	...	..	1
Other Schools*	Male ...	..	...	7	80	91	...	..	..
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Total		12	154	260	896	1,040	...	...	4
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		2,542	2,355	21,541	92,101	73,793	27	48	1,032
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—									
(a) Arabic or Persian ..	Male ...	...	...	1	121	3,416	...	...	11
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	Male ..	...	...	1,254	441	1	...	...	..
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	223	2,587	17,068	7,671	2	...	222
	Female ...	...	...	8	122	526	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	28	365	...	...	.
	Female ...	...	13	229	1,213	1,043	...	...	..
3. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—THE QURÁN ONLY—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	439	284	26,128	..	...	.
	Female ...	...	...	...	6	2,706	...	...	..
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	1,057	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	14	21	5,048	...	...	...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS—									
For Boys	Male ...	30	19	332	1,129	687	...	...	23
	Female ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	..
For Girls	Male ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	41	13	129	574	642	...	..	16
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		93	268	4,993	21,022	49,350	2	...	282
GRAND TOTAL		2,635	2,623	26,534	113,213	123,143	29	48	1,314

* Under this head are shown Veterinary College, Lahore, Music School, Mooltan, and the Clerical and Commercial School, Amritsar.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (F

RETURN OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																						
	Managed by Government.				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*																		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús. Brahmans.	Hindús. Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																												
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools...	2	364	346	342	3	234	221	196	1	54	49	44	6	652	652	144	557	637	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	
For Boys — Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	9	405	316	250	...	...	...	...	9	405	405	32	116	403	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	85	...	
For Girls — High Schools...	2	313	303	298	6	484	423	398	...	...	...	...	8	797	797	1	243	797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
For Girls — Middle Schools, English ..	...	...	...	...	10	568	470	423	...	...	...	...	10	568	568	2	83	555	...	...	2	...	...	10	1	...	97	
TOTAL	4	677	649	640	28	1,691	1,430	1,267	1	54	49	44	33	2,422	2,422	179	999	2,392	3	...	4	...	...	22	1	88	141	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																												
For Boys	...	...	...	...	2	44	47	40	...	...	...	...	2	44	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	
„ Girls	...	...	..	...	2	72	58	47	...	...	...	...	2	72	72	...	23	70	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	29	
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	4	116	105	87	...	...	...	...	4	116	116	...	23	114	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	29	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4	677	649	640	32	1,807	1,535	1,354	1	54	49	44	37	2,538	2,538	179	1,022	2,506	3	...	4	...	...	24	1	107	170	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard ... For Boys ...													2	30	30	20	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
„ Girls ...													2	63	63	27	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
TOTAL													4	93	93	47	12	93	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22	
GRAND TOTAL													41	2,631	2,631	226	1,034	2,599	3	...	4	...	...	24	1	107	192	

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC								
	Managed by Government.							Under Public Managed	
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.									
Collegiate Education. English	45,621	...	...	15,743	...	...	61,364	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	67,633	3,644	3,312	11,735	...	...	86,324	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	29,574	447	7	...	...	...	30,028	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,42,828	4,091	3,319	27,478	...	...	1,77,716	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	13,202	...	1,200	17,944	...	18,255	50,601	...	9,750
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,801
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,485
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	3,676	...	...	3,172	...	6,552	13,400	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	200
Total	16,878	...	1,200	21,116	...	24,807	64,001	677	97,236
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys	4,109	...	...	1,334	...	999	6,442	...	2,84,820
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,942	18,613
Total	4,109	...	...	1,334	...	999	6,442	3,942	3,03,433
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	34,653	97	...	...	...	...	34,750	...	...
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	15,760	1	...	488	4	36	16,289	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	13,574	...	...	3,200	...	...	16,774	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	9,252	...	...	289	...	...	9,541	...	1,096
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	18,810	..	...	1,455	...	20,879	41,144	...	...
Total	92,049	98	...	5,432	4	20,915	1,18,498	...	1,096
Buildings	1,26,214	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,214	1,621	3,305
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	10,698	...	...	...	...	4,247	14,945	3,357	7,949
Total	1,36,912	...	...	...	...	4,247	1,41,159	4,978	11,254
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1902-1903	3,92,776	4,189	4,519	55,360	4	50,968	5,07,816	9,597	4,13,019

RAL TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

by District or Municipal Boards.					*Managed by Native States.*							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. *Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*	
Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues	District Funds.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	19,447	...	...	202	...	...	19,649	10,800	300
...	...	...	...	...	1,884	...	...	...	...	...	1,884	12,729	95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	21,331	...	...	202	...	...	21,533	25,929	395
90,370	1,23,690	208	149	2,24,167	14,166	...	...	4,765	3,597	...	22,528	71,162	1,589
38,078	88,977	399	1,204	1,51,459	40,154	3,112	...	2,888	...	...	46,154	16,184	3,783
16,980	39,194	75	252	1.20,986	3,084	...	...	696	...	...	3,780	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,806	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,292	186
9,424	...	...	...	10,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,765	...
1,54,852	2,51,861	682	1,605	5,06,913	57,404	3,112	...	8,349	3,597	...	72,462	1,31,209	5,558
38,314	51,755	279	291	3,75,459	39,186	1,258	250	2,220	...	726	43,640	6,250	26,435
22,136	53	1	...	44,745	2,339	...	...	...	...	...	2,339	7,580	2,017
60,450	51,808	280	291	4,20,204	41,525	1,258	250	2,220	...	726	45,979	13,830	28,452
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	5
...	...	...	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	...	485	...	...
6,508	287	...	102	7,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	149
2,899	1,262	...	...	4,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,407	1,549	...	102	12,154	485	...	...	...	...	...	485	608	154
23,326	...	14	...	28,266	5,027	...	84	...	120	...	5,231	1,18,960	2,000
5,014	...	29	...	16,349	2,631	...	...	...	214	...	2,845	10,361	102
28,340	...	43	...	44,615	7,658	...	84	...	334	...	8,076	1,29,321	2,102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,53,049	3,05,218	1,005	1,998	9,83,886	1,28,403	4,370	334	10,771	3,931	726	1,48,535	3,00,897	36,661

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*								
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*								
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards—concluded.					*Unaided.*			
	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. English	1,500	26,045	6,706	12,160	57,511	19,609	9,991	26,300	55,900
Collegiate Education. Oriental	32	245	776	6,533	20,410	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Collegiate Education. Law	...	11,616	...	2,468	16,484	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,532	37,906	7,482	21,161	94,405	19,609	9,991	26,300	55,900
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	18,959	1,42,816	8,308	47,415	2,00,249	52,546	12,522	(a)17,859	82,927
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English	2,999	25,890	3,042	15,026	66,924	20,403	3,398	4,998	28,799
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	270	25,476	819	28,077	74,443	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	7,652	409	13,622	37,161	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	352	388	541	2,077	12,123	...	...	...	...
Total	22,580	2,02,222	13,119	1,06,217	4,80,905	72,949	15,920	(a)22,857	1,11,726
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. For Boys	5,696	12,014	8,865	11,276	70,536	3,602	5,084	3,646	12,332
School Education, General. For Girls	2,724	2,522	5,280	23,201	43,324	...	1,004	1,585	2,589
Total	8,420	14,536	14,145	34,477	1,13,860	3,602	6,088	5,231	14,921
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	1,202	...	1,699	357	3,637	...	...	15,874	15,874
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	21	1	...	1,220	1,625	839	(b)3,196	...	4,035
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	108
Total	1,223	1	1,699	1,577	5,262	839	(b)3,196	15,982	20,017
Buildings	...	...	28,409	8,387	1,57,756	...	5,483	37,216	42,699
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	...	1,596	5,974	18,033	...	2,743	6,868	9,611
Total	...	...	30,005	14,361	1,75,789	...	8,226	44,084	52,310
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1902-1903	33,755	2,54,665	66,450	1,77,793	8,70,221	96,999	(b)43,421	(a) 1,14,454	2,54,874

TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM								
				ALL OTHER SOURCES.				
					Public.			
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Native State Revenues.	Imperial Contributions.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
34	35	36	37	38	39	39*a*	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
56,421	300	1,500	61,599	55,157	19,447	...	1,94,424	
12,729	95	32	245	7,309	1,884	...	22,294	
2,400	...	...	11,616	2,468	...	...	16,484	
67,633	3,644	3,312	11,735	...	...	...	86,324	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29,574	447	7	...	...	...	...	30,028	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,68,757	4,486	4,851	85,195	64,934	21,331	...	3,49,554	
84,544	11,339	1,10,529	3,41,761	94,670	14,166	13,463	6,70,472	(*a*) Includes Rs. 180 paid from Provincial Revenues to an Unaided School.
16,184	26,584	41,077	1,38,158	28,067	43,266	...	2,93,336	
...	64,485	16,980	39,890	327	3,084	...	1,24,766	
23,482	...	270	28,648	28,947	...	6,501	87,848	
15,292	186	...	7,652	14,031	...	...	37,161	
9,442	200	9,776	388	2,618	...	...	22,424	
1,48,944	1,02,794	1,78,632	5,56,497	1,68,660	60,516	19,964	12,36,007	
10,359	3,11,255	44,010	70,925	31,166	40,694	...	5,08,409	
11,522	20,630	24,860	2,575	31,071	2,339	...	92,997	
21,881	3,31,885	68,870	73,500	62,237	43,033	...	6,01,406	
34,653	97	...	...	...	...	...	34,750	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,760	1	...	488	40	...	...	16,289	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,948	5	1,202	3,200	17,930	...	...	36,285	
...	...	...	...	...	485	..	485	
9,486	1,245	7,029	1,416	4,018	...	...	23,194	(*b*) Includes Rs. 500 paid from Municipal Funds to an Unaided School.
...	...	2,899	1,262	...	...	...	4,161	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,810	...	...	1,455	108	...	20,879	41,252	
92,657	1,348	11,130	7,821	22,096	485	20,879	1,56,416	
2,46,795	5,305	23,326	...	79,629	5,111	...	3,60,166	
24,416	8,051	5,014	...	19,643	2,631	2,028	61,783	
2,71,211	13,356	28,340	...	99,272	7,742	2,028	4,21,949	
33,436	90	30	1,00,511	6,808	...	...	1,40,935	
51,218	...	...	...	...	9,154	...	60,372	
1,35,824	17,899	2,622	...	700	7,656	...	1,64,701	
15,425	1,115	1,458	...	9,872	2,025	...	29,895	
6,086	1,388	330	...	4,375	...	...	12,179	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,607	44,346	10,487	...	4,637	4,518	...	75,595	
6,438	1,117	36	...	27	480	...	8,098	
12,312	1,650	612	...	5,462	...	...	20,036	
394	64	216	...	1,164	...	...	1,838	
1,523	2,206	1,475	...	2,474	...	...	7,678	
34,501	21,092	11,709	1,33,896	1,07,004	1,383	65,208	3,74,793	
27,325	8,492	5,310	...	37,812	7,437	16,160	1,02,536	
3,36,089	99,459	34,285	2,34,407	1,80,395	32,653	81,368	9,98,656	
10,39,539	5,53,328	3,26,108	9,57,420	5,97,594	1,65,760	1,24,239	37,63,988	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Under Public Management. Managed by Government. Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Under Private Aided by Government nicipal Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	5,460	...	...	5,351	...	15,202	26,013	9,855	...	...	15,945
For Boys — Middle Schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,097	...	...	6,918
For Girls — High Schools	3,676	...	...	3,172	...	6,552	13,400	15,179	...	...	22,886
For Girls — Middle Schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,972	...	...	7,652
Total	9,136	...	...	8,523	...	21,754	39,413	50,103	...	...	53,401
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305	...	...	1,243
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	...	...	2,115
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,656	...	...	3,358
Buildings	41,277	...	...	...	...	...	41,277	88,084	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	402	...	...	...	...	2,417	2,819	5,357	...	...	...
Total	41,679	...	...	...	...	2,417	44,096	93,441	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	50,815	...	...	8,523	...	24,171	83,509	1,46,209	...	...	56,759

TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

TUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

or by District or Mu-Boards			*Unaided.*				• TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						GRAND TOTAL.
											All other sources.		
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public (Imperial contributions).	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	7,543	33,343	8,062	...	(a) 180	8,242	15,495	...	...	29,358	9,282	13,463	67,598
1,159	7,593	26,767	...	...	...	...	11,097	...	...	6,918	8,752	...	26,767
819	15,939	54,823	...	...	...	...	18,855	...	...	26,058	16,809	6,501	68,223
409	7,673	29,706	...	...	...	...	13,972	...	...	7,652	8,082	...	29,706
2,387	38,748	1,44,639	8,062	...	(a) 180	8,242	59,419	...	...	69,986	42,925	19,964	1,92,294
246	1,044	3,838	...	...	...	...	1,305	...	...	1,243	1,290	...	3,838
...	363	3,829	...	...	...	...	1,351	...	...	2,115	363	...	3,829
246	1,407	7,667	...	...	...	...	2,656	...	...	3,358	1,653	...	7,667
1,300	6,956	96,340	...	...	...	...	1,29,361	...	...	...	8,256	...	1,37,617
250	1,154	6,761	...	...	...	...	5,759	...	...	...	1,793	2,028	9,580
1,550	8,110	1,03,101	...	...	...	...	1,35,120	...	...	...	10,049	2,028	1,47,197
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,826	...	...	...	130	...	1,956
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,805	...	...	92,005	44,693	65,208	2,21,711
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,555	...	...	...	37,262	16,160	58,977
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,186	...	...	92,005	82,085	81,368	2,82,644
4,183	48,265	2,55,407	8,062	...	(a) 180	8,242	2,24,381	...	...	1,65,349	1,36,712	1,03,360	6,29,802

(a) From Provincial Revenues.

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For boys.	Government	English	4	1,286	190	...	190	421	...	421
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	English	13	2,868	79	...	79	810	...	810
		Vernacular	70	11,132	...	...	...	3,501	...	3,501
	Municipal	English	66	15,113	1,074	...	1,074	4,627	...	4,627
		Vernacular	40	6,367	...	...	...	1,835	...	1,835
	Native States	English	40	6,687	236	...	236	1,339	...	1,339
		Vernacular	11	917	3	...	3	197	...	197
	Aided ...	English	66	13,464	1,335	3	1,338	3,730	4	3,734
		Vernacular	1	54	54	...	54	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English	40	6,999	913	...	913	2,408	4	2,412
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		351	64,887	3,884	3	3,887	18,868	8	18,876
For girls.	Government	English	2	313	...	17	17	...	78	78
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	31	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	4	327	...	...	...	...	71	71
	Native States	English	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	20	1,385	1	67	68	6	309	315
		Vernacular	5	622	...	12	12	...	76	76
	Unaided ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		32	2,678	1	96	97	6	535	541
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...			383	67,565	3,885	99	3,984	18,874	543	19,417
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For boys.	Government ...		5	490	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		1,524	68,097	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		95	7,467	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		163	6,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		544	21,052	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		121	4,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		2,452	108,177	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		96	2,837	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		98	4,110	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		19	786	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		121	5,191	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Unaided ...		19	730	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		353	13,654	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...			2,805	121,831	...	...	...	...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...			3,188	189,396	3,885	99	3,984	18,874	544	19,418

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
435	...	435	240	...	240	...	...	...	1,286	...	1,286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
788	...	788	1,191	...	1,191	...	...	...	2,868	...	2,868
2,100	...	2,100	5,172	...	5,172	359	...	359	11,132	...	11,132
4,631	...	4,631	4,635	...	4,635	146	...	146	15,113	...	15,113
1,300	...	1,300	2,995	...	2,995	237	...	237	6,367	...	6 367
1,576	...	1,576	3,353	...	3,353	183	...	183	6,687	...	6,687
123	...	123	594	...	594	...	...	...	917	...	917
3,315	24	3,339	4,893	57	4,950	103	...	103	13,376	88	13,464
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
1,709	...	1,709	1,911	...	1,911	54	...	54	6,995	4	6,999
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,977	24	16,001	24,984	57	25,041	1,082	...	1,082	64,795	92	64,887
...	83	83	19	116	135	...	...	...	19	294	313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	31	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	119	119	...	133	133	...	4	4	...	327	327
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	322	343	113	546	659	...	...	...	141	1,244	1,385
...	137	137	...	389	389	...	8	8	...	622	622
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	664	685	132	1,211	1,343	...	12	12	160	2,518	2,678
15,998	688	16,686	25,116	1,268	26,384	1,082	12	1,094	64,955	2,610	67,565
88	...	88	402	...	402	...	...	...	490	...	490
13,794	...	13,794	53,475	2	53,477	826	...	826	68,095	2	68,097
495	...	495	6,107	...	6,107	865	...	865	7,467	...	7,467
1,887	...	1,887	4,141	...	4,141	93	...	93	6,121	...	6,121
1,802	4	1,806	19,042	48	19,090	156	...	156	21,000	52	21,052
227	1	228	4,635	86	4,721	1	...	1	4,863	87	4,950
18,293	5	18,298	87,802	136	87,938	1,941	...	1,941	108,036	141	108,177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	241	241	...	2,577	2,577	...	19	19	...	2,837	2,837
...	236	236	...	3,779	3,779	...	95	95	...	4,110	4,110
...	32	32	...	754	754	...	...	...	...	786	786
33	254	287	58	4,639	4,697	...	206	206	91	5,100	5,191
...	28	28	...	688	688	...	14	14	...	730	730
33	791	824	58	12,437	12,495	...	334	334	91	13,563	13,654
18,326	796	19,122	87,860	12,573	100,433	1,941	334	2,275	108,127	13,704	121,831
34,324	1,484	35,808	112,976	13,841	126,817	3,023	346	3,369	173,082	16,314	189,396

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*		
					1		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys ...	Government ...	English ...	2	364	19	...	19
	Aided	English ...	12	639	26	1	27
	Unaided	English ...	1	54	12	...	12
	Total		15	1,057	57	1	58
For Girls ...	Government ...	English ...	2	313	...	17	17
	Aided	English ...	16	1,052	1	51	52
	Total		18	1,365	1	68	69
Total Secondary Schools ...			33	2,422	58	69	127
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ...	Aided		2	44	...	...	...
	Unaided		...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2	44	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Aided		2	72	...	...	...
	Total		2	72	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...			4	116	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			37	2,538	58	69	127

RAL TABLE V (A).

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.*			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*					
						Reading Printed Books.					
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
130	...	130	121	...	121	94	...	94	364	...	364
166	6	172	205	24	229	154	57	211	551	88	639
22	...	22	12	...	12	8	...	8	54	...	54
318	6	324	338	24	362	256	57	313	969	88	1,057
...	78	78	...	83	83	19	116	135	19	294	313
6	244	250	21	247	268	113	369	482	141	911	1,052
6	322	328	21	330	351	132	485	617	160	1,205	1,365
324	328	652	359	354	713	388	542	930	1,129	1,293	2,422
...	...	...	6	4	10	19	15	34	25	19	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	4	10	19	15	34	25	19	44
...	1	1	15	22	37	14	20	34	29	43	72
...	1	1	15	22	37	14	20	34	29	43	72
...	1	1	21	26	47	33	35	68	54	62	116
324	329	653	380	380	760	421	577	998	1,183	1,355	2,538

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges.																						
1. Master of Arts		1	3	1	5	16	12	2	5	35	7	7	...	...	14	...	1	2	9	2	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts		2	2	4	8	31	70	75	107	283	15	41	35	33	124	...	2	11	76	35	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.			1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	4	6	6	16	69	128	(a) 253	92	542	43	73	106	22	244	...	6	42	136	58	...	1	1
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning		1	...	1	...	3	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3. First Arts Oriental Faculty		1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
4. Honours in Sanskrit	1	1	1	3	1	6	1	2	10	1	5	...	1	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
4. „ „ Persian	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	9	14	...	3	1	6	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
5. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	2	1	4	7	5	11	9	4	29	1	5	2	2	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Persian	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	3	7	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Panjábí	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	8	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
6. Proficiency in Sanskrit	5	2	8	15	13	8	22	4	47	5	6	13	2	26	...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...
6. „ „ Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	4	6	3	13	...	...	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
6. „ „ Persian	1	1	...	2	1	6	...	4	11	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
6. „ „ Urdú	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6. „ „ Panjábí	1	1	...	2	2	3	...	27	32	...	2	...	14	16	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...

| | | |

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. Arts Colleges. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	95
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,644	...	...	3,644
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	...	...	447
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,091	...	395	4,486
School Education, General. Secondary Schools. For Boys. High Schools	...	2	484	490	414	...	3,659	...	8,006	...	...	11,665	...	6,091	1,589	11,339
For Boys. Middle Schools. English	...	11	2,384	2,374	1,947	...	8,371	...	19,260	120	143	27,894	...	14,430	3,783	26,584
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	70	11,132	10,839	8,473	...	51,113	350	24,528	75	249	76,315	...	13,372	...	64,485
For Girls. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	186
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular	...	1	31	32	15	17	200	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	...	200
Total	...	84	14,031	13,735	10,849	17	63,343	350	51,794	195	392	1,16,091	...	33,893	5,558	1,02,794
Primary Schools. For Boys	...	1,524	68,097	65,251	53,990	...	2,84,025	196	37,794	278	291	3,22,584	...	795	26,435	3,11,255
For Girls	...	96	2,837	2,650	2,039	1,631	17,231	150	..	1	...	19,013	...	1,382	2,017	20,630
Total	...	1,620	70,934	67,901	56,029	1,631	3,01,256	346	37,794	279	291	3,41,597	...	2,177	28,452	3,31,885
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	97
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	5
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	109	112	86	...	1,096	1,000	191	...	102	2,389	...	...	149	1,245
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	109	112	86	...	1,096	1,000	191	...	102	2,389	98	...	154	1,348
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	503	3,305	...	...	14	...	3,822	...	...	2,000	5,305
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	3,357	7,949	...	...	29	..	11,335	...	...	102	8,051
Total	...	...	...	...	3,860	11,254	...	...	43	...	15,157	..	...	2,102	13,356
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,899
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,388
Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,346
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,206
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,584
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,369
Grand Total	...	1,705	85,074	81,748	66,964	5,508	3,76,949	1,696	89,779	517	785	4,75,234	4,189	36,070	36,661	(a)5,53,239

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,800	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	127	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,312	...	...	3,312	6,956	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	454	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,319	...	1,532	4,851	9,337	
23	6,937	6,890	5,742	...	90,370	6,091	1,15,684	208	149	2,12,502	1,200	...	18,959	1,10,529	1,21,868	
43	8,176	8,198	6,568	...	38,078	14,430	69,717	279	1,061	1,23,565	...	...	2,999	41,077	67,661	
40	6,367	6,319	4,972	...	16,630	13,372	14,666	...	3	44,671	...	350	...	16,980	81,465	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	270	270	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	
4	327	332	268	660	9,424	...	...	...	...	10,084	...	...	352	9,776	9,976	
110	21,807	21,739	17,550	660	1,54,502	33,893	2,00,067	487	1,213	3,90,822	1,200	350	22,580	1,78,632	2,81,426	
95	7,467	7,079	5,772	...	38,118	795	13,961	1	...	52,875	...	196	5,696	44,010	3,55,265	
98	4,110	3,968	2,879	2,311	21,986	1,382	53	...	...	25,732	...	150	2,724	24,860	45,490	
193	11,577	11,047	8,651	2,311	60,104	2,177	14,014	1	...	78,607	...	346	8,420	68,870	4,00,755	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	97	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	1,202	1,207	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	313	302	221	...	5,508	...	96	...	...	5,604	...	1,060	521	7,028	8,274	
1	46	37	27	...	2,899	...	1,262	...	...	4,161	...	...	...	2,899	2,899	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	359	339	248	...	8,407	...	1,358	...	...	9,765	...	1,060	1,723	11,130	12,478	
...	...	...	...	1,118	23,326	...	...	...	...	24,444	...	...	..	23,326	28,631	
...	...	...	...	...	5,014	...	...	...	...	5,014	...	...	...	5,014	13,065	
...	...	...	...	1,118	28,340	..	...	...	...	29,458	...	...	...	28,340	41,696	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,622	20,521	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,458	2,573	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	1,718	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,487	54,833	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1,153	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	2,262	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	280	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	3,681	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,019	46,603	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 90 on Punjab University.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,255	1,33,624	(b) Exclusive of Rs. 30 on Punjab University.
307	23,743	33,125	26,449	4,089	2,51,353	36,070	2,15,439	488	1,213	5,08,652	4,519	1,696	34,255	(b)3,26,078	8,79,316	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN showing the ATTENDANCE and EXPENDITURE in HOSTELS or BOARDING-HOUSES for the Official Year 1902-1903.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of					Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.													
1. Managed by Government	10	869	127	83	404	...	255	8,943	...	*33,079	13,181	55,203	*Includes Rs. 32,258 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	175	4,536	...	...	4,205	317	14	...	30,162	425	10,519	41,106	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	29	1,154	54	...	1,045	55	...	13,942	2,639	22,516	23,788	62,885	
4. Unaided	55	2,165	532	...	1,566	29	38	...	...	21,621	26,838	48,459	
Total	269	8,724	713	83	7,220	401	307	22,885	32,801	77,641	74,326	2,07,653	
For Females.													
1. Managed by Government	2	313	...	...	313	...	...	3,342	...	†33,261	6,380	42,983	†Includes Rs. 32,950 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	14	743	...	...	698	45	...	8,274	...	43,797	44,973	97,044	
4. Unaided	6	351	...	...	252	21	78	...	...	17,513	8,217	25,730	
Total	22	1,407	...	...	1,263	66	78	11,616	...	94,571	59,570	1,65,757	
Grand Total ...	291	10,131	713	83	8,483	467	385	34,501	32,801	‡1,72,212	1,33,896	(a)3,73,410	‡Includes Rs. 65,208 from Imperial Revenues.

(a) This return does not include the total expenditure of Rs. 1,383, incurred from Native States revenues on boarding-houses maintained by Native States.

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VIII A.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1902-1903.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of					Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding Houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.													
1. Managed by Government...	2	364	...	...	364	...	..	4,773	...	*32,685	9,902	47,360	*Includes Rs. 32,258 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	208	...	...	208	...	...	3,836	...	8,114	24,652	33,602	
3. Unaided	1	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	14,417	14,417	
Total ...	8	613	...	...	613	...	..	8,609	...	40,799	48,971	95,379	
For Females.													
1. Managed by Government	2	313	...	...	313	...	...	3,342	...	†33,261	6,380	42,983	†Includes Rs. 32,950 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government ...	11	594	...	...	594	...	...	7,854	...	35,841	39,654	83,349	
Total ...	13	907	...	...	907	...	...	11,196	...	69,102	46,034	1,26,332	
Grand Total ...	21	1,520	...	...	1,520	...	...	19,805	...	1,09,901	92,005	2,21,711	

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1903-1904.

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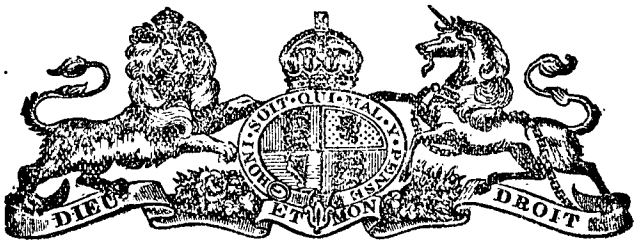

Lahore:
THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1904.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1260, dated 23rd November 1904.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1903-04, forwarded with his letter No. 4213, dated the 1st October 1904.

REMARKS.—

1. The number of public educational institutions in the Province (including Native States) during the year under review was 3,246, with a total of 194,915 scholars. The increase of 16 schools over the figures recorded for the past year is chiefly due to a rise of 12 in the number of institutions for girls. Boys' Secondary and Primary Schools have respectively declined and risen by 7 and 10 during the year. The total number of girls' public schools in the Province is now 401 and the number of scholars, 16,744, shows an increase of 143 over last year's figures. Boys' public institutions have risen by 4, and the number of scholars educated therein by 3,010. In the matter of private schools, institutions for the education of girls show a steady progress; their number has increased by 42 and now stands at 716, while 332 more scholars attended than in the year past. Boys' schools, however, fell by no less than 166, although the recorded number of pupils only declined by 27, and stands at 65,515. The decline of private schools has been equally marked in British territory and in the Native States, but the decrease in the number of pupils is confined to the latter only, as more boys attended the private schools in British territory than in the preceding year. The decline in private schools is attributed by the Director to be due chiefly to the prevalence of plague, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the work done by them is highly valued, and that their general condition shows progress. In all, the educational establishments of the Province showed an increase of 108 during the year, and the number of persons receiving education an increase of 1,691. This latter figure, although it shows an increase of ·62 per cent. only on last year's roll, is satisfactory when the disturbing effect of plague is remembered.

2. The number of colleges is 18, or the same as last year. The number of scholars has, however, increased by 87. Students in the Law College have again decreased by 21, but this indication that the rising generation of the Province is beginning to look to other careers than that of the law is not altogether a matter for regret. Special schools have slightly risen in number with a corresponding increase in pupils.

3. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 41,16,698, being an increase of Rs. 3,52,710. Of this increase the whole, with the exception of Rs. 16,103, occurred in British territory. The greater part of the increase in British territory was, as in the previous year when there was an equally large increase in the expenditure incurred by Government, due to indirect expenditure, distributed over all the sub-heads of Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus, University, Direction, Inspection and Miscellaneous. A good deal has been done to improve the buildings and furniture during the year, and the appointment of 20 Assistant District Inspectors has materially improved the supervising agency. Tuition fees in Native States amounted to Rs. 10,765, and fees of all kinds elsewhere in the Punjab to Rs. 9,78,090: this latter figure shows an increase of Rs. 31,441 on the corresponding figure for last year. There was an actual increase of Rs. 13,616 from tuition fees, and of Rs. 17,819 under the head of other fees. The proportion of the Imperial contribution to the total expenditure has remained almost at the same figure as last year, while the Provincial contribution has risen from 29·03 per cent. of the whole to 32·2 per cent. That from Local Funds has decreased from 24·55 per cent. to 23·4, and the expenditure out of fees from 25·4 per cent. to 24 per cent.

4. The management of District Board schools calls for little comment beyond a repetition of the remarks made last year. Although some progress has been made, it is generally reported that much remains to be done in the

direction of the provision of suitable accommodation and apparatus. The complaint is strong in the case of the Ráwalpindi, Shahpur and Multán Boards, and should receive the attention of the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Director calculates that the expenditure by District Boards fell short by Rs. 1,92,593, as compared with 2 lakhs in the previous year, of the proportion of their income, which Government has power, if it thinks fit, to require them to spend on education. Miánwáli was again the only district that expended more than the full amount demandable, and Dera Gházi Khan and Muzaffargarh again approached this limit.

5. The number of schools under the control of Municipal Committees has risen by 4 during the year. Their management generally is reported as not very satisfactory, but the Committees have no doubt many calls upon their income besides education. The Lahore Municipality is said to take very little interest in education, and to have discontinued the payment of close scholarships. This is to be regretted, and His Honour trusts that, as the Municipality of the Provincial capital, it may set a better example in the future. The total amount spent on education by the Municipal Committees was Rs. 2,11,009 less than the enforcible maximum, a figure that differs by less than 3,000 rupees from that recorded last year. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently approved of certain measures for strengthening the connection of the Education Department with the Secondary Schools maintained by Local Bodies in the Province, the result of which will be noticed next year. It is by no means intended by these measures to dissociate District Officers and Local Bodies from taking an active interest in the welfare of such schools. Sir Charles Rivaz fully recognizes that, both as regards Primary and Secondary education, everything must necessarily depend on close and sympathetic co-operation between District and Educational Officers, and the elimination of all departmental jealousy and antagonism, and he is confident that this is, and will be, borne in mind by all whose duty it is to promote the cause of educational progress in this Province.

6. The year has been one of steady progress in many directions. The appointment of 20 Assistant District Inspectors has been already mentioned. The staff of the Central Training College and of each Normal School has been strengthened, and largely increased boarding-house accommodation has been provided for these institutions. There has been a marked increase in the number of qualified teachers, both male and female. In both Primary and Secondary Schools the character of the teaching and the method of imparting it have considerably improved, while the rules for the recognition of unaided schools have produced a wholesome desire among the managers of such institutions for the engagement of more certificated men. The teaching of English, Mathematics and Science in Secondary Schools has improved, and more attention has been paid to Agriculture, Drawing, Object Lessons, Physical Training and Kindergarten. The interest taken by Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs in educational matters within their circles has been quickened. The policy of Government, to have one Government Model School at the head-quarters of each district, which is now being inaugurated, will, it is hoped, result in affording a useful example to the other schools of the district. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination is now discontinued, and will be replaced by a Scholarship Examination at the head-quarters of each district at the time of the annual inspection.

7. An educational exhibition was for the first time held at Lahore during the year, and was opened free to the public. It appears to have largely stimulated interest in education both among those engaged in educational work and in the general public. A most useful conference was also held at Lahore in the course of the year at which a number of important questions were discussed by officers of the Educational Department. Some of their recommendations have already borne fruit, and notably in the starting of evening continuation classes and in the stimulus given to female education both by encouraging teachers' wives and widows to open girls' schools and otherwise.

8. Private enterprise has been well marked during the year. Improvements have been effected in the Islámia High School at Lahore by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám, and a new building is also under construction for the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School at Amritsar. In the Ráwalpindi Circle 3 new schools have been erected by subscription or the munificence of private gentlemen, and in the Multán Circle 7 Primary, 2 Industrial Indigenous, and 18 Girls' Private Schools owe their origin to the same source, while one of the Primary Schools for girls has also been raised to the Middle status. Muzaffargarh and Jhang have also been enriched with a number of new school-houses erected at private expense, and there have been many subscriptions there and elsewhere towards the provision of buildings, appliances and scholarships. Only from Delhi comes the report that private enterprise is non-existent.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the continued attention that is paid to Physical Training and Discipline, and the improvement recorded in that direction. The introduction of native physical exercises has provided an additional means of enforcing these ends, which is especially welcome where gymnastic apparatus cannot be freely provided. The intercourse between the teachers and pupils has generally improved, and the Inspector of the Ráwalpindi Circle, where such intercourse is not as close as is desirable, rightly remarks that by holding aloof the masters lose a great opportunity of studying and influencing their boys. The various school societies, associations and clubs have also contributed much to the higher education of their members.

10. Attendance in the colleges of the Province has increased by 87 during the year. The Central Training College has been affiliated to the University, and regulations for the new degree of Bachelor of Teaching submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The Government College at Lahore has to deplore the loss of one of its Professors by the retirement of Mr. Arnold, and the Law College the death of its Principal, Dr. Serrel, which occurred since the close of the year. Inter-collegiate lectures for the M. A. students of the Government College and the Forman Christian College at Lahore have been initiated during the year. The Forman Christian College, which continues to be numerically the largest college in the Punjab, maintained its reputation for success in winning prizes both at examinations and for athletic sports. The roll of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, has, in contrast to the marked decrease noted last year, increased to 79, a figure above that recorded two years ago. The number of students at the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College has decreased, but the institution continues to do good work and has added a gymnasium and dispensary to its buildings. The Khálsa College maintained during the year under report the progress of which a commencement was noted last year, and a student of the college was first in the Province in the B. A. Examination. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes for marked results next year from the recent efforts of the Sikh community to invigorate this institution. All the Mission Colleges show an increased number of pupils and continue to pay great attention to the moral, physical and intellectual education of their students. The Medical and Veterinary Colleges have again an increased number of students, namely, 234 and 128 respectively, against 216 and 119 last year. Each has done good work, and the prospects of employment for their students improve yearly. The new boarding house for the former institution is in process of construction, and a new laboratory for the Practical Chemistry Class is approaching completion. During the year the pay of certain Professorships in the Medical College was assimilated to that of similar appointments in the Presidency College. The Veterinary College is about to be largely extended by the amalgamation with it of the Ajmer College. Generally, collegiate education is prospering, although in the Oriental College, Lahore, and in the Law College there was a slight diminution of attendance. The results of the examinations were generally satisfactory.

11. Sir Charles Rivaz is glad to observe the growing popularity of technical education as evidenced by the increased numbers of candidates who entered for and passed the Engineering Examinations, and by the enhanced admission to the Engineering Department of the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College

and to other institutions for technical and industrial instruction. The Mayo School of Art continued to be well attended during the year, but the tendency to regard it as a means of obtaining employment as teachers or drawing masters is to be regretted.

12. The numbers of Primary Schools and of pupils attending them continued to increase, and of the latter nearly one-half were agriculturists. The results of the Upper Primary Examination were very similar to those of the previous year. The numbers of Zamíndári Schools and scholars have not materially fallen off, but the schools are said to be unpopular as affording only a half measure of education. Indigenous schools, on the other hand, hold their own well and do useful work in imparting elementary education at small cost. The measures which are being taken for reforming the Primary Schools in rural areas and providing them with a curriculum suited to the real needs of the agricultural community, will be noticed in reviewing the educational operations of the present year.

13. The number of Public European Schools has fallen by one, consequent on the closure of St. Thomas' School, Murree. A new building is being erected for the accommodation of the girls of the Mayo Industrial Orphanage at Simla, and St. Bede's College in the same station has been opened for the training of women teachers. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, lost the services of its Principal by the retirement of Mr. Peake, and the Second Master and Head Mistress also left the school during the year. There were no other important changes connected with European schools in the twelve months under report.

14. The number of native girls receiving education has, as noticed above again increased, and, as before, the greatest number come from the Amritsar District. The Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Siálkot Districts also contribute upwards of 1,000 each. The result is satisfactory in view of the number of schools that had to be closed or deserted for a part of the year owing to the ravages of plague. Domestic economy and needlework, as well as the usual school subjects, have continued to receive attention, and there is no doubt that the influence of the schools is spread beyond their walls into the zanánás of pardah ladies. The tendency of girls to prolong their stay at school is a marked sign of progress. A Female Normal School is shortly to be established at Lahore in connection with the Victoria Girls' School, and during the year 32 girls were under training in the normal classes of various institutions.

15. The number of Muhammadan boys under instruction has risen by 1,097, or 1 per cent., during the year, but it is noticeable that the rise occurs in private and not in public schools. Both from the Lahore and Jullundur Circles favourable reports have been received showing a real effort on the part of the Muhammadan community. The excellence of Muhammadan boys in athletics and games is noticeable. One great cause of Muhammadan backwardness is no doubt their comparative poverty, and while much has been done by private munificence, there is room for still more help in the direction of the foundation of scholarships and stipends. It is noteworthy that technical education is more sought after by Muhammadans than by other classes. Thus of the passed students of the Veterinary College 83 were Muhammadans and 35 Hindús or Sikhs. In the Railway Technical School, Lahore, there were 312 Muhammadan students against 129 Hindús and Sikhs; while in both the District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána, and the Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar, and indeed in most similar institutions, the majority of the students are found to be Muhammadans.

16. There was an increase of 2 in the number of students attending the Aitchison Chiefs' College. The constitution of the staff of the College has been reorganized since the close of the year under report and the standard of admission has been raised as a result of the decisions of the Government of India in regard to future educational arrangements at Chiefs' Colleges. The question of the recognition by the Punjab University of a separate college examination as equivalent to the Entrance Examination is under consideration.

17. The work of the Text-Book Committee at Lahore has been marked by continued and increased success, and the financial position of the Committee is sound. The circulation of boxes of books among Inspectors and School Masters has been much appreciated. His Honour desires to thank the members of the Committee once again for their valuable assistance to the Department.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Director of Public Instruction and the officers of the Educational Department on the record of a successful year's work.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* and be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for information, and also that they be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, with copies of the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

A. H. DIACK,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—24-11-04—418—K. G. M.

ERRATA.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1903-04.

Paragraph.	Line.	Detail.
51	2	Read "36" for "34."
"	3	" "7" " "6."
61	5	" "is" " "in."
"	10	" "is" " "in."
64	4	" "2,151" " "2,141."
86	2	" "34,125" " "43,125."
"	"	" "30,028" " "34,367."
90	7	" "54" " "53."
"	9	" "17" " "18."
"	11	" "50" " "49."
91	9	" "13,017" " "11,322."
"	"	" "12,179" " "10,655."
118	6	" "1,354" " "1,355."
123	4	Add "and schools" after "Primary Departments."
129	11	Add "fever" after "enteric"
"	12	Add "for girls" after "Boarding schools."
"	36	Read "13" for "15."
131	7	" "459" " "457."
139	14	Add "boys" after "3,160."
144	4	Read "716" for "576."
"	5	" "10,800" " "9,744."
"	"	" "674" " "541."
"	"	" "10,468" " "9,494."
147	19	Add "direct" after "total."
"	20	Read Rs. 1,50,647" for Rs. "1,50,361."

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CHAPTER I.—General Summary.

1. *Number of institutions and pupils.*—The following table compares the number of institutions of all kinds in British territory and Native States, and the number of pupils attending them, together with the expenditure incurred thereon, at the close of the past year with that for 1902-03. The figures relating to pupils in Secondary Schools include the numbers in Primary Departments of such schools.

	Number of Institutions.				Number of Scholars.				Expenditure.			
	1903-04.	1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.	1903-04.	1902-03.	Increase	Decrease.	1903-04.	1902-03.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges { English	13	13	...	...	1,246	1,182	64	...	2,11,183	1,94,424	16,759	...
Arts Colleges { Oriental	2	2	...	...	114	130	...	16	22,357	22,294	63	...
Law College	1	1	..	...	133	154	...	21	16,423	16,484	...	61
Medical College ...	1	1	..	...	234	216	18	...	76,046	86,324	..	10,278
Teaching College ...	1	1	..	...	127	85	42		34,411	30,028	4,383	...
High Schools	99	96	3	...	26,522	25,870	652	...	7,05,081	6,70,472	34,609	...
Middle Schools ..	245	255	...	10	38,082	39,017	...	935	4,24,135	4,18,102	6,033	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	344	351	..	7	64,604	64,887	...	283	11,29,216	10,88,574	40,642	...
Primary Schools ...	2,462	2,452	10	...	109,487	108,177	1,310	...	5,02,942	5,08,409	...	5,467
Total Schools for General Education	2,806	2,803	3	...	174,091	173,064	1,027	...	16,32,158	15,96,983	35,175	...
Institutions for Special Instruction	21	20	1	...	2,226	2,097	129	...	1,59,765	1,40,196	19,569	...
Total Institutions for General Education and for Special Instruction	2,845	2,841	4	...	178,171	175,161	3,010	..	21,52,343	20,86,733	65,610	..
For Females.												
High Schools	11	11	...	...	995	1,006	...	11	93,084	87,848	5,236	...
Middle Schools ...	24	21	3	..	1,910	1,672	238	..	68,120	59,585	8,535	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	35	32	3	...	2,905	2,678	227	...	1,61,204	1,47,433	13,771	...
Primary Schools ...	360	353	7	...	13,561	13,654	...	93	1,00,532	92,997	7,535	...
Total Schools for General Education	395	385	10	...	16,466	16,332	134	...	2,61,736	2,40,430	21,306	...
Schools for Special Instruction	6	4	2	...	278	269	9	...	21,932	16,220	5,712	...
Total Schools for General Education and for Special Instruction	401	389	12	...	16,744	16,601	143		2,83,668	2,56,650	27,018	...
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females	3,246	3,230	16	...	194,915	193,529	1,386	...	24,36,011	23,43,383	92,628	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males	3,985	4,151	...	166	65,515	65,542	...	27	...	...	...	...
For Females	716	674	42	...	10,800	10,468	332	..	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females ..	4,701	4,825	...	124	76,315	76,010	305	...	..	...	...	...
Grand Total of Institutions, Public and Private ..	7,947	8,055	...	108	271,230	269,539	1,691	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,54,307	1,55,319		1,012
Other Charges ..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	15,26,380	12,65,286	2,61,094	...
Grand Total of Expenditure ..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	41,16,698	37,63,988	3,52,710	...

The number of Public Institutions was 3,246 with 194,915 pupils, and of these 247 were in Native States with 14,752 pupils and 2,999 in British territory with 180,163 pupils. Compared with the figures for 1902-03, the Public Institutions in Native States have increased by 9 and the number of pupils by only 142, while in British territory the number of institutions and pupils have increased by 7 and 1,244, respectively. The number of Private Institutions in Native States has decreased from 928 to 861, or by 67, and of pupils from 9,050 to 8,844, or by 206. The number of these institutions in British territory has also decreased from 3,897 to 3,840, or by 57, whereas the number of pupils in them

has increased by 511, being 67,471 against 66,960 in the previous year. Taking Public and Private Institutions together, Native States show a decrease of 58 schools and 64 scholars; institutions in British territory have decreased by 50, while the number of pupils has risen by 1,755. The number of girls under instruction has risen by 107 in Native States, and is now 1,867, and in British territory by 368, the number being 25,677 against 25,309 last year.

2. *Colleges.*—There are 18 Colleges—14 in British territory and 4 in Native States. The Arts Colleges (English) in Native States had 61 students against 44, and in British territory 1,185, or 47 more than in the previous year. The Oriental College, Lahore, had 79 students against 85, and the Oriental Department of the Patiála College had 35 students, or 16 less than last year. The number of students in the Law College has again diminished, only 133 being returned against 154. The number of students in the Medical College has risen by 18, and at the close of the year under review was 234.

3. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of Secondary Schools for boys in British territory has fallen from 300 to 291; the number of students in them is 56,749 against 57,283, or 534 less than returned last year. The number of corresponding schools for girls has, however, risen from 32 to 35, with an increase of 227 in the attendance. The total number of Secondary Schools was, therefore, 326 against 332, and the number of pupils 59,654 against 59,961, showing a decrease of 6 schools and 307 pupils. The number at the High stage was 3,946 against 3,745, at the Middle stage 17,401 against 17,882, and at the Primary stage (Upper and Lower Primary) 38,307 against 38,334. In Native States Secondary Schools have risen from 51 to 53, and the pupils in them from 7,604 to 7,855.

4. *Primary Schools.*—In British territory the number of Primary Schools for boys has increased by 9 with 1,455 more pupils than last year. Primary Schools for girls have increased by one, but the number of pupils in them has decreased by 118. Altogether there were 2,633 Primary Schools against 2,623 in 1902-03, with 116,261 pupils against 114,924, which shows an increase of 10 schools and 1,337 pupils. In Native States there are 189 schools against 182 last year, with 120 pupils less than last year.

5. *Special Schools.*—The number of schools for special instruction has risen from 23 to 26, and the number of pupils from 2,356 to 2,490, an increase of 3 schools and 134 pupils. Six of these (against 4 returned last year) with 278 (or 9 more than last year) pupils are for girls. In Native States there is still one Special School with 14 pupils, or 4 more than last year.

6. *Private Institutions.*—In British territory the number of Private Institutions has fallen from 3,897 to 3,840, or by 57 a decrease of 92 boys' and an increase of 35 girls' schools), but the number of pupils has risen from 66,960 to 67,471 (an increase of 261 boys and 250 girls). In Native States Private Institutions have decreased by 67 and the number of pupils by 206.

7. *Classification according to creed and management.*—Of the pupils in institutions, 140,482 against 139,747 are Hindús, 123,749 against 123,143 are Muhammadans, 2,593 against 2,635 are Europeans and Eurasians, 3,246 against 2,623 are Native Christians, and 1,160 against 1,391 are Pársís, &c.

The total number of institutions of all kinds is 7,947 with 271,230 pupils against 8,055 institutions and 269,539 pupils in 1902-03. Of these, 24 are managed by Government with 4,212 pupils, 2,029 are managed by Local Bodies with 120,160 pupils, 247 are maintained by Native States with 14,752 pupils, 774 are Aided institutions with 42,999 pupils, and 172 are Unaided institutions with 12,792 pupils. There are 4,701 Private Schools with 76,315 pupils.

8. *Expenditure.*—The foregoing table includes the expenditure on education in Native States. The expenditure on institutions of all kinds was Rs. 41,16,698, of which Rs. 1,98,628 was incurred in Native States. Towards this sum Native States Revenues contributed Rs. 1,68,836, and Local Funds in Native States Rs. 10,892; the income from tuition fees was Rs. 10,765; and the balance of Rs. 8,135 was made up from other sources.

The total expenditure on education in British Punjab during 1903-04 was Rs. 39,18,070 against Rs. 35,81,463, or Rs. 3,36,607 more than in the previous year. The direct expenditure, *i.e.*, on tuition, was Rs. 22,85,364 as compared with Rs. 22,02,924 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 82,440. This increase is distributed over all the institutions for males and females. The indirect expenditure, *i.e.*, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, &c., was Rs. 16,32,706 against Rs. 13,78,539 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 2,54,167. The increase spreads over all heads except Scholarships. Of the total expenditure 58·3 per cent. was direct and 41·7 per cent. indirect as compared

with 61·5 and 38·7 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. From Public Funds (Imperial, Provincial and Local) the contribution was Rs. 23,79,146 against Rs. 20,43,214; from Fees Rs. 9,78,090 against Rs. 9,46,649; and from Other Sources Rs. 5,60,834 against Rs. 5,91,600.

9. *Direct expenditure analysed.*—The direct expenditure on Collegiate education in British Punjab was Rs. 3,38,932, or Rs. 10,911 more than in 1902-03. The average cost of educating a student in an Arts College was Rs. 166, while in a Professional College it was Rs. 273-7-2.

The total direct expenditure on Secondary Schools for boys has increased by Rs. 22,074, and in the same class of schools for girls the expenditure was Rs. 1,61,204, or Rs. 13,771 more than last year.

In Primary Schools for boys the expenditure on tuition increased by Rs. 4,341, and in that for girls by Rs 5,937. The increase in both cases is due to the increase in the number of schools. The average cost of educating a Secondary School pupil was Rs. 20-2, and that for a Primary School pupil was about Rs. 4.

In Special Schools for boys the expenditure was Rs. 1,59,405, or Rs. 19,694 more than in 1902-03, and in that for girls there was an increase of Rs. 5,712 with a corresponding increase of 2 in the number of institutions.

In Native States the direct expenditure on Collegiate education was Rs. 21,488, or Rs. 45 less than last year; on Secondary Schools Rs. 91,030, or Rs. 18,568 more than last year; on Primary Schools Rs. 37,769, or Rs. 8,210 less than last year; and on Special Schools Rs. 360 against Rs. 485 last year. The average cost of educating a student in an Arts College was Rs. 220-13-8; in a Secondary School, Rs. 11-9-2; in a Primary School, Rs 5-9; and in a Special School, Rs. 46-2-3.

10. *Indirect expenditure analysed.*—In the table on the first page indirect expenditure is shown under heads "Scholarships" and "Other Charges." The expenditure in British Punjab under the former head was Rs. 1,46,002 against Rs. 1,47,891 in the previous year, and under the latter it was Rs. 14,86,704, or Rs. 2,56,056 more than last year. The increase under "Other Charges" is distributed as last year over all the sub-heads, *viz.*, Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus, University, Direction, Inspection and Miscellaneous. The cost of Scholarships was 3·73 per cent. of the total expenditure on education; of Buildings 13·6; of Furniture and Apparatus 1·56; of Direction 1·95; of Inspection 4·56; and of Miscellaneous 12·19.

In Native States the expenditure on Scholarships was Rs. 8,305 against Rs. 7,428, and on "Other Charges" Rs. 39,676 against Rs. 34,638 in the previous year.

11. *Expenditure from Imperial Revenues.*—From this source the expenditure was Rs. 1,35,035 against Rs. 1,24,239. Of this expenditure Rs. 47,096 was direct and Rs. 87,939 was indirect. Though there is a fall of Rs. 632 in the expenditure under Furniture and Apparatus from this source, there is an increase of Rs. 5,175 under head Miscellaneous. Imperial Revenues contributed about 3½ per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

12. *Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 13,26,732, or Rs. 2,87,193 more than in 1902-03. This amount is 32·2 per cent. of the total expenditure on education. The increase under direct and indirect expenditure from this source is Rs. 25,197 and Rs. 2,61,988, respectively.

13. *Expenditure from Local Funds.*—From District Funds Rs. 5,76,936 was spent, or Rs 23,608 more than in the previous year. Of this Rs. 4,47,493 was direct and Rs. 1,29,443 indirect expenditure.

The expenditure from this source was 14·7 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The expenditure from Municipal Funds was Rs. 3,40,443 against Rs 3,26,108 in the previous year. Of the increase Rs. 8,458 was in direct and Rs. 5,877 in indirect expenditure. Municipal Funds contributed 8·7 per cent. of the total expenditure on education.

14. *Expenditure from "Other Sources."*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,79,361, or Rs. 17,733 less than in the previous year. The expenditure from this source is 14·1 per cent. of the total expenditure. The total expenditure on education in Native States was Rs. 1,98,623 against Rs. 1,82,525 in the previous year. The increase is due to the increase in the number of institutions. Of this the State Revenues contributed Rs. 1,68,836. The income from Tuition fees was Rs. 10,765; expenditure from Local Funds was Rs. 10,892, and from Other Sources Rs. 8,135.

15. *Fees.*—The income from this source was Rs. 9,88,855, of which Rs. 7,36,629 was from Tuition fees, and Rs. 2,52,226 from Other fees. There is

an increase of Rs. 13,616 under Tuition fees, and of Rs. 17,819 under "Other fees." The expenditure under this head is 24 per cent. of the total expenditure compared with 25·4 per cent. in the previous year.

16. *Management of Schools by District Boards.*—At the close of the year there were 1,718 schools, or 13 more than last year, under the management of District Boards. In the Delhi Circle the management of District Board Schools is generally satisfactory, though in the matter of buildings, particularly for Primary Schools, a good deal still remains to be done. A more liberal supply of Science and Gymnastic Apparatus, materials for Object Lessons and Maps is generally wanted. In the Jullundur Circle satisfactory arrangements have been made with regard to the provision of Primary School buildings, and something has also been done in the Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur Districts in the way of extensions to buildings for Secondary Schools and Boarding-Houses, though almost all the Secondary Schools and Boarding-Houses in the Ludhiána and Jullundur Districts are still overcrowded. The supply of furniture and appliances generally received more attention. The Inspector, Lahore Circle, writes—"While much has been done there is still ample room for improvement, especially in the Montgomery District, as many of the wants of the schools have not been looked to, not so much for paucity of funds as for want of genuine interest shown by some of the illiterate members of District Boards in educational questions." The Inspector, Ráwalpindi Circle, reports that "the District Board of Ráwalpindi continues to neglect its schools as regards their buildings, furniture, appliances and gymnastic apparatus, though the supply of Science apparatus in Secondary Schools is generally adequate. In the Shahpur District very little has been done to erect, improve or repair school buildings for some years. The schools in the Gujránwála District are generally well housed and adequately well equipped, and the District Boards of Siálkot, Jhelum and Gujrát are also attentive to the needs of their schools, and have erected a few new schools and boarding-houses during the year under report, though much still remains to be done in this respect, as also in the matter of collections and appliances for teaching Object Lessons and Mensuration and of play-grounds and school gardens which require the attention of all the District Boards." In the Mooltan Circle the District Board Schools, except in the Mooltan District, are generally well managed. In the Circle generally much remains to be done in the matter of buildings, furniture and apparatus. For the year under report the minimum provision that might have been required by Government was Rs. 8,75,156; the actual budget provision made amounted to Rs. 7,15,706; and the gross expenditure other than that on school buildings fell short of this by Rs. 33,143, so that the amount spent was Rs. 1,92,593 less than the minimum that might have been demanded. Last year the shortage was only Rs. 39,435. The net expenditure was Rs. 5,56,325 out of Rs. 7,51,438, which represents 25 per cent. of the income of District Boards, exclusive of fees and grants from Public Funds, against Rs. 5,37,601 out of Rs. 7,44,340 in 1902-03. The minimum provision that might have been required by Government for Primary education was Rs. 5,04,597; the actual provision made was Rs. 3,86,429, or Rs. 1,18,168 less. The Miánwáli District was again the only District which spent more than the minimum required on education, while the Dera Gházi Khán and Muzaffargarh Districts spent just a little short of the amount demandable.

17. *Management of Schools by Municipalities.*—At the close of the year there were 311 schools against 307 in 1902-03 under the management of Municipal Committees. In the Delhi Circle the Committees of Rohtak, Karnál, Jagádhri and Sirsa do not pay sufficient attention to the requirements of the schools under their control; most of the suggestions made last year were disposed of by them with the remark "No funds available." The Rohtak Municipality instead of spending anything on education has actually been saving money from its educational income for the past two or three years. The management of other Municipal Board Schools is fairly satisfactory. In the Jullundur Circle the Minor Municipalities in almost all the Districts do not realize their responsibility for keeping their schools in good order and for supplying them with sufficient accommodation. The Jullundur Municipal Board School still stands in need of a proper building and boarding-house. In the Lahore Circle the Qasúr and Chúnián Municipalities have still to do much to strengthen the staff of their schools, while in the Municipal Board School, Montgomery, and the Pákpattan Vernacular Middle School, no improvements have yet been effected in the staff and equipment. Very little has been done by the Amritsar Municipality in the way of improvements in the schools managed by it. The Lahore Municipality takes very little interest in educational matters, and has discontinued paying Close Scholarships. The only Municipalities in the Ráwalpindi Circle that take an interest in their schools and attend to their requirements are those in the Gujránwála and Jhelum Districts. In all other cases little or nothing has been done in the matter of improvements to school buildings and the supply of furniture and appliances. In the Mooltan Circle the Municipal Board

Schools are on the whole very fairly managed except those at Jalálpur, Talamba and Kahror (in the Mooltan District), Jámpur (Dera Gházi Khán), and 'Alípur (Muzaffargarh). The equipment of the Leiah Boarding-House is, however, unsatisfactory. The minimum provision that might have been required by Government during the year was Rs. 7,80,567, the total budget provision made was Rs. 6,01,253, and the gross actual expenditure fell short of this by Rs. 31,695, so that the amount spent was Rs. 2,11,009 less than the minimum demandable. The net expenditure was Rs. 2,12,661 out of a net income of Rs. 4,17,206, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,04,545 against Rs. 2,14,538 in the previous year.

18. *Private enterprise in education.*—In the Jullundur Circle one new Middle School was recognized by the Department and two schools were raised from the Middle to the High grade. It is gratifying to note that in the Lahore Circle private societies and religious bodies are paying more attention to female and technical education, and many orphans, both boys and girls, are being taught various trades in addition to the three R's. The improvements effected in the building of the Islámiya High School, Lahore, by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám and the new building constructed for the M. A.-O. School, Amritsar, deserve mention. In the Ráwalpindi Circle a Muhammadan gentleman in the Jhelum District has erected a handsome building for the Zamíndári School recently started in his village (Bhuchal Kalán); the inhabitants of another village (Pinanwál) in the same District have raised subscriptions for the same purpose, and another public-spirited gentleman of that District has started an A.-V. Middle School in his village (Lillah). In the Mooltan Circle 7 Primary Schools for boys and 2 Industrial Indigenous Schools were opened during the year, and one Primary School for girls was raised to the status of a Middle School. Eighteen new Private Schools for females were also started. One gentleman in the Muzaffargarh District and many more in the Jhang District erected school-houses at their own expense. Many gentlemen gave subscriptions towards school buildings, appliances and scholarships. Nothing in the way of private enterprise in education was shown in the Delhi Circle.

19. *General progress.*—Secondary Schools have decreased in number and attendance, whereas Primary and Special Schools have increased both in their number and in the pupils on their rolls. There has been an increase in the number of institutions of various classes, *viz.*, Secondary and Primary Schools and Schools for the general and special education of girls. The number of girls under instruction has also increased. Twenty Assistant District Inspectors of Schools were appointed during the year under review with a view to closer attention to and encouragement of Primary education. Arrangements have been made for better training of teachers, and village schools of a new type are about to be started. Agriculture, Drawing, Object Lessons, Physical Training and Kindergarten are receiving closer attention. Examination results have been on the whole satisfactory. The best guarantee for further progress is the remarkable and steady increase in the number of qualified teachers, both male and female. The establishment of Primary Schools in rural areas suited to the needs of the masses and teaching a curriculum as valuable as that of town schools is a measure of the highest importance. Doubtless, some opposition will arise owing to the apparent cutting off of a few villagers from Government employment, but the establishment of Special Classes at Secondary Schools for those who desire to carry their education beyond the Primary stage meets this objection. Amongst the best pupils of our Secondary Schools are those who have first received a sound vernacular education and have afterwards taken up Anglo-Vernacular studies; in the same way it may be confidently predicted that village boys who first receive a careful primary education through their true vernacular will have a considerable advantage when they enter upon a secondary course of instruction. And in the end they will be of more service to the province than those who have from the beginning undergone a training suited primarily for the clerk or the shopkeeper.

The Government of India have requested that in the annual provincial reports on education prominence should be given to the safeguards adopted and the tests applied to secure that the local inspections of primary schools are efficiently and honestly carried out. In the Punjab no grant-in-aid is awarded by any officer lower in status than an Inspector of Schools. In the scheme of inspection framed for the Province there are 6 Inspectors of Schools, 11 Assistant Inspectors, 27 District Inspectors, and 24 Assistant District Inspectors. There are also two Inspectresses of Schools, each with an Assistant. The District Inspectors and their Assistants are the agents and advisers of the officers in charge of districts, and their work is regularly supervised and checked by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

20. *Director.*—I continued to hold the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. On the 1st January, 1904, I ceased to exercise any control over the educational affairs of the North-West Frontier Province. I was a member of the Chiefs' College Conference which assembled at Ajmere in March, and also of the European Schools' Committee which visited a number of stations in Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Other demands upon my time were occasioned by the Educational Exhibition, the Educational Conferences, and my work as Inspector of Chiefs' Colleges, President of the Text-Book Committee, and Inspector-General of the Reformatory School at Delhi. In connection with the last of these I spent most of September, 1903, at Delhi. I had also to visit Patiála in connection with the enquiry into education in that State; Nábha was also visited with regard to the future of the Khálsa College.

21. *Inspectors.*—Rái Bahádur Lála Umráo Singh, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, and Mr. M. Crosse, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, remained in charge of their offices throughout the year. In the Jullundur Circle, Rái Bahádur Lála Nand Kishor, B.A., took 42 days' privilege leave, when Lála Jugal Kishor, B.A., Assistant Inspector, was placed in charge of the current duties of the Inspector in addition to his own. Early in December, 1903, Mr. Knowlton, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Ráwalpindi Circle, proceeded on special duty to Patiála; he made over charge to Lála Súraj Naráin, who was relieved by M. 'Umr-ud-dín, M.A., on the 15th December, 1903, on his reversion from the North-West Frontier Province. Lála Sheo Lál, B.A., the Mooltán Inspector, went on privilege leave for three months, and Lála Ruchi Rám, Sahni, M.A., Assistant Professor, Government College, Lahore, officiated for him. Miss Francis was the Inspectress of Schools throughout the year.

22. *Assistant Inspectors.*—In the Delhi Circle, Lála Kundan Lál, B.A., proceeded on one month's privilege leave. In the Jullundur Circle, Lála Harcharn Dás, Datt, Officiating Assistant Inspector, Mooltan Circle, succeeded Lála Jugal Kishor, B.A., transferred to Mooltan. Munshi Niáz 'Ali obtained privilege leave for three months, when Lála Sant Rám, Head Master, Normal School, Jullundur, acted for him. In the Lahore Circle, the permanent incumbent, Lála Shiv Diyál, M.A., returned from leave early in May, 1903, and relieved Lála Chiranji Lál, B.A., who had been officiating for him. About the end of the same month the services of Lála Shiv Diyál were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment under the Director-General of Education in India. The post vacated by Lála Shiv Diyál was held by Khalífa Imád-ud-dín during the year, except for a short time when the Khalífa was placed in charge of Education in the North-West Frontier Province, and Shaikh Dánishmand Suqrát, M.A., District Inspector, Lahore, succeeded him. In the Ráwalpindi Circle Khwája Sajjád Husain, B.A., and Bhái Hari Singh, B.A., obtained privilege leave for three weeks and one month, respectively, and in November, 1903, the latter was relieved by the permanent incumbent, Lála Súraj Naráin. In the Mooltan Circle Lála Jugal Kishor remained on leave for two months, when Bhái Hari Singh, B.A., Head Master, Normal School, Ráwalpindi, acted for him. M. Nazr Muhammad, B.A., Junior Assistant Inspector, Delhi Circle, remained on duty throughout the year.

23. *Work done by Inspecting Officers.*—The Delhi Inspector spent 203 days in inspecting 139 schools; this includes 24 days devoted to schools at head-quarters. The Jullundur Inspector examined 103 schools in 238 days. The Lahore Inspector was in camp for 239 days, and visited 129 schools, of which 66 were for Europeans and 63 for Natives. The Ráwalpindi Inspector examined 125 schools in 187 days. The Mooltan Inspector visited 220 schools in 241 days; this includes his inspection of the College and Schools at Baháwalpur, and the 5 A.-V. Middle Schools of that State in mufassil. In the Delhi Circle one Assistant Inspector visited 321 schools in 242 days and the other examined 373 in 234 days. One Middle and 4 Primary Schools in this Circle were not inspected on account of plague. In the Jullundur Circle one Assistant Inspector examined 331 schools in 271 days, and the other visited 309 schools in 272 days. One Primary School in the Gurdáspur District was closed at the time of annual inspection on account of plague and could not be examined. The Assistant Inspector, Lahore Circle, inspected 282 schools in 222 days, but he was assisted in the annual inspection of the Lahore and Amritsar Districts by the District Inspectors of Montgomery and Gujránwála, who conjointly examined 54 schools in 34 days. In the Ráwalpindi Circle 283 schools were visited by one Assistant Inspector in 218 days, and the other examined 264 schools in 224 days.

In the annual inspection of every District in this Circle, a District Inspector from the outside had to be called in for assistance, and thus 219 schools were examined in 137 days. The Assistant Inspector, Mooltan Circle, inspected 240 schools in 225 days, but in every District another District Inspector had to be called for help, and in this manner 231 schools were tested in 175 days. The Inspectors speak highly of the work done by their Assistants, and I have to thank the officers of both these grades for their loyal co-operation. Miss Francis was on tour for 106 days, during which she examined 143 schools. During September and October, 1903, she visited the Female Schools at Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore, Bombay and Poona, and interviewed a number of ladies interested in education. A full report of her tour has been separatety printed.

24. *District Inspectors.*—The work of Shaikh Niáz 'Ali, B.A., District Inspector, Ludhiána, and Shaikh Ahmad Dín, B.A., of Muzaffargarh, was not satisfactory. The Inspector speaks of Lála Piyáre Lál, B.A., District Inspector, Mooltan, in adverse terms. With these exceptions the work of District Inspectors has been on the whole satisfactory. Pandit Telu Rám, District Inspector, Ambala (who was deputed on special duty to the Patiála State), Chaudhri Giyán Singh, Gurgáon, Bhái Bishan Singh, B.A., Siálkot, Lála Nihál Chand, B.A., Jhelum, and Bhái Mohan Singh, Ráwalpindi, are specially praised by the Inspectors for good work. The appointment of 20 Assistant District Inspectors has materially improved the work of inspection both as regards efficiency and the number of visits paid to schools. The Inspectors speak favourably of their work. The following are specially commended:—Lálas Shiv Sarn Dás, B.A., Ambala; Síta Rám, B A., Delhi; Khazán Chand, B.A., Amritsar; Sukh Diyál, B.A., Shahpur. Shaikh Fazl Iláhi, B.A., Jullundur, did not always co-operate with his District Inspector. The work of the Girdáwar of Bedi Khem Singh's Girls' Schools in the Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Districts has been again inefficient.

25. *Other Controlling Agencies.*—The Deputy Commissioners take a warm interest in the schools within their jurisdictions, and the hearty thanks of the Department are due to them. The Inspectors specially mention the names of Díwán Tek Chand, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgáon; Major Barton, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore; Captain Lowis and Mr. J. P. Thompson, Deputy Commissioners, Karnál; Messrs. C. H. Atkins and C. J. Hallifax, Deputy Commissioners, Lahore; Messrs. E. D. Maclagan and H. A. Sams, Deputy Commissioners, Amritsar; Captain Buck, Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery; Mr. Agnew, Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum; Díwán Narendra Náth, Deputy Commissioner, Gujrát; Captain O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner, Miánwáli; and Shaikh Asghar 'Ali, Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh. Owing to a circular issued by the Financial Commissioner reminding the Tahsíldárs and their Náibs of their educational duties these officers have shown more interest in educational matters. In all Districts of the Jullundur Circle (except Ludhiána) the number of visits paid by them to schools is sufficient, and in other Circles the number of schools visited is in excess of those unvisited; but much yet remains to be done to arouse the genuine interest of the Tahsíl authorities in the spread of Primary education among the masses. In all Circles (except Jullundur) every District has some tahsíls in which the number of unvisited schools is far too large, and every tahsíl has some schools unvisited. This also applies to the Ludhiána District. Munshi Sáhib Dád Khán, Tahsíldár, Delhi, Lála Dulo Rám, Tahsíldár, and Chaudhri Mumtáz Husain, Náib-Tahsíldár, Rupar, Munshi Mukand Lál, Tahsíldár, and Siyad Nazír-ud-dín, Náib-Tahsíldár, Jhajjar, Pandit Amar Náth, Tahsíldár, Firozpur Jhirka, and Lála Jánki Dás, Tahsíldár, Nuh, are reported by the Delhi Inspector as having been most active in visiting schools. The Mooltan Inspector mentions the names of Lála Rámji Dás, Tahsíldár, Shorkot (Jhang District), and his Náib, for their warm interest in schools. In the Dera Gházi Khán and Muzaffargarh Districts the number of visits paid to schools was insufficient, and in Miánwáli, except in the 'Isakhel Tahsíl, the visits were very cursory. The Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, and his Assistant, interviewed the Deputy Commissioners, Tahsíl authorities, Managers of Aided and Unaided Schools and other important and influential persons. The District Inspectors employed in that Circle also consulted the Tahsíldárs, &c. The Assistant Inspector, Mooltan Circle, met a large number of Civil Officers and Managers. The reports of other Inspectors are silent on this point.

26. *Cost of Direction and Inspection*—The total expenditure on Direction and Inspection for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,44,831 against Rs. 2,07,563 in the previous year. Of this expenditure Rs. 2,24,361 was met from Provincial Revenues compared with Rs. 1,87,042 last year; Rs. 18,251 from District Funds against Rs. 17,899 in 1902-03; and Rs. 2,219 from Municipal Funds against Rs. 2,622. The increase is chiefly due to the appointment of Assistant District Inspectors.

CHAPTER III.—Collegiate Education.

27. *University Convocation.*—The twenty-third Convocation of the Punjab University was held in the Montgomery Hall on the 19th December, 1903, when 162 graduates were admitted to the various degrees as compared with 188 graduates in the previous year—2 to B. O. L., 14 to M. A., 136 to B. A., 2 to B. Sc., and 8 to LL. B. The Chancellor (the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I.) delivered the Convocation Address.

28. *Measures of the year.*—During the year the Central Training College was affiliated to the University, and the Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Teaching were framed and submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The Cambridge Senior Local Examination was recognized as equivalent to the Entrance Examination. Inter-College Rules were framed by the University and sanctioned by Government.

29. *University Finances.*—The total expenditure of the University for the year amounted to Rs. 1,75,712, towards which Rs. 32,751 was contributed from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 300 from District Funds, Rs. 100 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 2,600 from Subscriptions, and Rs. 1,39,961 from Endowments and Other Sources. The University spent Rs. 48,446 on institutions maintained by that body, Rs. 6,517 on scholarships, and Rs. 1,20,749 on examinations and general purposes. The total amount of the Government securities held by the University on the 31st March, 1903, was of the nominal value of Rs. 5,89,100, of which Rs. 3,00,000 belongs to the Special Trusts, Rs. 90,000 to the Current Account, and Rs. 9,500 to the Pension Contribution Fund. The balance of Rs. 1,89,600 forms the General Endowment Fund of the University. On the same date the balance on the year's working was Rs. 1,75,809 against a balance of Rs. 1,67,203 at the close of the preceding year. During the year the University received Rs. 20,000 from the Local Government and Rs. 50,000 from the Government of India for the erection of the new Senate and Examination Hall, and a grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Local Government towards the provision of a ground for the University Sports Tournament.

30. *Arts Colleges.*—At the close of the year the number of Arts Colleges was 15—13 English and 2 Oriental. Of these 11 are in British territory and 4 in Native States. With the exception of the Church Mission College, Amritsar, the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, the Randhír College, Kapurthala, and the Oriental section of the Patiála College, all are first grade Colleges teaching up to the Degree standards. One of the Colleges is managed by Government, 10 are under private management and 4 under Native States.

31. *Professional Colleges.*—There are in the Punjab three Professional Colleges for Law, Medicine and Teaching. The first is under the direct control of the Punjab University; the second and third are Government institutions. The working of these institutions is noticed in Chapters VI and VII.

32. *Number in Arts and Professional Colleges.*—The total attendance in Arts Colleges (English) in British territory increased from 1,138 to 1,185. In the First Year Classes there are 382 against 327; in the Second Year Classes 418 against 438; in the Third Year Classes 153 against 155; in the Fourth Year Classes 192 against 181; and in the M.A. Classes 40 against 37. In the Arts Colleges in Native States the number on the rolls has risen from 89 to 96. In the Professional Colleges the number rose from 455 to 494.

33. *Arts Examinations.*—In the Intermediate Examination (Arts) 232 candidates passed out of 505, or 45·9 per cent., against 249 passes out of 559 candidates, or 44·5 per cent., last year. On the Oriental side only 3 went up and one passed, and in Science 14 out of 26 passed. In the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University one boy appeared from the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and passed. In the B. A. Examination 273 candidates appeared and 128 passed, or 46·8 per cent., against 126 out of 291, or 43·3 per cent. In the B. O. L. Examination 3 candidates appeared and 2 passed, against 2 out of 5 last year. In the B. Sc. Examination out of 5 candidates 3 were successful. In the M. A. Examination 18 passed out of 36. On the Arts side the total number of candidates was 825, and of passes 384, against 885 and 389, respectively, last year. Of College candidates 344 passed out of 664 against 324 out of 446. Of private candidates 54 passed out of 187, or 28·8 per cent., against 65 out of 239, or 27·2 per cent.

34. *Oriental Language Examinations.*—In the Examinations for Oriental Languages 444 candidates appeared and 228 passed, against 252 out of 505.

35. *Engineering Examination.*—In the First Examination in Civil Engineering 46 appeared and 42 passed, against 24 out of 37 in 1902-03.

36. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Arts Colleges in British territory has risen from Rs. 1,74,775 to Rs. 1,92,255, towards which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 65,803, District Funds Rs. 275, Municipal Funds Rs. 1,500, Fees Rs. 65,979, Subscriptions Rs. 16,408, and Endowments and Other Sources Rs. 42,290. The expenditure on Arts Colleges in Native States amounted to Rs. 21,202, which was met from State Revenues, except Rs. 254, the income from tuition fees.

37. *Scholarships.*—During the year under review 166 scholarships were current against 161 in 1902-03, with an expenditure of Rs. 21,926 against Rs. 22,931. Of the expenditure Rs. 11,014 was contributed by Public Funds, Rs. 6,293 by the University, and Rs. 4,619 by Other Sources.

38. *Government College, Lahore.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March, 1904, was 181 against 180 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 69,577 compared with Rs. 61,364 in the previous year. The increase is due to a rise in the pay of the staff. The number of scholarships current was 24 against 22 last year, with an expenditure of Rs. 4,734 against Rs. 5,226. In the Intermediate Examination 30 passed out of 48, or 62·5 per cent., against 34 out of 55, or 61·8 per cent. In the B. A. Examination 18 out of 33 were successful against 13 out of 29. In the M. A. Examination 11 out of 20 candidates passed against 7 out of 16 last year. One candidate went up for the Calcutta M. A. Examination and was successful. During the year a first experiment in the way of Inter-Collegiate lectures was tried. The M. A. English Classes of the Forman Christian College and the Government College have read together at both Colleges. The boarding accommodation was not sufficient, and a bungalow in the neighbourhood had to be hired. An upper storey to the north wing of the boarding-house and suitable dining rooms are in course of erection. The Debating Society continued to do good and useful work; the Graduates' Union prospers and has 137 members on the roll. The *College Record* made its appearance for the fourth time in July last. Cricket, hockey and football are played with great interest. Daily attendance at the gymnasium is required of every student of the College. In the University Tournament the College again won the Gymnastic Trophy. During the year the College lost the services of Mr. Arnold owing to his appointment as Assistant Librarian at the India Office. Quarters are being provided for two more members of the staff.

39. *St. Stephen's College, Delhi.*—The St. Stephen's College, Delhi, had 79 on the rolls on the 31st March, 1904, against 47 last year, there being an increase of 21 in the Intermediate and of 11 in the B. A. Classes. The expenditure was Rs. 19,668 against Rs. 19,249, towards which the income from tuition fee contributed Rs. 6,135. Nineteen scholarships were current against 16 last year. The number of candidates in all the examinations was 34 against 27, and the number of passes 16 against 14 last year. The boarding accommodation has been increased by the erection of a new wing in memory of the late Principal of the College, the Revd. W. T. Wright.

40. *Forman Christian College.*—The Forman Christian College, Lahore, had 355 on the rolls against 323 last year. The Principal says "We were obliged owing to lack of room to refuse some students who applied for admission to the First Year Class in May and June." The expenditure was Rs. 35,307, out of which Rs. 23,752 were met from tuition fees. Forty-three scholarships against 45 were current. The number of candidates in all the examinations was 185 against 155, and the passes 106 against 96. In the B. A. Examination the second, third, fourth and fifth places on the pass list were taken by the scholars of this College, and in the B. Sc. Examination the first and the second places. Four out of the five scholarships awarded for proficiency in subjects at the B. A. Examination were won by this College, *viz.*, for English, History, Mathematics (Applied) and Physics. In Intermediate (Arts) the students distinguished themselves in Science and Persian. A considerable number of new books have been added to the College Library, and the students have shown great interest in the current periodicals provided and the books lent to them. The number of resident students in the three boarding-houses was 199; they are under the supervision of the Principal, the Vice-Principal and a Professor. The Athletic Trophy was won by the College; the Cricket and Football Trophies are still in the hands of this College. The Literary Societies are reported to have continued to do good work; and the Graduates' Association held its seventh annual Reunion in December last.

41. *Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.*—At the close of the year the number of pupils was 260 against 307 in the previous year; the fall has been attributed

partly to increased admission to the Engineering Department. The expenditure rose from Rs. 15,624 to Rs. 17,068, of which 56 per cent. was met from Fees and the remainder from College Funds. Twenty-nine scholarships were current at the end of the year against 37 the year before. In the Intermediate Examination 55 passed out of 106 candidates, the corresponding figures for the last year being 65 and 139. In the B. A. Examination 22 were successful out of 45 candidates against 26 out of 57 in the previous year. Considerable attention was paid to the physical training of the students, and a gymnasium has been built in memory of the late Bakhshi Gokal Chand. A dispensary, which was much needed, has been added to the boarding-house. The number of boarders at the close of the year was 180. The study of Hindi and religious training continue to be compulsory in the College Classes.

42. *Islámiya College.*—The Islámiya College, Lahore, had 72 on the rolls against 58 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,729, of which 20 per cent. was met from Fees and the rest from Subscriptions. Thirty-one scholarships were current during the year against 17 last year, but some of these are, properly speaking, stipends. In the Intermediate Examination 13 out of 29 were successful against 13 out of 27 last year. In the B. A. Examination 3 out of 5 passed, compared with 6 out of 7 in the previous year, one taking the highest place in Persian and Arabic. The boarding accommodation has been increased.

43. *Khálsa College.*—The Khálsa College had 64 on the rolls at the close of the year against 68 last year. Out of these 43 were Sikhs, 16 Hindús and 5 Muhammadans. The expenditure was Rs. 10,862 against Rs. 9,704 last year, of which 17 per cent. was met from Fees and the rest from College Funds. Rupees 1,200 was contributed from Provincial Revenues. Out of 29 candidates in the Intermediate Examination 13 were successful, compared with 9 out of 33. In the B. A. Examination 3 out of 9 passed against 2 out of 4 last year, one standing first in the Province. Religious instruction is given, and the work of the Instructors was tested by the Religious Committee of the College Council. Two students of the College joined the army—one as Jamadár in the 33rd Punjab Infantry, and the other as Havildár in the 23rd Pioneers serving with the Tibet Expedition. Foot-ball and hockey are the favourite games of the institution, and one of the students of the College was winner in the four miles bicycle race in the University Sports. The boarding-house had 33 in residence against 29 in the previous year.

44. *Hindu College, Delhi.*—At the close of the year the number on the rolls was 71, compared with 92 the year before. The expenditure was Rs. 7,174, and the income from Fees Rs. 2,245, against Rs. 7,196 and Rs. 2,645, respectively, last year. Ten out of 36 candidates were successful in the Intermediate Examination against 16 out of 49. In the B. A. Examination 7 out of 9 were successful against 1 out of 7 in the previous year. Attention is paid to religious instruction, and a period is devoted to this in every working day. The boarding-house is under the direct supervision of the Principal, and at the close of the year there were 12 in residence.

45. *Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi.*—The number on the rolls of the Gordon Mission College at the close of the year was 45 compared with 31 at the same period last year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 16,566 against Rs. 13,273, towards which the Fees contributed Rs. 1,976. As in the previous year, one University Scholarship was current during the year. In the Intermediate Examination 8 out of 15 candidates were successful against 4 out of 14. In the B. A. Examination 4 candidates were sent up for the first time and 1 passed. The boarding-house was popular during the year; the number of resident boarders was 20 against 8 last year. Considerable attention has been given to outdoor games. The staff of the College has been further strengthened by the appointment of a third Professor from America.

46. *Scotch Mission College, Siálkot.*—The Scotch Mission College had 22 students on the rolls at the end of the year against 18 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 4,952, towards which District and Municipal Funds contributed Rs. 575, Fees Rs. 1,129, and Endowment and Other Sources Rs. 3,248. The total expenditure last year was Rs. 4,803. Six scholarships were current during the year against 7. In the Intermediate Examination 5 passed out of 9 candidates against 7 out of 14 last year. During the year under review new science apparatus was supplied to the College. The moral training of the students receives much attention, and for their intellectual improvement a Library and a Literary Society exist.

47. *Church Mission College, Amritsar.*—At the close of the year there were 36 scholars on the rolls against 14 last year. The expenditure has risen from

Rs. 2,569 to Rs. 4,352, and the income from Fees from Rs. 955 to Rs. 2,159. Four scholarships were current against one last year. In the Intermediate Examination 8 out of 16 candidates were successful against 3 out of 5. The old students of the Mission School have erected a commodious Science Room for the College. Physical training, discipline, and moral training continue to be as reported last year.

48. *Oriental College, Lahore.*—At the close of the year the number on the rolls was 120—79 belonging to the College Department and 41 to the School—compared with 85 and 54, respectively, the year before, the classification by creed being 47 Hindús, 67 Muhammadans, and 6 Sikhs. Of those on the College Department 14 were reading for Intermediate and Degree Examinations, and 65 for Oriental Titles. Of those in the School Department 8 were reading for the Entrance Examination, Oriental Faculty, and 33 for the lowest examinations of Oriental Languages. Ninety-two students were reading English. Instruction is also given in Oriental languages to 117 students of the Government College, Lahore. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 30,392 against Rs. 30,977 in 1902-03; out of this Rs. 5,880 was provided from the special grants which have been sanctioned by the Local Government to meet the expenses connected with the instruction of the Government College Classes in Oriental Languages. The income from Fees was Rs. 458 against Rs. 416 last year. The average cost of educating a student in the College Department is Rs. 254; in the School it is Rs. 103. Thirty students of the College Department are in receipt of scholarships and 22 of stipends, and 11 students of the School held scholarships and 13 stipends. In the Intermediate Examination 1 out of 3 candidates passed; in the B. O. L. Examination 2 went up and both passed. In the Oriental Examinations 12 out of 22 passed in Sanskrit, 5 out of 12 in Arabic, 6 out of 11 in Persian, and 4 out of 14 passed the Special Examination in English. One candidate went up for Proficiency in Gurmukhi and passed. Of the Government College students 55 out of 67 passed in the Oriental Languages. Progress is being made in the production of text-books in the Vernacular by the staff of the College.

CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (Boys).

49. *General Statistics of English and Vernacular Schools for Boys.*—In 1903-04 there were 291 Public Secondary Schools for boys, European and Native, of which 179 were Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 112 Vernacular Schools. The number of the former fell by 10, while that of the latter rose by one, during the year. The decrease on the side of Anglo-Vernacular Schools is in Middle Schools, and chiefly due to the non-recognition or closure of certain inefficient unaided institutions in the Lahore and Rawalpindi Circles. According to grade 87 are High Schools (85 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular) and 204 are Middle Schools (94 Anglo-Vernacular and 110 Vernacular).

50. *Government and Board Schools.*—The proportion of Secondary to Primary Schools managed directly by the Government is 4:5. The policy of Government of having in general one Government Model School at the head-quarters of each District will be carried into effect from the 1st November next. The number of Board Schools is still 189; and of these, 84 are District Board and 105 Municipal Board Schools.

51. *Aided and Unaided Schools.*—The number of Aided and Unaided Secondary Schools fell from 67 and 40 to 62 and 34, respectively. The greater portion of the decrease, namely, 3 Aided and 6 Unaided, occurred among the High and Middle Schools, respectively.

52. *Recognition of Unaided Schools by Government.*—The Middle School Examination is held by the University, but the recognition of schools for that examination rests with the Department of Public Instruction. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination, however, has now been discontinued, and no boy of the III or highest Middle Class of a non-recognized school will be allowed to be admitted to the IV High Class of a recognized institution.

53. *Transfer Rules.*—The Inter-School Rules are laid down in Chapter X of the Code. In November, 1903, with a view to enforce a stricter observance of these rules, it was found necessary to further revise the form of 'Leaving Certificate.' The Code rules in this behalf were also slightly modified for the same reason. Inspecting Officers were desired to acquaint all recognized Public Schools observing Inter-School Rules with the revised form of the Certificate and the Regulations. They were directed to impress on the Managers the necessity of duly observing these rules and using the new form in all cases without exception.

54. *Number of candidates and passes.*—In the Entrance Examination (Arts, Oriental and Science Faculties), as well as the Clerical and Commercial

Examination, 989 out of 1,942 candidates passed, or 50·9 per cent., against 1,146 out of 1,937, or 59·2 per cent., last year. There were 4 candidates on the Oriental side of the Entrance Examination, and of these 3 passed against 2 out of 6. The figures given above include 31 passes out of 47 candidates for the High School Examination for European Schools. On the Anglo-Vernacular side Government and Board Schools passed 52·4 per cent. of their candidates, Unaided Schools 49·9 per cent., and Aided Schools 49·8 per cent. Twenty-one out of 30 candidates passed the Entrance Examination, Science Faculty, all but 9 candidates took up Drawing as an optional subject. In the Clerical and Commercial Examination 19 out of 62 passed, against 19 out of 44. In addition to the Clerical and Commercial School at Amritsar such classes existed during the year also at Hoshiárpur and Rewári Municipal Board and Ráwalpindi Mission Schools.

55. *Examination results, Middle School.*—The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination having been discontinued for the future, a Scholarship Examination will be held every year at the head-quarters of each District at the time of its annual inspection. In the last Middle School Examination 3,437 out of 5,220 candidates, or 65·8 per cent., were successful, against 3,083 out of 5,184, or 59·4 per cent., in 1902-03. On the Anglo-Vernacular side 2,393 passed out of 3,702 candidates, or 64·6 per cent., against 2,090 out of 3,623, or 57·7 per cent., last year; and on the Vernacular side 1,044 passed out of 1,518, or 68·8 per cent., against 993 out of 1,561, or 63·5 per cent. In addition to these, 238 out of 256 candidates, who took up English only, passed.

56. *Pupils in Secondary Schools and in the Secondary stage of instruction.*—Thirty-six thousand and twenty out of the total 56,749 pupils in Boys' Secondary Schools are in the Primary stage of instruction. The total number of pupils in Anglo-Vernacular Schools fell during the year from 39,730 to 39,342 and in Vernacular Schools from 17,553 to 17,407, the decrease in the former being confined to institutions under private management; whilst the Government and Board Schools have had an upward tendency, however small. The above decrease is due partly to the effects of the plague and partly to the exclusion of unrecognized institutions from the list of Public Schools.

57. *General Statistics for boys in the Secondary stage of instruction.*—The number of boys in the Secondary stage of instruction reading in Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools at the end of 1903-04 was 15,580 against 15,598 in the previous year. Of these, 11,774 against 12,004 were in the Middle stage, and 3,806 against 3,594 in the High stage, the increase of 212 in the latter being satisfactory. Out of every 100 boys studying in all Departments of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools 9·6 were in the High stage against 9·3. One boy in every 128·5 of school-going age was studying in the Secondary stage in Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the end of the year against 1 in every 128·4. The number of pupils reading English in Boys' Public Secondary Schools was 27,081 against 27,389. One boy in 61 of school-going age was reading English against 1 in 59. The number of boys in the Secondary stage of Vernacular Schools was 5,149 against 5,390. Forty-eight against 54 boys were in the High stage. One out of 388·8 boys of school-going age was in the Secondary stage against one out of 388·9.

58. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Secondary Schools for boys amounted to Rs. 10,38,186 against Rs. 10,16,112, giving an increase of Rs. 22,074. Out of these amounts Rs. 6,98,115 and Rs. 6,80,675, respectively, belong to Secondary Departments. Of the total expenditure on Secondary Schools Rs. 9,08,704 against Rs 8,91,082 were for Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and Rs. 1,29,482 against Rs. 1,25,030 for Vernacular Schools. Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 1,00,741, District Funds Rs. 1,04,768, Municipal Funds Rs. 1,72,488; the income from Fees was Rs. 5,16,597, and from Other Sources Rs. 1,43,592. There being an increase in expenditure from all sources.

59. *Fees.*—Fees are levied in Vernacular Schools at uniform scales and in Anglo-Vernacular by 3 grades according to the estimated income of the parents, the rates in Aided Schools being 25 per cent. lower: about 1,200 boys paid at higher grade rates. The prescribed minimum rates may be relaxed by the Department in the case of backward schools or localities. The income from Fees has risen from Rs. 5,11,460 to Rs. 5,16,597, or by Rs. 5,137.

60. *Scholarships.*—The number of scholarships in Secondary Departments has fallen from 1,946 to 1,902. Of these 473 were current in the High Department and 1,429 in the Middle Department against 467 and 1,479 current in 1902-03; 884 were Open, 202 Victoria, 106 Zamíndári, and 710 Close Scholarships. In Primary Departments 155 scholarships were current against 110 last year.

The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 63,320 against Rs. 61,609 last year, towards which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 4,735, District Funds Rs. 46,512, Municipal Funds Rs. 8,862, and Other Sources Rs. 3,211. The expenditure on scholarships current in Secondary Departments proper was Rs. 59,373.

61. *General remarks.*—The Delhi Inspector reports:—"The character and method of teaching has improved considerably in Secondary Schools, and the teachers have generally done their work well. Some of the subjects, however, still demand special attention, such as Grammar, Retranslation, Physical Geography, Map-drawing and practical work in Science. The total number of teachers employed in Secondary Schools in 664, or 2 more. Of these, 498, or 13 more, are certificated, and 342, or 10 more, are trained. The proportion of qualified teachers is 84 per cent. in Board Schools, 56·2 per cent. in Aided Schools, and 40 per cent. in Unaided Schools, the figures for the preceding year being 84·6, 57·5 and 17·4, respectively. The conspicuous increase in the number of qualified teachers in Unaided Schools in remarkable. The state of the Secondary School buildings continues the same as reported last year, and demands the attention of the Boards. About half the buildings in each District are insufficient, and some also unsuitable. Most of these buildings were in proper order at the annual inspection, though some needed ordinary repairs, mostly in the Ambala District. The supply of furniture and appliances in Secondary Schools has been added to during the year in all the Districts except Rohtak. In the Gurgáon and Hissár Districts these schools are, on the whole, now well equipped, and in other Districts fairly so. The libraries of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools other than the old District Schools are generally poor, and writing desks of new type are wanted in some schools." The Jullundur Inspector remarks that "in the Kángra District the buildings of Secondary Schools are sufficiently commodious; but in the Ludhiána District almost all of those are overcrowded without anything having been done to them. To that of the Municipal Board High School at head-quarters 3 new rooms have been added during the year under review, but they are too narrow to make good class rooms. In the Jullundur District the Municipal Board High School still continues without a building of its own, and those of Phillour, Pharála, Nakodar, Shahkot and Adampur are still inadequate. Those in the Hoshiárpur and the Gurdáspur Districts are inadequate too with the exception of those at the head-quarters of both the Districts. The Secondary Schools in all the five Districts are fairly well supplied with furniture and appliances, and new Science apparatus have been given where they were wanted, and additions were made where they were necessary. The libraries of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools are generally meagre, and are not replenished with the exception of those at the head-quarters of the Districts and of the Ráhon Middle School. Of 652 teachers employed in Secondary Schools of all kinds, 484, or 74·2 per cent., are certificated, and 341, or 52·3 per cent., are trained men. The proportion of certificated teachers is 96·2 per cent. in Board, 62·8 per cent. in Aided and 17·9 per cent. in Unaided Schools, and the proportion would have much increased if more certificated men were available. With the larger influx of trained and certificated teachers the efficiency of the work is improving, and it is worthy of notice that the rules of recognition for Unaided Schools had the wholesome effect of producing a desire among the Managers of such schools for the engagement of more certificated men in their schools. The work of most of the teachers was found satisfactory, and the instruction of English, Mathematics and Science has much improved On the other hand, that of Physical Geography continues poor on account of want of a suitable book, and the teaching of History and Geography is not made interesting by the teachers concerned. The Shorthand Class has been discontinued at the Ludhiána M. B. School on account of the teacher having been transferred, but it continues in connection with the Hoshiárpur M. B. High School, though with a very meagre attendance and no results. A Drawing Class is maintained in connection with the Ludhiána M. B. School. A Typewriting Class has lately been opened in connection with the Christian Boarding High School in Ludhiána, but it was attended by two students only at the time of my inspection. The Clerical and Commercial Class continues to be maintained in connection with the Municipal Board School, Hoshiárpur, in two sections with 1 and 7 students only, but it is becoming unpopular, and will have to be closed. Four candidates appeared in the Entrance Examination of 1903 of the Clerical and Commercial Faculty, 2 of whom were successful." The Lahore Inspector remarks:—"The Science course is taught in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Central Model, Mission High and Boys' High Schools, Lahore, and it is under contemplation to introduce it in the Municipal Board High School, Amritsar, also. The Shorthand, Clerical and Commercial Classes maintained in the Municipal Board Clerical and Commercial School, Amritsar, are progressing but slowly. Only 13 out of 37 passed the last Clerical and Commercial Examination of the Punjab University against 9 out of 26 last year. The want of a duly qualified staff of teachers and of type-writers, &c., has hindered the work done in the School. With the improvement in the calibre of teachers the general character of instruction in the Secondary Schools is improving slowly but steadily, and methodical and practical teaching is taking the place of the old cram work. Even in the Unaided institutions greater attention is now paid to the suggestions of Inspecting Officers, as their hands have been strengthened by the adoption of the recognition rules, which have had a marvellous effect on worthless Private Schools. These rules, instead of striking a blow at private enterprise in education, as some ill-advised persons thought they would do, have been of great use to the private institutions maintained generally by charitable societies, and, as time goes on, will prove of real help to all genuine private educational effort. The extension of the Lahore Central Model School buildings has been completed, and that institution has got an excellent hall now, the local and Amritsar Islamiya High School buildings also have been greatly improved, but nothing has yet been done to enlarge the Vernacular Middle School buildings in the Lahore District. The Montgomery High and

Kamália Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools have, as before, good buildings; but those of the other Secondary Schools are still in need of improvement as noted last year. The improvements to the Amritsar M. B. High School buildings are under consideration, and the Fatehábád Vernacular Middle School has got a very good new building, while the Jandiála Municipality have added a room to their Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, but nothing has yet been done by the District Board to improve the other school-houses. Steps have been taken by the Local Bodies to supply some furniture and appliances, but Science apparatus requires to be completed in almost all the Board Secondary Schools, and the libraries of several Anglo-Vernacular Schools are poor, and contain few books suitable for boys." The Inspector, Ráwalpindi, reports:—"As has been stated before, the number of Vernacular Schools is stationary, but that of Anglo-Vernacular has fallen by 4, and attendance in both by 1,004. Of the 810 teachers employed in Secondary Schools, 581 are certificated and 424 trained against 540 certificated and 392 trained men reported last year. In Board Schools, 240 teachers out of 389, or 61·7 per cent., were trained; in Aided Schools, 162 out of 356, or 45·5 per cent.; and in Unaided Schools, 22 out of 65, or 33·8 per cent. During the year under report some additions and alterations were made in the buildings of a few Board Schools, and good buildings were under construction at Háfizábád and Khárián at the time of the last annual inspection. The houses of most of the Board Schools, especially in the Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Siálkot Districts, were inadequate; while those of the Aided Schools in this Circle, with some exceptions, were good and commodious. It is very satisfactory to note that the Managers of these schools in the Ráwalpindi District have been particularly alive to their responsibilities in this matter. A new school building has been erected by the Managers of the Khálsa School, Sukho. The American Mission at Ráwalpindi has erected a new boarding-house for their school and a handsome building for their College Classes. The Committee of the Dennys High School have thoroughly overhauled and bricked their building, and that of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic High School added four new rooms to their school. Very extensive additions and alterations have been made in the Sardár Hákim Singh Aided School and boarding-houses at Dinga in the Gujrát District. In the matter of equipment of schools also the Aided Schools are generally better off than Board Schools, though in some of the latter more necessary furniture and appliances were supplied during the year under review. Illustrative charts and books on School Management have been or are being added to the libraries of several schools. But these libraries are still meagre in the majority of cases, and few books suitable for boys are found in them. The taste for private study both in teachers and boys is generally much below the average, and needs the special attention of the authorities concerned. Instruction is improving through the steady rise in the number of trained teachers. In Board Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools the model lessons taught by the District Inspecting Officers and the more regular meetings of the Teachers' Associations, especially on the occasion of their visits to these schools, have helped to improve the quality of work. Map and diagram drawing is now done regularly, and in some schools excellently. Clay modelling has been introduced in the Primary Departments of some Vernacular Middle Schools, and animal drawing receives increased attention. Most of the schools have good relief models of India, and in a few some excellent devices were shown to illustrate volcanoes and rivers. The home exercise books of boys are now supervised with greater care by the teachers concerned, and the written work of the classes has decidedly improved. The teaching of Science is becoming more and more practical every year. Last year it was noted that English Conversation and the first Middle Science Lessons were taught in the most unsatisfactory manner. These subjects have made no great progress this year. English pronunciation, especially in the lower classes, and the doing of the exercises appended to the lessons in the English Readers in Anglo-Vernacular, and practical Mensuration and the intelligent teaching of Geography in both Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools are in need of greater attention. Oriental languages continue to be ill taught in the majority of schools." The Mooltan Inspector says:—"The instruction has generally improved, though several subjects still remain in greater want of attention. The total number of teachers employed in these schools is 287, of whom 224 are certificated, but only 169 trained men. The proportion of qualified teachers in Board Schools comes to 84·6 per cent., in Aided Schools to 80 per cent., and in Unaided Schools to 18·5 per cent. The staff of the Bhakkar and Shujábád Middle Schools requires overhauling. The accommodation is generally insufficient, and most of the buildings were in need of repairs at the annual inspections. The hired accommodation at Lyallpur is very wretched; but estimates have been framed for the erection of suitable houses for the school and the boarders. The Science and Gymnastic apparatus are generally incomplete in Middle Schools, and the libraries in them, as well as in the Muzaffargarh High School, are simply poor. The collection of object materials is not yet what it should be in a number of schools. The outward wants of the schools are many, but the equipment is gradually receiving some attention in all the Districts except Mooltan and Muzaffargarh. The maintenance of a good school garden in connection with the Rájanpur Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and the introduction of Sanskrit in the Lyallpur School are remarkable features of the year. Agriculture is taught now in a number of Vernacular Middle Schools. The Mooltan High School is the best managed and best attended school in the Circle. Service-books of teachers are now in course of preparation in all the Board Schools. The liberality of Mr. Bird, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner, in giving Rs. 30 for cricket gear from his own pocket at Jhang High School, and of the Panchávats of Jámpur and Dájal for subscribing Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, respectively, for the completion of Science apparatus in the Jámpur School, may as well be mentioned."

CHAPTER V.—Primary Schools (Boys).

62. *Number and classes of schools.*—The number of schools has risen from 2,289 to 2,298, or by 9. Of the whole number 1,640 are Government and

Board Schools, 555 Aided and 103 Unaided. The increase of 9 schools is accounted for by rise of 16 and 11, respectively, in Board and Aided Schools, and by a decrease of 18 in Unaided Schools, the fall being mostly in the Jullundur Circle. The number of Zamíndári Schools is 192 against 186.

63. *Number and distribution of scholars.*—The number of pupils has risen from 102,056 to 103,511, or by 1,455; the increase was mainly in Board Schools. Of the whole number in Primary Schools 17,066 are at the Upper Primary stage and 86,445 at the Lower Primary stage. The number of agriculturists is returned as 49,827 against 48,875, or an increase of nearly 2 per cent. At the same time the number of agriculturists reading in Zamíndári Schools has risen from 3,832 to 3,929, or by 97.

64. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure is now Rs. 4,69,110, or Rs. 4,341 more than in the previous year; of this increase Rs. 3,814 was on Government and Board Schools, Rs. 2,678 on Aided Schools, while there was a reduction in expenditure, amounting to Rs. 2,141, on Unaided Schools, due to a falling off in receipts from private sources. There has been an increase in expenditure from Public Funds amounting to Rs. 1,408, the figures having risen from Rs. 3,65,624 to Rs 3,67,032. The receipts from Fees have risen from Rs. 68,705 to Rs. 69,721, or by Rs. 1,016, and those from "Other Sources" show an increase of Rs. 1,917. To arrive at the direct expenditure on Primary education the amount spent on the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools should also be added. The total expenditure, therefore, works out to Rs. 8,09,181, of which Rs. 4,98,976 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 2,18,130 from Fees, and Rs. 92,075 from "Other Sources." The increased expenditure on Primary Departments of Secondary Schools is due partly to better salaries paid to a few teachers and partly to better equipment of the schools as regards furniture, maps and other appliances.

65. *Fees.*—The income from Fees rose from Rs. 68,705 to Rs. 69,721, or by Rs. 1,016. The increase is almost entirely in Government and Board Schools. The Code rules regarding the levy of tuition fees are generally well observed in Board and Aided Schools, the rates being arbitrary in Indigenous and Unaided Institutions. No Fees are charged from the Mína boys in the Primary School at Sháhjahánpur (Gurgáon District), in the Branch School attached to the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi, and in the Primary Department of the Shahzáda High School, Delhi.

66. *Scholarships.*—In Primary Schools there are no scholarships paid from Provincial Revenues. The expenditure for the year has risen from Rs. 1,180 to Rs. 1,321, or by Rs. 141. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 1,301 were met from District Funds and Rs. 20 from "Other Sources." The amount spent from District Funds was on account of stipends paid to the Mína boys of the Shahjahánpur Primary School in the Gurgáon District, and on account of scholarships paid in the Kullu Sub-Division of the Kángra District where the people are educationally very backward. The expenditure from "Other Sources" was from the Nawáb Fund on scholarships and stipends awarded in the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi.

67. *Upper Primary Examination.*—In the Primary Schools and Primary Departments the number of candidates in the Upper Primary Examination fell from 11,627 to 11,561, and of these 8,079 passed against 8,106, or a percentage of 69·9 against 69·7; the decrease is trifling in view of the ravages of plague. In addition, 1,509 boys, who had already passed in Vernacular subjects, appeared in English only, and 1,295 were successful; the figures for the last year being 1,443 and 1,269, respectively; there were also 304 candidates and 237 passes from European Schools.

68. *Zamíndári Schools.*—The number of Zamíndári Schools has risen from 186 to 192, or by 6, but the number of scholars attending them has fallen from 5,853 to 5,695, or by 158. Of the agriculturists attending Primary Schools, 58,351 in all, only 3,929 attend Zamíndári Schools. Of the 5,695 scholars 867 against 891 were at the Upper Primary stage and 4,828 against 4,962 at the Lower Primary stage Urdu is the medium of instruction in all the schools except 10 in the Delhi and Jullundur Circles where Nágri is taught. Every effort has been made to popularise these schools, but without success. The Delhi Inspector says:—"The native accounts continue to be badly taught, and no attempt is made to explain the practical application of the principles and processes of agriculture by visits to fields." In the Jullundur Circle "One of the Zamíndári Schools in the Jullundur District was converted into an ordinary Primary School. The Code rules as to the levy of fees and the closing of school at the time of harvest are observed, but schools meet twice a day and the majority of the boys attend both meetings of their own accord. Lande Mahájani characters are fairly taught in these schools, but the rule regarding the teaching of Arithmetic on native methods is not strictly observed in some of them." The Lahore Inspector reports:—

"The District Inspectors have been directed to pay special attention to these schools and subjects, but it is evident that they have not found favour with the people, who do not seem to like the idea of half-day schooling and feel discontented when they find that their sons cannot compete for scholarships." The Ráwalpindi Inspector says:—"It is a regrettable fact that with all the encouragement given to these institutions by the Departmental Officers they are not making any headway, and notwithstanding the establishment of three new schools, their attendance has fallen from 2,065 to 1,868, though undoubtedly plague is responsible for a part of the decrease. The majority of the boys attend both the morning and evening meetings of their own accord, though their attendance is marked in school registers for one meeting only." The Mooltan Inspector reports:—"Letter-writing is generally weak. Phailáwat in a number of schools and multiplication tables in a few of them have not received due attention. The Agricultural Readers have not been taught practically, and models of agricultural implements have not been provided here and there. Kharíf harvest vacations are not given in the Mooltan, Jhang and Míánwáli Districts."

69. *Indigenous Schools examined for grants.*—The Indigenous and other Elementary Schools examined for grants are, as usual, included in the returns of the ordinary Aided Primary Schools, but their special character demands separate notice. There has been no decline in the number of these schools in spite of the growing preference for ordinary schools. There are now 592 schools against 586, or 6 more, and the number of pupils attending them 21,532 against 20,810, or 722 more. The total number of passes by the standards rose from 8,076 to 9,339, or by 1,263, and the grants earned from Rs. 34,448 to Rs. 36,681, or by Rs. 2,233. For the extension of elementary education of the masses no class of Public Schools could be expected to be a cheaper instrument than these schools, the average cost per annum per head being only Re. 1-11. The Delhi Inspector remarks:—"Geography and Arithmetic continue to be badly taught in these schools. The discipline has improved, and the registers are now properly kept. Three of the 77 schools have an Industrial Department attached to them." In the Jullundur Circle "Very few schools teach Geography, and explanation of passages read from the text-book is generally meagre." The Lahore Inspector says:—"As these institutions serve a very useful purpose and spread Primary education among the masses at a comparatively low cost, they deserve every encouragement from the Department as well as from the District authorities." The Ráwalpindi Inspector reports:—"The instructional state of these schools, though perceptibly improving, is still far from being satisfactory as regards intelligent teaching and thorough-going work, but it cannot be denied that they are doing very useful work in disseminating a knowledge of the three R's, and occasionally of a little Geography, in the masses, at a small outlay from the Public Funds, the average cost of educating a child in them being a little over Re. 1-8 per annum." In the Mooltan Circle "Geography continues to be neglected in most of these schools, and Arithmetic and explanation of passages in Urdu Readers in a number of them."

70. *Gurmukhi Classes.*—The number of Gurmukhi Classes maintained by Local Bodies is, as noted below, 28 with 791 scholars against 27 classes and 790 scholars last year:—

	Number of Classes.	*Number of Scholars.*
Delhi Circle	9	237
Jullundur Circle	5	133
Lahore „	6	168
Ráwalpindi „	6	155
Mooltan „	2	98
Total ...	28	791

In the Delhi Circle, Ferozepore is the only District which has a Sikh population, and it has Gurmukhi Departments in connection with three Middle and 6 Primary Schools, with an attendance of 237. In the Jullundur Circle there has been no change in the number of Gurmukhi Classes. There are 4 such classes in the Hoshiárpur and 1 in the Jullundur District. The latter with one of the former are connected with Middle Schools and the rest with Primary institutions. The majority of the boys in the Hoshiárpur District come from the Sikh community. In the Lahore Circle the Gurmukhi branches or classes remain 6 as before, and are by no means in a flourishing condition in the Lahore District. In the Ráwalpindi Circle there are 6 classes—2 in the Siálkot, 1 in the Gujránwála and 3 in the Ráwalpindi Districts, with an attendance of 155 against 65, which is very satisfactory. In the majority of Girls' Schools attended by Hindu and Sikh girls in this Circle, Gurmukhi is the only medium of instruction. In the Mooltan Circle the Gurmukhi Classes continue 2 in number—1 at Mooltan and the other in connection with the Maghiána Branch School.

71. *Schools for low-caste children.*—Of schools intended mainly for low-caste children there are now 45, with 981 pupils, against 38 schools and 774 scholars last year. In addition, 151 low-caste boys read in ordinary schools where

in most cases they are seated apart from the other boys. Delhi Inspector says :—"In the Rohtak and Ferozepore Districts low-caste children are not allowed to mix with boys of the higher caste." Jullundur Inspector reports :—"No scuh schools exist in this Circle. There are, however, 88 low-caste children in Board and Aided Schools. They are Chamárs, Sweepers, Mazhabís and others, and are not allowed to sit with the boys of higher castes." In the Lahore Circle "There are no such schools as before, and no special arrangements exist for them, though they attend some of the ordinary schools. Children of this class are generally brought up by the Missionaries who convert them to Christianity and return them as Native Christians." In the Ráwalpindi Circle "There are no low-caste schools in the Ráwalpindi Circle, but one High (Christian Training School, Sialkot), one A.-V. Middle (Daska Mission School), one Technical (Boys' Industrial Home at Gujránwála) and 20 Aided Indigenous Schools (in the Siálkot and Gujránwála Districts), all of which are maintained by Missionary Societies, and which have a total attendance of 931 pupils, 440 students, including a few girls in Aided Indigenous Schools, are converts to Christianity. These children are from among the low-castes of the two Districts named above." In the Mooltan Circle "There are 3 such schools against 2 in the previous year maintained by the Jhang Bár Mission in the Chenáb Canal Colony, in which 76 out of 92 pupils were Christian converts from the sweeper caste. Besides these, there are 33 low-caste children reading in ordinary Board and Aided Schools. Twelve of these are '*Ods*,' 11 Katánas, 6 Mochís, 3 Mahtams, and 1 Mazhabi Sikh, who all with one exception read on the same *farash* with others, and are allowed to mix with them."

72. *Proportion of boys not reading beyond the Primary stage.*—By comparing the numbers who passed the Upper Primary Examination in the previous year with the numbers attending the First Middle Classes we may arrive at a fair estimate of the number of boys who do not read beyond the Primary stage. Of the 8,778 scholars who passed by the Upper Primary Standard in the previous year, 6,042 are under instruction in the First Middle or Primary Special Class, giving a percentage of 31·2 of those who ceased to attend after passing the Upper Primary Examination.

73. *Primary Schools as Post-offices.*—In the Punjab there are now 1,183 school teachers in charge of village post-offices (against 1,118) who receive allowances varying from Rs. 7-8 to Re. 1 per mensem. This extra income is much appreciated by the teachers who generally perform their postal duties satisfactorily.

74. *General remarks.*—The record for the past year is one of progress. The number of schools and pupils has risen, the examination results are satisfactory, and the fee receipts and expenditure from Public Funds are larger. Rupees 40,000 were paid from Provincial Revenues during the year in addition to the Rs. 60,000 paid last year towards the improvement of Primary School buildings under Local Bodies. The character of the instruction given is improving. The Delhi Inspector says :—"The work of the teachers was, on the whole, satisfactory during the year. The equipment of Primary Schools have improved during the year in all the Districts except Rohtak. In the Jullundur Circle "the work of teachers has been generally found fairly satisfactory on the whole. The supply of furniture and appliances was fairly complete in most of the Primary Schools of the Circle." The Lahore Inspector remarks :—"The adverse circumstances of the year under report have had their bad effect on the number of students attending the Primary Schools and Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, as also on the results of examinations. The increase in expenditure from Fees and "Other Sources" is a satisfactory feature, and it must be admitted that the quality of work is improving gradually along with the increase in the number of trained and qualified teachers, as practical and intelligent teaching is replacing the old system of cramming. It is interesting to note that in the Amritsar District a few girls also attend the Junior Classes of Boys' Schools, both Primary and Secondary." The Ráwalpindi Inspector says :—"The proportion of trained and certificated teachers is considerably higher in Board Schools in which all the head teachers and the majority of assistant teachers are duly qualified men. In the Board Primary Schools the work of the teachers was generally satisfactory. Kindergarten methods of teaching, including clay modelling and paper folding, have been introduced into a number of schools in the Ráwalpindi District. In a large number of schools relief models of countries and models to illustrate geographical terms to the Second Primary Class have been prepared by the teachers, a few of the more energetic among them having also laid out small school gardens to illustrate reading and object lessons bearing on the crops and plants, &c. The new scheme by which two years' residence is required at the Normal School will further improve the work of the training institutions, and will make deeper and more lasting impressions on the minds of their pupils. The supply of furniture and appliances has been generally regular and fairly adequate." The Mooltan Inspector says :—"The year has been one of distinct progress for Primary education, and the work of the teachers has generally been satisfactory, and increased attention has been given to discipline and physical and moral training. School gardening has received good attention in the Miánwáli and Muzaffargarh Districts, and class singing has been introduced throughout the Circle. A number of gentlemen showed great interest in Primary education. People were present in crowds at the annual examination and gave valuable prizes especially in the Jhang, Dera Gházi Khán and Muzaffargarh Districts."

CHAPTER VI.—Training Institutions.

75. *Number and kind of institutions.*—The Central Training College, Lahore, trains students for English Masterships in all departments of Schools and

for Vernacular Masterships in Secondary Departments. There are also five Normal Schools at Ráwalpindi, Lahore, Jullundur, Mooltan and Delhi where students are trained for the work of a teacher in Primary Schools and Departments. St. Bede's College, in connection with the Convent at Simla, has recently been opened for the training of women teachers in European Schools. It has been provided with suitable buildings, the funds for which were liberally supplemented by Government. The College commenced work at the beginning of the year with a roll of 16 students. All the Training Institutions for natives are under the control of the Department. The Central Training College is under the Director's immediate control, the Normal Schools under the Circle Inspector, with the exception of that at Lahore, which is supervised by the Principal, Central Training College. The latter visits all Normal Schools annually.

76. *Staff.*—The staff of each Training Institution has been increased in view of the duplication of classes consequent upon the extension of the course of training to two years. The staff of the Central Training College has been increased by the addition of 2 Clerical and Commercial Masters, a Drawing Master, a Kindergarten Master, an extra Oriental Teacher, a Clerk; a Laboratory Assistant, and a Superintendent of the Boarding-house. Very recently a Vice-Principal in the Indian Educational Service has also been sanctioned. The staff of each Normal School has been increased by three Masters designated the Third Master, Drawing Master and Mathematical Teacher.

77. *Buildings and Equipment.*—The School buildings and Boarding-houses at Ráwalpindi, Mooltan and Jullundur have been considerably extended in view of the larger numbers to be admitted and the new buildings in connection with the Lahore and Delhi Normal Schools are nearing completion. The extensive additions to the Central Training College are almost complete. The new Science Lecture Theatre, Laboratories and the room for teaching Drawing are constructed on modern designs, and their equipment is being rapidly pushed forward. A fine Gymnasium and a Swimming Bath have recently been sanctioned for the College and building operations will shortly be begun. The additional accommodation afforded to the Central Model School by the provision of a large Hall flanked by class rooms, a Science Room and a Laboratory has greatly improved the efficiency and the sanitary condition of the school and the comfort of pupils and masters.

78. *Boarding-houses or Hostels.*—Boarding-houses are attached to all the Training Institutions. The new building, with accommodation for 120 students, for the Lahore Normal School is nearly complete, and will be occupied shortly. The whole of the College Boarding-house will then be available for the College students. The Delhi Boarding-house will shortly be completed. The additions to the Jullundur, Ráwalpindi, and Mooltan Boarding-houses have been finished. These buildings will afford accommodation for 430 in Normal Schools and 196 in the Training College Boarding-houses. Residence in the Boarding-house is compulsory except in special cases. During the year the Superintendents' allowances have been increased, and in the case of the Training College a whole-time Superintendent has been appointed.

79. *The Central Model School.*—The Central Model School, the Practising School for the Central Training College and the Lahore Normal School, continues to be most successful and popular. The marked and continued success of the students in the different public examinations has entirely removed whatever prejudice there may have been years ago against a school where so much teaching was done by students under training. The numbers on the rolls have risen from 713 to 766, an increase of 53 over last year. The income from Fee has increased from Rs. 11,331 to Rs. 12,675, or by Rs. 1,344. The results of the public examinations were good, especially so in the Middle and Entrance. The School gained the first place in the Punjab in the Entrance Examination and achieved, as usual, striking success in the Science Faculty. The Sime Athletic Shield was won by the School for the first time, but the boys had to be content with a second place (after 8 years as first) in the cricket contests. "Desi Kasrat" has been introduced with much success. Special classes in singing were also started. During the year no less than 1,560 lessons were given in the School by students in training and each lesson was carefully criticised by the masters. The other Model Schools are Anglo-Vernacular Primary Schools.

80. *General and physical training.*—The Training College has been in existence for over 22 years while the Normal Schools are considerably older. From the experience thus gained, from the results of examinations, and from the reports on the work of students after leaving the Training Institutions, the training may be safely characterised as sound. It comprises Lectures on the Principles of

Education; Methods of Teaching and School Management; Model Lessons (80 were given during the year in the College); Criticism Lessons; continuous work in the Practice of Teaching in the Model School for a week at a time; and Visits of Observation to the Model School. A high standard of discipline is maintained, and generally an excellent tone prevails. In the Central Training College the students are selected with much care, and their after-career in schools is almost invariably characterised by a marked influence for good. Physical training is given with a view not only to their own benefit and development, but also to train the students for this important part of their work as teachers. Drill and Gymnastics have been as usual regularly taught, and the results of the last Senior and Junior Gymnastic Teachers' Certificate Examinations show a marked improvement on last year's. All students are required to give three hours a week to this work and to the study of the Principles of Physical Training. The course of general instruction has hitherto been completed in one year, but for all undergraduate classes the training now lasts for two years, and some men have this year returned for a second year's training at the Training College and in three of the Normal Schools. For graduates desiring to take the proposed Bachelor of Teaching Degree the course is arranged to extend over two years, the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination being taken at the end of the first year and the Degree Examination at the end of the second year. For all other classes the Departmental Certificate Examination will come after two years' training, the examination at the end of the first year being held by the College or Normal School authorities.

81. *General education.*—In the College (except in the Bachelor of Teaching Class) and in the Normal Schools the professional part of a student's training occupies about one-third of the total working hours; but in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular and Junior Anglo-Vernacular Classes such subjects as English, Science, Mathematics and Geography are taught not merely with a view to the revision, consolidation and extension of these studies, but more especially with regard to the method of teaching them. In this sense practically the whole of the time of a student may be said to be devoted to professional training. The Bachelor of Teaching Class devotes nearly the whole of its time to purely professional work. The *Practical Training* continues to be most satisfactory, there being but 4 failures altogether in the Practice of Teaching.

82. *Special subjects of instruction.*—Drawing and the method of teaching it, Kindergarten (Theoretical and Practical) and Drill and Gymnastics are compulsory subjects in all Training Institutions. In Normal Schools Agriculture and Land Surveying are also compulsory. During the past year practical Kindergarten and Drawing have been introduced into all institutions and with promising results. The Drawing results in the Central Training College were extremely good. Of 124 students presented for examination, 91, or 73 per cent., were successful in one or more subjects, as against 43 out of 83, or 51 per cent., last year. Two gained the full grade certificate, one that of the 1st grade, a unique success. The Normal Schools sent up candidates for the examinations in Drawing for the first time this year. Of these the Lahore School, with 27 students passing and 37 certificates gained, ranks easily first. Ráwalpindi comes second, with 12 passes and 17 certificates. Mooltan has 12 passes, Delhi 4, and Jullundur 1. During the year 7 Drawing Masters were appointed to the Training Institutions. Instruction for the Gymnastic Teachers' Certificates is given in all Training Institutions. The Central Training College and the Lahore Normal School now have each a separate Instructor appointed during the year. This is a great gain, and has already borne fruit. With the completion of the new Gymnasium for the College, already sanctioned, a great advance is anticipated. The examination results are an improvement on those of the previous year. In the College 5 passed out of 12 against 3 out of 11 for the Senior Gymnastic Teachers' Certificate, and 25 passed out of 93 for the Junior Gymnastic Teacher Certificate as against 2 out of 63 last year. In the Normal Schools, Lahore and Ráwalpindi also show improvement; Mooltan has failed to maintain last year's prominent success. Jullundur is practically stationary, and Delhi is still very weak.

83. *Number of students.*—With very few exceptions, all students under training were in receipt of stipends. The number on the rolls in the Central Training College increased considerably, being 127 as against 85 last year; the average for the past five years is 75. The increase was chiefly in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular and Junior Anglo-Vernacular Classes, and is due to the provision of additional stipends, and probably also to the knowledge that from the following year the training would extend over two years. On March 31st, 1904, there were 248 under training in the Normal Schools against 255 last year. Delhi, Lahore

and Mooltan show decreases, but Jullundur a substantial increase. The number in the Mooltan School continues to be very small, and this year, 28, or the lowest figure, was reached.

84. *Examination Results.*—The results of the Certificate Examinations were very good in the case of the Central Training College. On the General side of the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class 30 passed out of 31 with 22 in the First Division; from the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Class 30 passed out of 33 with 16 in the First Division. On the Clerical and Commercial side (training in which has been very recently introduced) 6 passed out of 8 in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class with 2 in the First Division, and 4 passed out of 6 in the Junior Anglo-Vernacular with 3 firsts. From the Senior Vernacular Class 37 passed out of 47 with 18 in the First Division. In the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Class the only failure was in the case of a student whose illness during the examination developed into enteric fever. There was again no failure in the Practice of Teaching, and only 4 failures in School Management, or 98 per cent. of passes in the professional subjects. The marks gained in Teaching were higher than usual. Précis-writing and Correspondence were mainly answerable for the failures on the Clerical and Commercial side of both classes. In the Senior Vernacular Class 5 failed in Urdu, 2 in Persian, 1 in Mathematics, 2 in General Knowledge, and 3 in Science. Of the 10 failures only 3 failed finally. Of private students 26 underwent the Senior Anglo-Vernacular test, of whom 2 gained a First Division, 7 Second, and 8 passed in the subject in which they failed last year; nine came up for the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate, not one of whom passed, while for the Senior Vernacular Examination 13 private candidates appeared, of whom 1 passed in the Second Division and 4 in the one subject in which they had previously failed.

In the *Normal Schools* 236 candidates underwent the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination, and there were also 56 private candidates. Twenty-eight private candidates and 155 from Normal Schools were successful as against 14 and 189, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of passes from Normal Schools is nearly 66 as compared with 78 last year, which is only fairly satisfactory. For the first time for several years there were failures (two from Lahore and two from Mooltan) in the Practice of Teaching. The large number of failures in Geography (53) is, perhaps, an indication of a fluctuation in the standard of marking. There were also 19 failures in Arithmetic, 36 in Mathematics, 14 in Agriculture and Mensuration, and 13 in Practical Kindergarten. In School Management excellent results were obtained; there were only two failures. The percentage of passes from the several Normal Schools is—Delhi 63 against 74 last year; Jullundur 79, the same as last year; Lahore 60 against 83; Ráwalpindi 54 against 72; Mooltan 71 against 80. Lahore and Ráwalpindi show a considerable falling off, due partly, no doubt, in the case of Lahore, to difficulties under which they worked owing to the temporary loss of suitable accommodation, and in the case of Ráwalpindi to several breaks in the work owing to changes in the staff. *In the Zamíndári Certificate Examination* there were 50 candidates—30 from the Central Training College, 15 from the Lahore Normal School, and 5 were private candidates; except one from the Lahore Normal School, all passed.

85. *Practical Agriculture and Mensuration.*—These subjects continue to receive very fair attention in the Normal Schools. At Lahore and Mooltan extra land has been acquired for practical work in Agriculture. At Delhi the work will continue to be handicapped till the school enters its new premises. At Ráwalpindi building operations have interfered with the work on the farm; a larger plot of land is to be leased to the school shortly. At Jullundur negotiations are still proceeding for the acquisition of a much more suitable piece of land. Every student has a practical training, and records the results of his own work and observations regularly. Land Mensuration and Practical Field work receive attention, and the Principal of the Central Training College and Inspectors have been particularly required to report on this part of the work at their periodical inspections

86. *Financial.*—The expenditure on the Central Training College was Rs. 43,125 against Rs. 34,367 last year. The rise is mainly due to the increase in the staff and in the number of students. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 21,656 was incurred on account of the staff and Rs. 12,469 in stipends. The cost per head was this year Rs. 318 as against Rs. 404 last year, or Rs. 86 less. The total expenditure on the Normal Schools amounted to Rs. 39,764 as compared with Rs. 34,750 in 1902-03. The increase is due to the additions to the staffs of these institutions.

TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

87. *Normal Classes and Certificate Examinations.*—Thirty-two girls were

under training during the year, of whom 19 were in the Senior Vernacular Class and 13 in the Junior Vernacular Class. There were 27 girls in receipt of stipends. Of this number 9 were under training in the M. B. Girls' School, Amritsar; 2 in the Alexandra Girls' School, Amritsar; 11 (of whom 5 were non-stipendiaries) in the Christian Girls' School, Amritsar; 1 in the Victoria Girls' School, Lahore; and 9 in the American Presbyterian Girls' School, Gujránwála. The expenditure on stipends was only Rs. 669 as compared with Rs. 1,368 last year. The results of the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination show 8 girls as having passed, a similar result to that of last year. In the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination 4 girls passed, of whom 3 were successful in the subject in which they failed last year. The results of this examination do not compare favourably with those of last year.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

88. *Male Teachers in Native Schools.*—There were 6,391 male teachers employed in the Province as against 6,296 in 1902-03. Of these, 3,544 are trained and 2,847 are untrained, against 3,435 and 2,861, respectively, last year. There were 3,455 trained and certificated and 89 trained but uncertificated; 1,040 are certificated but untrained; and 1,807 are untrained and uncertificated. The total number of certificated teachers is 4,495, an increase of 130 during the year. The supply of trained teachers is still insufficient, but the total number admitted into the Central Training College and the Normal Schools this year is nearly double that of former years.

89. *Female Teachers in Native Schools.*—There were 678 female teachers as compared with 568 last year, or an increase of 110. Of this number 189 are certificated, of whom but 82 are trained, as compared with 120 and 54, respectively, last year. This gives an increase of no less than 79 certificated teachers during the year.

Of unqualified teachers of both sexes throughout the Province the returns show a slight increase of 6—from 2,379 last year to 2,385 this year. The number of qualified teachers is 4,684 against 4,485 last year, an increase of nearly 200. The total number of teachers is 7,069 as compared with 6,864 in 1902-03.

CHAPTER VII.—Special Education.

90. *Law College.*—The decline in the numbers noticed since 1898-99 still continues. There were 133 on the rolls at the close of the year under report against 154 in the previous year. The income from Fees fell, in consequence, from Rs. 11,616 to Rs. 9,458. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,423, of which 58 per cent. came from Fees, the Provincial Revenues contributed 14 per cent., and the rest was met from Endowments and Other Sources. In the Preliminary Examination in Law 44 out of 53 candidates were successful against 28 out of 41; in the First Certificate Examination 8 out of 16 passed against 20 out of 41; and in the Licentiate-in-Law Examination 9 out of 18 against 22 out of 38. On the Degree side, 9 out of 11 passed the Intermediate Examination against 22 out of 27, and 22 out of 49 were successful in the LL.B. Examination against 18 out of 55. No change occurred in the staff of the College during the year under report; but unfortunately the College has since lost its Principal, Dr. George Serrel, who died at Lahore on 17th June, 1904.

91. *Medical College and School, Lahore.*—The number of students in the College department continues to rise. There were 234 on the rolls at the end of the year against 216 last year. In the School department, on the other hand, there has been a slight decline in the numbers, there being at present 308 on the rolls as compared with 313 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 94,305 against Rs. 1,03,099 last year, the decrease being due largely to the fact that the chairs of Anatomy and Chemistry were held for a considerable period of the year by junior officers. Seventy scholarships were current in the College against 65 last year, involving an expenditure of Rs. 11,322 against Rs. 10,655. In the School department the number of students in receipt of scholarships and stipends fell from 180 to 154, and the consequent expenditure from Rs. 16,397 to Rs. 15,102. As much as 24·4 per cent. of the total expenditure on the School and College was absorbed by scholarships. The income from fees rose from Rs. 14,935 to Rs. 16,361, an increase of Rs. 1,426. This is mainly due to the enforcement of a new rule requiring students of the Third Year Class also to pay tuition fees. The average annual cost per student in the College was Rs. 333 against Rs. 409 last year; in the School department it was Rs. 92 against Rs 98. In the Preliminary Scientific Examination 73 candidates appeared and 42 passed, against 54 candidates and 38 passes last year. In the First Examination for the

Diploma of L. M. S. and for M. B. Degree 20 out of 40 candidates were successful against 25 out of 28 candidates in the previous year, and in the Second L. M. S. and M. B. Examination 22 passed out of 25 against 20 out of 39. Altogether 138 students appeared for the various examinations on the College side, and of these, 84, or 61 per cent., were successful, against 68 per cent. last year. In the School department 84 candidates went up for the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma, of whom 58, or 69 per cent., passed, as compared with 60 out of 92 last year. In the Junior Examination out of 83 candidates 61 passed against 85 out of 115 in the previous year. The College buildings are in good repair. A new Laboratory for the Practical Chemistry Class is approaching completion, and will, it is hoped, be ready for use before next winter. The construction of the Boarding-house has not yet been taken in hand. Meanwhile, as a temporary measure, a beginning has been made by accommodating the military pupils of the Hospital Assistant Class in an old building standing on the site selected for the Boarding-house. There have been many changes in the staff of the College. At the very beginning of the year the College lost the valuable services of its Principal, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, I. M. S., M. D., C. I. E., who was transferred to Bengal as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, I. M. S., F. R. C. S. The following remarks made by Lieutenant-Colonel Perry at the annual distribution of prizes in the Medical College in December, 1903, are worth recording. He said: "Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, who had been Principal of this College and Professor of Medicine since 1889, left us in April last on being promoted to the administrative grade. His loss to the College, with which he had been so long associated, is a very severe one, as his abilities both as an administrator and a physician were of the highest order. During his administration the College and Hospital have been transformed beyond all recognition, and he has taken the good wishes of his colleagues and his students with him." Lieutenant-Colonel D. St. J. D. Grant, I. M. S., M. B., Professor of Chemistry, has been away on deputation to Bengal for the whole year, and several other Professors were also absent on leave for a longer or shorter period of time. As the result of repeated representations, the pay of certain Professorships in the College has been assimilated to that of similar appointments in Presidency Colleges. The appointment of a new 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon to act as Assistant to the Professor of Pathology was sanctioned during the year, and Assistant Surgeon S. Muhammad Husain has since been selected for the post. The Principal again complains of the inadequacy of the teaching staff of the College. He says: "At present each Professor is required to teach at least two subjects—an arrangement which has been discountenanced by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and by the Medical Examining Bodies in the United Kingdom. It is not conducive to efficiency, for instance, that a Professor should be required to teach both Midwifery and Legal Medicine, or Materia Medica and Pathology. This is a matter of great importance, and one deserving of serious consideration, notwithstanding the financial difficulties which stand in the way of improvement."

92. *North India Medical School for Christian Women, Ludhiána*, had 42 students on its rolls at the end of the year against 49 last year; of these, 19 belonged to the Medical Class, 6 to the Compounders' Class, 9 were being trained as Nurses, and 8 as *Dáis*. Eleven were Europeans or Eurasians, 26 Native Christians, and 5 Muhammadans. Thirty scholars were receiving instruction through the medium of English, and the rest through the Vernacular. The total expenditure on the School was Rs. 21,363, or Rs 5,489 more than last year. Almost all the students get stipends, and the expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 2,862. This School is a Boarding School, and the cost of board and lodging amounted to Rs. 3,571, the same as last year.

93. *Madrassa-i-Tibiya, Delhi.*—This School gives regular instruction in the Yunáni system of medicine through the medium of Arabic, supplemented by a few lectures on Anatomy and Surgery by an English doctor. The roll has risen from 91 to 120 during the year. All but two were Muhammadans. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,712, of which Rs 1,100 was from Municipal Funds. The School has a Boarding-house attached to it, and the inmates numbered 45 during the year. The expenditure on the Boarding-house was Rs. 523, the whole of which was met from Subscriptions.

94. *Vedic and Yunáni Classes.*—The former of these is attached to the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College and the latter to the Islámiya College, Lahore. Both are maintained by the Punjab University. There were 18 scholars in the Vedic Class against 9 last year; in the Yunáni Class there were 19 against 21. The total expenditure on these Classes was Rs. 780, including Rs. 366 from Provincial Revenues. In the absence of facilities for clinical practice, the instruction given cannot be of much practical value, and the question of either placing these Classes on a sounder footing or abolishing them altogether is now under consideration.

95. *Veterinary College, Lahore.*—There were 128 students on the rolls of this College at the close of the year against 119 last year. Thirty-six scholarships were current against 38 in the previous year. One Wace Scholarship was drawn for six months only. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 51,858 against Rs. 44,996 distributed as follows, *viz.*, Rs. 40,559 on account of Establishment against Rs. 34,805 in the previous year; Rs. 3,536 on Scholarships against Rs. 3,852; and Rs. 7,763 under the head of Contingencies against Rs. 6,339 last year. The increase in the first item of expenditure was due to the promotions given to most members of the teaching staff. The salaries of the Principal and the European Professor are charged to Imperial Revenues, and amounted to Rs. 25,200 in the year under report against Rs. 20,879 in the previous year. The rest of the expenditure on Establishment as well as the whole amount under the head of "Contingencies" was paid from Provincial Revenues. The results of all the classes were extremely satisfactory. In the annual examination of the First Year Class out of 53 students only 8 failed, 4 in one subject only. These last were entitled to be re-examined after three months. There were 39 students in the Second Year Class, and all of them passed successfully. For the Final Examination of Veterinary graduates 36 candidates appeared and all passed with the exception of 2, who failed in "Soundness and Age" only, and were entitled to be examined again in this subject alone after a lapse of three months. Of the students who passed the various examinations 83 were Muhammadans, 23 Sikhs, and 12 Hindús. The demand for the graduates of this College continues unabated; indeed it has greatly increased. Says the Principal: "Not only have all the men, who returned from South Africa, now been provided for, but I have applications for a great number of men and none available." Again: "New fields for employment are now open to our men, especially in the Remount and Transport Departments, and also in the Central Provinces. Enquiries have been made during the year by the Central Provinces Government with a view to sending their students here to be educated as Veterinary Assistants instead of to Ajmere, and two men are being sent this year. Similar correspondence has taken place with the North-West Frontier Province, and two men from Kohát and Bannu have been admitted."

96. *Mayo School of Art, Lahore.*—The number of students on the rolls at the close of the year was 302, or exactly the same as last year and the year before. The classification of the scholars according to creed was as follows: Europeans and Eurasians 1, Native Christians 1, Brahmans 16, Non-Brahman Hindús 101, Sikhs 49, and Muhammadans 134. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,366 against Rs. 16,289, the excess being due to a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of tools for the industrial classes, and of Rs. 325 for laying out a garden in the compound of the School. The Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 16,800 to the expenditure on account of Establishment and Contingencies against Rs. 15,723 last year. Thirty-six scholarships were current during the year, and the amount spent under this head was Rs. 3,248 against Rs. 3,538 last year. The Provincial Revenues contributed Rs 915 against Rs. 1,216 in the previous year; Rs. 834 were received from District Funds against Rs. 596; and Rs. 1,009 from Municipal Funds against Rs. 1,114. In addition to these amounts, Rs. 466 were paid on account of Lord Lawrence Scholarships against Rs. 593 last year. Fifteen students left the School during the year and all found employment on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 per mensem, most of them as Teachers or Drawing Masters in schools It is thus clear that "the School still continues to attract more students to the Teachers' and Draftsmen's classes than is considered desirable. This is in spite of the fact that certain restrictions are put on those entering these departments, and that special facilities are given to students to join the industrial side. These facilities take the form of free admissions, stipends and scholarships; but as this industrial department is the most important part of the school, it is felt that some further attractions are necessary. These might take the form of additional scholarships and stipends, &c., and a prize fund to encourage good workmanship would be effective." The Principal is also of opinion that, as an experiment, one or two deserving youths of the industrial class might be helped with a small loan to meet the initial expenses required for opening workshops, while one or two others, who can execute really good decorative painting, might be taken over by the Public Works Department. The annual examination was held in October, 1903. Owing to the absence of most members of the teaching staff at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Darbár there, the work done in the School in certain branches was not quite up to the usual standard. Extensive repairs were carried out to the School building. Some of the roofs having been condemned were renewed, but the work does not seem to have been done satisfactorily, as the roofs have since leaked. Mr. Brand continued to hold charge of the School till 16th October last, when he was relieved by the permanent Principal, Mr. Percy Brown.

97. *Engineering Class, School of Art.*—This class is attached to the Mayo School of Art, but it is maintained by the Punjab University. It had 43 students

on the rolls against 38 last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 852 against Rs. 854 in the previous year, and the income from fees was Rs. 403 against Rs. 426. Eighteen candidates presented themselves for the Final Examination in Civil Engineering held by the Punjab University, and of these 11 passed, *viz.*, 2 in the Upper Division and 9 in the Lower Division. These numbers are substantially the same as last year. The future of the School is still under consideration. The Principal remarks that, "in spite of the fact that it is under-staffed and hardly supplied with the bare necessities for its continuance, this class is as popular as ever, and the demand for its passed students does not show any signs of falling off." Ten boys of this class who had left the School after passing the Final Examination obtained employment during the year on salaries varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 except one who got Rs. 25 only.

98. *Magic Lantern Readings.*—As usual, a series of 12 lectures, illustrated with lime-light pictures, was given in the cold weather. All the lectures were well attended, and one or two were of such a popular nature that by special request they were repeated.

99. *Railway Technical School, Lahore.*—There were 441 students on the rolls of this School against 382 last year. The increase is noticeable in all departments. Fifty-seven boys were reading in the Middle Department, 117 in the Upper Primary and 267 in the Lower Primary Departments against 34, 94 and 253, respectively, in the previous year. The classification of the boys according to creed was as follows:—Hindús 79, Sikhs 50, and Muhammadans 312. All but 59 were sons of artisans. Tuition fee is levied from non-artisans only, and the amount collected during the year under report was Rs. 294 against Rs. 289 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,591, or Rs. 1,060 less than in the previous year. This is due to the appointment of certain teachers on lower grades of pay than their predecessors. Forty-two Lord Lawrence Scholarships were current in the School against 34 in the preceding year. With the exception of the infants, all the students learn Drawing, 331 are in the Carpentry Class, and as many as 110 are now learning Smiths' work. In the Middle Standard Examination this School did very well. Out of the 7 students sent up 6 passed. The two highest places on the pass list were secured by students of this School. In the lower classes, the results of annual examinations were not so satisfactory. Twenty-five out of 37 passed by the Infant Standard, 7 out of 45 by the Lower Primary, and 14 out of 46 by the Upper Primary Standard in both the General and Technical sides combined. A separate room for lathe work has been built, and a new Science room is approaching completion, besides certain other slight additions to the School buildings. "During the year under review 23 students are reported to have left the School from the Middle and 29 from the Upper Primary Department. Of these, 8 have joined the Mayo School of Art, 5 have gone to ordinary schools, 2 died, 11 are unemployed or unaccounted for, and the rest have either secured jobs or are working as apprentices."

100. *Evening Classes, Railway Technical School, Lahore.*—These classes are held thrice a week, and are meant specially for such artisans as cannot find time to attend an ordinary day school. Besides the 3 Rs., English and Drawing are taught. The average number on the rolls was 46 against 44 last year, and the average daily attendance 16 against 15. No tuition fee is charged. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 921 against Rs. 890 in the previous year.

101. *M. B. Industrial School, Amritsar.*—The School had 151 scholars on its rolls at the close of the year against 162. The majority of the scholars here also were Muhammadans. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,162, or Rs. 150 less than in the previous year. The receipts from fees, which are levied from non-artisans only, amounted to Rs. 89 as against Rs. 46 last year. Only 17 scholarships were current in the School during the year against 25 in the preceding year. One hundred and fifteen students are learning Carpentry, 110 learn Drawing, but the Metal Engravers' Class consists of 36 students only. The Photography Class has been abolished. The Inspector of Schools reports that "the School did fairly well on the General side, and all the four candidates passed the last Middle Standard Examination. Seven out of 14 passed by the Upper Primary, 9 out of 23 by the Lower Primary, and 15 out of 26 by the Infant Standard in both the General and Technical sides combined." Of the purely Technical subjects, the Principal, Mayo School of Art, says: "Generally speaking, I think the School is in good condition, and I was satisfied with the work that is being done." Eighteen boys left the School from the Middle Department, but only 4 of these had passed the Middle Standard Examination. From the Primary Department 17 boys left the School. Most of these succeeded in securing jobs. Only three have joined ordinary schools. It was hoped that this and other similar schools in the Province would act as feeders to the Mayo School of Art, and that the best students would be attracted

to that institution on the completion of their course; and scholarships have now been established to secure this result,

102. *M. B. Industrial School, Delhi.*—The School had 59 on its rols at the close of the year against 66 last year, all being at the Primary stage, excepting one who was reading in the Second Middle Class. Not a single candidate has yet appeared at the Middle Standard Examination from this School. The School does not seem to be doing well, and, speaking for the Special side, the Principal, Mayo School of Art, considers the "teaching generally weak and the staff not up to the mark." On the General side, 7 boys appeared at the Upper Primary Examination, and of these only one passed. Last year 2 candidates presented themselves for this examination and both failed. Ten went up for the Lower Primary Examination, of whom 6 passed, against 5 out of 11 in the previous year. Arithmetic continues to be the weakest subject. On the Special side, 3 out of 7 candidates passed the Upper Primary, 5 out of 10 the Lower Primary, and 11 out of 14 the Infant Standard Examination. These results are only a little better than those of last year. The expenditure on the School fell from Rs. 2,251 to Rs. 1,802. The income from fees was Rs. 47, or Rs. 3 less than last year. Seven scholarships were current in the School, and the expenditure on them was Rs. 79, all from Provincial Revenues.

103. *The District Board Industrial School, Ludhiána.*—This School contained 117 scholars at the close of the year, or 8 more than in the previous year; 14 in the Middle and 103 in the Primary Department. As many as 77 of the boys are artizans As usual in Industrial Schools, the majority of the boys are Muhammadans. Eighty-four students learn Drawing, 101 are in the Carpentry class, and 16 are learning Blacksmiths' work Four boys went up for the Middle Standard Examination, of whom only 2 passed, against 5 candidates and 2 passes in the previous year. In the Upper Primary Examination 3 passed out of 7 candidates, and in the Lower Primary Examination 7 passed out of 14, the figures for the previous year being 8 out of 11 and 13 out of 18, respectively. The Principal, Mayo School of Art, who examined the classes in Special subjects, says that Drawing is rather weak in the School, the Metal-work has much improved, and the teacher takes a good deal of interest in his class, but the Wood-work is not so good as usual. The receipts from fees have risen from Rs. 191 to Rs. 278 during the year under review.

104. *Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute.*—The number on the rolls of this School at the close of the year was 54 against 47 last year, all of whom, excepting 4 Muhammadans, were Hindús or Sikhs Provision is made for teaching Drawing, Carpentry, Smiths' work, Engraving, Rubber Stamp making, Short-hand and Typewriting, as well as Photography and Account-keeping. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,842 against Rs. 4,035 last year. Eighteen stipends, all paid from Subscriptions, were current in the School. No student from this School is reported to have passed any Public Examination during the year; but the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, says that the "institution is undoubtedly doing very useful work, and the students turned out by it have secured good employment." The Board of Governors of the Institute have awarded a scholarship of Rs. 35 per mensem supplemented with Rs. 15 by Government to Pandit Indra Kishan Kaul, late Head Master of the Institute. He has proceeded to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, in order to qualify himself as a Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. The scholarship is tenable for three years, and is called the Victoria Memorial Scholarship.

105. *The Evening Classes* attached to this Institute had only 6 scholars on the rolls at the end of the year. The subjects taught were Typewriting and Account-keeping. The income from fees was Rs. 119 during the year.

106. *Technical Classes, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.*—The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College has a Tailoring Class, a Drawing Class and an Engineering Class attached to it. At the close of the year it had 6 students in the Tailoring Class against 7 last year, the Drawing Class had 7 against 2, and the Engineering Class 64 against 48 last year. Five of the students in the Tailoring Class were stipendiaries. In the other classes a small fee is charged, and the amount collected during the year was Rs. 1,414. The expenditure on these classes was Rs. 1,089 against Rs. 1,049 last year. Twenty-five candidates went up for the First Examination in Civil Engineering and all passed.

107. *Christian Boys' Boarding School, Ludhiána.*—There are 4 workshops or classes connected with this School. The Carpenters' shop had 6 scholars, the Carpet-weaving shop 9, the Tailors' shop 16, and the newly opened Typewriting Class one scholar only. The Shoemaking Class has ceased to exist.

108. *Clarkabad Mission Orphanage.*—In this institution Wood-work, Tailoring and Gardening are taught to boys, while the girls are being trained in all kinds of household occupation and needlework.

109. *St. Francis' Orphanage, Lahore.*—The Aided Elementary School in connection with this Orphanage has an Industrial side, where Carpet-weaping, Shoemaking, Dyeing, Cooking and Tailoring are taught. The expenditure is almost nothing, as the "Brothers" work without salary.

110. *Boys' Industrial Home, Gujránwála.*—This is an Aided Indigenous Industrial School, and, in addition to the three Rs., instruction is given in Drawing, Tailoring, Weaving, Carpentry, Blacksmiths' work and Gardening. There were 87 scholars on the rolls against 94 last year, almost all being Native Christians. The examination results for all the classes were excellent.

111. *Aided Indigenous Industrial School, Gurgáon.*—This School is intended for low-caste boys, and had 30 on its rolls against 45 last year. The three Rs. are taught on the General side, and Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentry and Drawing on the Special side.

112. *Industrial Settlement at Palwal (Gurgáon District).*—This is an Indigenous School for orphan girls. There were 88 on the roll as compared with 65 last year. In addition to the three Rs., the girls are taught Needlework, Embroidery and Lace-making.

113. *Aided Industrial Girls' School, Delhi.*—This is an Indigenous School for Christian girls, whose number rose from 29 to 34 since last year. Instruction is given in Shoe-embroidery and Needlework. Household duties are also taught.

114. *Arya Samáj Orphanage Industrial School, Ferozepore.*—This is an Indigenous School in connection with the Orphanage. It had 102 scholars on its rolls against 105 last year. The subjects of study are Drawing, Tailoring, Carpentry, Dyeing, Weaving, Hosiery, Carpet-making, &c., besides the three Rs.

115. *The Sozankári School, Maghiána.*—The roll has fallen very rapidly from 85 last year to 38 girls on the 31st March, 1904. Needlework of various kinds is taught. No reading or writing is taught.

116. *Industrial Schools, Mankera, 'Isakhel and Músakhel (Miánwáli District).*—The School at 'Isakhel is a mixed one. It had 94 scholars (63 girls and 31 boys) against 89, of whom 57 were girls and 32 boys. The three Rs. are taught in the Gurmukhi characters. All the girls learn Needlework and Spinning. The Músakhel School is also of the same character, but here out of 37 scholars only 4 were boys. The Mankera School is a Girls' School, and had 41 scholars on its rolls at the end of the year against 46 last year.

117. *Music School, Mooltan.*—This is a private institution where music, both vocal and instrumental, is taught. It had 29 scholars on its roll at the end of the year under review.

118. *Clerical and Commercial Classes.*—The Clerical and Commercial School at Amritsar is now a well established institution, and is maintained by the local Municipal Board. It had 59 scholars on its rolls at the close of the year against 46 last year. All learn Drafting, Book-keeping, Précis, and Typewriting; 39 are also taught Short-hand writing. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,552 (or Rs. 609 less than in the previous year), of which Rs. 1,355 were met from Fees. Similar classes are also attached to the Municipal Board Schools at Rewári and Hoshiárpur and the Mission School at Ráwalpindi, but none of them can be said to be flourishing. Only two boys appeared in the Entrance Examination (Commercial side) from the Rewári School and both failed. Last year 2 passed out of 3. The Commercial Class at Hoshiárpur has dwindled down from 7 to 1 student only; that attached to the Mission School at Ráwalpindi is doing decidedly better. It had 26 boys on its rolls at the end of the year. Nine boys presented themselves for the Entrance Examination, of whom only 2 were successful.

CHAPTER VIII.—Female Education.

119. *Secondary Education.*—At the end of the year there were 35 Secondary Schools for girls against 32 in 1902-03, an increase of 3; and of these 8 are Government and Board Schools and 27 Aided Schools, against 7 and 25, respectively, last year. Dividing these into grades, there were 10 Anglo-Vernacular and 1 Vernacular High Schools, and 14 Anglo-Vernacular and 10 Vernacular Middle Schools, the increase being in the addition of 2 Anglo-Vernacular and 1 Vernacular Middle Schools, the number of High Schools remaining unchanged. At the end of 1903-04 there were 618 pupils in the Secondary stage against 638 last year; and of these 92 against 86 were in the High stage and 526 against 552 in the Middle stage. These figures include 390 Europeans. One hundred and eight scholarships were held in the Secondary stage during the year against 126 in 1902-03.

120. *Primary Education.*—The number of Primary Schools for girls at the end of 1903-04 was 335 against 334 last year; and of these 194 are Government and Board Schools, 118 are Aided Schools and 23 Unaided. The number of Government and Board Institutions has remained unchanged, while Aided Schools have decreased by 3 and Unaided Schools have increased by 4. The number of pupils in Primary Schools and in Primary Departments of Secondary Schools has increased during the year from 14,908 to 15,037, and of these all but 2,287 were attending Primary Schools proper. There has been a slight decrease in the number of girls learning English, the figures being 1,783 against 1,790 in 1902-03. The number of Europeans in the Primary stage was 1,093. The number of scholarships held was 640 against 615 in 1902-03.

121. *Comparison of Districts.*—The Amritsar District again returns the largest number of girls attending Public Schools for Natives—2,064; the Lahore District returns 1,814, Ráwalpindi 1,404, Siálkot 1,400, Gujránwála 851, Delhi 751, and Jullundur 707. There was some improvement in the numbers attending schools in the Dera Gházi Khán, Muzaffargarh and Montgomery Districts, but these, and the Hissár and Karnál Districts, are still the most backward. In many of the more forward Districts, such as Ráwalpindi, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Jullundur and Ludhiána, the schools were entirely closed during two or three of the best working months of the year on account of the plague; and other schools, though not formally closed, were almost deserted.

122. *Comparison of Circles.*—In the Delhi Circle there were 57 Girls' Schools against 55 in 1902-03; and of these all but 2 (Vernacular Middle) were Primary Schools. The increase is accounted for by the opening of two Unaided Schools in the Ferozepore District. The number of pupils was 1,993 against 1,974 last year. In this Circle female education is very backward, particularly in the Simla, Karnál, Rohtak and Hissár Districts; and the slight increase in the number of schools and pupils and in the fee receipts and expenditure can hardly be considered signs of real progress. In the Jullundur Circle, owing to the closing of 3 Aided and 6 Unaided Institutions, the number of Girls' Schools declined from 74 to 65, and the number of pupils from 2,328 to 2,040; but, notwithstanding this fall in schools and pupils, the results of examinations show an improvement. In this Circle there is only one Middle School for girls. In the Lahore Circle the number of Girls' Schools rose from 70 to 72, the increase being in Unaided Schools; and the number of pupils has risen from 3,525 to 3,662. In the Ráwalpindi Circle the number of Girls' Schools rose from 123 to 128 and the pupils from 5,057 to 5,225. The increase is exclusively in Primary Schools. Including girls in Private Schools and those attending Boys' Schools the total number of girls under instruction in this Circle was 9,888. The plague was prevalent throughout the Circle, and the schools in the Ráwalpindi and Jhelum Districts were not inspected on this account. The Board Schools in Siálkot were closed for two months during the year, and the other schools in this city suffered considerably in attendance. In the Mooltan Circle the number of Public Schools for girls fell from 27 to 25, and pupils from 1,445 to 1,252; but the decline is not real as last year three Industrial Schools with 220 pupils were wrongly returned as ordinary Girls' Schools. One Primary School was raised to the status of a Middle School during the year. Including the numbers reading in Boys' Schools and in Industrial and Private Schools the number of girls under instruction was 3,883. A special feature of the year in this Circle is the addition of an Industrial side to a number of Girls' Indigenous Schools.

123. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year on schools of all kinds for European and Native girls was Rs. 2,57,799 against Rs. 2,38,091 during 1902-03. The expenditure on Secondary Departments was Rs. 71,439 against Rs. 68,822; and on Primary Departments Rs. 1,86,360 against Rs. 1,69,269. Of the total expenditure nearly 52 per cent. was met from Public Funds, receipts from "Fees" and "Other Sources" accounting for the balance. The income from fees shows an increase of Rs. 3,396, being Rs. 42,659 against Rs. 39,263 last year. In the Delhi Circle fees are levied in some of the Aided and Unaided Institutions, and the receipts show an increase of Rs. 241 over last year. In the Jullundur Circle fees are not levied. In the Lahore Circle fees are levied in the three Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Christian girls, and the receipts show an increase of Rs. 50. In the Ráwalpindi Circle fees are levied in some of the Aided Schools; but the receipts amount to Rs. 37 only. In the Mooltan Circle fees are charged in the Board Nágri and Indigenous Urdu Schools at Dera Gházi Khán, the receipts being Rs. 91 against Rs. 80 in 1902-03.

124. *Scholarships.*—During the year under report the expenditure on scholarships fell from Rs. 14,694 to Rs. 14,270, a decrease of Rs. 424. The

greatest decrease is in the Lahore Circle where the number of scholarships fell by 34; but this is moderated to a great extent by a corresponding increase in expenditure and in the number of scholarships current in the Ráwalpindi and Mooltan Circles. Public Funds contributed Rs. 13,928, and the balance was made up of receipts from "Other Sources." In the High stage of instruction 7 out of 29 Native girls were in receipt of scholarships; in the Middle stage 89 out of 199; and in the Upper Primary stage 640 out of 1,114. The percentage of pupils in receipt of scholarships rose from 5·05 to 5·2. Sixteen High School and 6 College Scholarships were instituted during the year. Of the College Scholarships three are to be awarded each year on the results of the Entrance Examination, and the award for the year was made to three girls who were continuing their studies in the Forman Christian College after passing the Entrance Examination.

125. *Results of Examinations.*—For the Entrance Examination 47 girls appeared, of whom 36 passed, against 28 candidates and 25 passes in 1902-03. Eighty-three girls appeared for the Middle School Examination, and of these 51 passed, against 92 candidates and 61 passes last year. For the Middle Standard Examination for Native girls, 3 Anglo-Vernacular and 38 Vernacular candidates appeared and 35 passed, against 43 candidates (all Vernacular) and 33 passes in 1902-03. In the Upper Primary Examination 584 girls appeared and 439, or 75 per cent., passed, against 560 candidates and 373, or 67 per cent. passes last year. In the Lower Primary Examination 815 out of 1,200 girls passed, or about 68 per cent., against 709 out of 1,142, or about 62 per cent., in 1902-03. All the successful Native candidates in the Entrance and Middle School Examinations were from the Christian High Schools at Lahore and Amritsar.

126. *Domestic Economy, Needlework, etc.*—The Inspectress of Schools remarks:—"Needlework generally improves in neatness, and in all Christian Schools and schools with Christian teachers is very good." In regard to Domestic Economy she says:—"Domestic Economy can only be properly taught in Boarding Schools. These are all Christian except the Arya Samáj Orphanage and the Dev Samáj School at Ferozepore where an effort is made to bring up the girls to be useful housewives. The Christian Boarding Schools may be divided into three grades—the High Schools in which little or no domestic economy is taught, the parents not even desiring it; the Middle Schools in which the girls do all the household work, cooking and washing, but in which the routine is mainly that of a school; and the low-caste or industrial schools in which the routine is framed on practical lines and manual work takes the first place. The S. P. G. Mission at Delhi and the C. M. S. Mission at Clarkabad have long had schools of the latter class, and the Baptist Mission have recently started a similar one at Palwal, and the American Presbyterian Mission at Pasrúr." Continuing the Inspectress says:—"The remarkable way in which all the large Christian Boarding Schools have escaped plague when it has raged in the surrounding country must have been a valuable lesson to Christians and non-Christians alike on the benefits of cleanliness and sanitation." In the Delhi Circle Needlework and Domestic Economy are well taught in some of the schools in Delhi and Ferozepore, but most of the Board Schools are handicapped for want of sufficient materials for Needlework. In the Jullundur Circle Needlework receives a fair amount of attention. In the Lahore Circle Needlework has been well taught, particularly in the Christian Boarding Schools. Domestic Economy continues to be taught as a book subject except in the Clarkabad School, where it is followed on thoroughly practical lines. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, excluding the two Christian Boarding Schools, the subject appears to be entirely neglected. On the other hand, Needlework is satisfactory, Knitting, Kashída and plain sewing receiving attention in most schools, and particularly in the Shahpur City School and the Christian Boarding Schools at Siálkot where the work is reported to be extremely good. In the Mooltan Circle Domestic Economy is taught in only one school. Needlework receives attention in most schools, but more materials and instructors are wanted.

127. *Physical Training.*—Physical training is not prescribed for Girls' Schools, and receives very little attention. In the Kanyan Maha Vidyálay (a private school in Jullundur City) physical exercise is compulsory, and action songs have lately been introduced.

128. *General remarks.*—The schools have been carried on during the year with much difficulty on account of the plague, those Districts with the largest number of Girls' Schools being specially affected. In Gujránwála, Siálkot, Jullundur, Ludhiána, Ráwalpindi and other places the schools were entirely closed for two or three months, and there were many deaths among both teachers and pupils. In the Gujránwála Board Central Schools 10 girls out of a register of 45 died in little more than two months, and in the Board Schools in Siálkot 3 teachers and several girls died. The want of trained teachers continues to be felt; but most of the large Mission Schools train Christian girls for their own schools and their branches. The results of the Female Teachers' Certificate Examinations were

very satisfactory. For the Junior Vernacular Examination 4 girls appeared and all passed. In the Senior Vernacular Examination 9 girls appeared and 8 passed. A satisfactory feature this year is the proportion of Hindús who have taken these examinations, since it is for Hindu teachers that there is the greatest demand. Miss Francis, Inspectress of Schools, was deputed during the year to visit the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies in order to observe the state of female education there, but more particularly to note the working and organization of training institutions for female teachers with a view to the establishment of similar institutions in the Punjab. The want of a Government Training School is much felt, but it will not be long before a Female Normal School is established at Lahore in connection with the Victoria Girls' School which it is proposed to utilize as a Practising School, and the higher classes of which the students of the Normal School could join for general subjects. The Victoria School is maintained by the Punjab Association, and accommodation in the school building will be provided for the Normal School students to enable a beginning to be made. There is likely to be no lack of students, both Muhammadan and Hindu, including Hindu widows, but stipends for all will need to be provided for the first few years. In regard to the general progress made the Inspectress remarks :—"In spite of the great drawback of plague, it appears that within the last two or three years there has been a considerable movement in favour of female education." Taking the religions separately she says:—"The Christian community is increasing in numbers; it is the only one which is not prevented by social customs from educating its girls freely. The lower caste and industrial Christian Schools increase very largely year by year, and improve their teaching and organization." With regard to Muhammadan education she says :—"It must be remembered that it cannot be congenial to the ideas of the Muhammadan community to send girls out to school, and that the attendance in school will never fully represent the amount of education which exists in it. Not only must the school be *pardah* and the teacher a *pardah* woman, but arrangements must be made to convey the girls to and from school. Where this is satisfactory, as in Lahore and Jullundur, the Muhammadan girls show themselves more appreciative of education and willing to stay to a later age than Hindús. A considerable amount of teaching is done privately in *zanánas*. A woman who has passed through our schools can easily find employment in well-to-do houses." In regard to the Hindu community her opinion is that :—"There is an increasing tendency to defer the marriage of girls and keep them at school to a later age. Among the Hindús also there is much private teaching in *zanánas*. Married women who have had some education will collect little classes of their neighbours and teach them. In Dera Gházi Khán and Ferozepore I met with instances of this, and no doubt many more might be found." The chief difficulties in the way of progress are financial. Improved buildings and better teachers are wanted.

CHAPTER IX.—Education of Europeans.

129. *Schools and pupils.*—The number of institutions returned as Public European Schools has fallen from 37 to 36 owing to the closing of the St. Thomas' School at Murree. Of these 36 institutions all but 4, the same number as returned in the previous year, are Secondary Schools. Of the 40 European Schools in the Province, 16, against 19 in the previous year, are returned as schools for boys, and 24 against 22 for girls. Of the 16 boys' and 24 girls' schools, 13 and 23 respectively are Public Schools. The number of Private Schools for boys has increased by one, whereas that for girls is now one less. The two Hill Secondary Boarding Schools for boys are the Bishop Cotton School and the Park School, both located at Simla; the latter is not aided by Government, and has to some extent fallen off owing to an outbreak of enteric at the close of the calendar year. The hill Secondary Boarding Schools are the Auckland House School, the Ayrcliff School, the Convent Boarding School and the St. Francis' Convent School at Simla, the Convent School, Dalhousie, and the St. Denys' (Diocesan) School and Convent School at Murree. The last-named school, which was well housed, and to which new class rooms were added during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 3,512, was unfortunately burned to the ground on the night of the 29th May, 1904. The two plains Secondary Schools for boys are both located at Lahore, one being a Protestant (the Boys' High School) and the other a Roman Catholic (St. Anthony's High School) institution. The five plains Secondary Boarding Schools comprise 4 Convent Schools—at Lahore, Mooltan, Siálkot and Ráwalpindi—and the Cathedral Girls' High School (Church of England) at Lahore. The latter school is housed in an excellent building which has recently been erected in the compound of the Lahore Cathedral at a cost of over Rs. 30,000. Of the 8 Secondary Day Schools 4 are in the hills and 4 in the plains. The two Primary Mixed Day Schools are both in the hills, one being the Station School, Dalhousie, and the other the Union Church School at Simla. The Orphanages and Asylums include the Lawrence Asylums for boys and girls at Sanáwar and at

Murree, the Cathedral Orphanages for boys and girls at Lahore and the Mayo Industrial Orphanage for girls at Simla. The building hitherto occupied by the latter institution has lately been dismantled, and a new one is being erected on the same site, and will, it is expected, be completed by the end of December 1904. As in the past, the Lawrence Asylums deserve some special notice.

Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar.—The report on the Lawrence Military Asylum is again favourable. The number on the rolls at the end of the year under report was 511, or 15 more than last year, the number of boys being 287 against 267 in the previous year, and girls 224 against 231. The examination results of the institution were excellent. Four out of 6 candidates passed the High, 26 out of 29 the Middle and 57 out of 62 the Primary Standard Examination. Ten scholarships were won. The staff of the institution remains unchanged. Proposals have, however, been submitted to the Government of India for strengthening the staff which is very essential in the interests of the institution. The expenditure on the institution from Imperial Revenues, including the income from "Fees," amounted to Rs. 25,114, or Rs. 1,633 more than last year.

Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree.—The total enrolment at the end of March, 1904, was 163 against 179 last year. On the boys side there has been a decrease of 20, whereas the number of girls has increased by 4. The examination results were poor in the High, fair in the Middle and good in the Primary. There have been several changes in the staff of the institution. The Principal, Mr. Peake, retired, and was replaced by Mr. Padfield from La Martiniére College, Lucknow. The Second Master also left the School. The Head Mistress, Miss Oliver, resigned, and was replaced by Miss Robinson. These changes promise to be of advantage to the institution. A sum of about Rs. 40,000 has been granted by Government for the erection of new buildings. The total expenditure on the institution during the year under report amounted to Rs. 22,047, or Rs. 6,115 more than in the previous year.

Management of Schools.—All the European Public Schools in the Province, with the exception of 4, *viz.*, the Lawrence Asylums at Sanáwar and Murree, which are Government institutions, and 2 Railway Schools, are managed mainly by religious bodies, and all but the Park School, Simla, are aided by Government.

Industrial and Technical Training.—There are no special Technical Schools for Europeans in the Punjab; but in some of the schools for general education industrial and technical work is also done. For example, in the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, 107 boys are taught band-music, 8 are in the Telegraph Class, printing is taught to 13 pupils, and 86 boys learn elementary carpentry; the boys are also given instruction in cooking and do ordinary domestic duty. The girls are taught ordinary cooking, and the senior girls have a special set of cookery lessons of a more advanced type, make and mend clothes and learn the use of knitting and sewing machines. The boys in the Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree, take part in the domestic work of the school; elementary carpentry is now being taught daily, while a few take to typewriting. The girls in this institution do, more or less, the same as the Sanáwar Asylum girls. In the Mayo Orphanage, Simla, the girls do domestic work, plain and fancy needlework, and a few learn typewriting. They are also required to assist in the kitchen. The boys in the Cathedral Orphanage, Lahore, are taught drawing, shorthand and typewriting, and it is proposed to start carpentry also. The girls are taught practical needlework, and stocking making on machines. Domestic work, such as sweeping, dusting, table-work, &c., is done by boys as well as girls. In the St. Francis' School, Simla, dress-making is what is mainly taught, and now that St. Bede's College has opened a technical department, the subject will no doubt be taught scientifically. A few girls are also engaged in the kitchen. The Railway Night School at Lahore has a technical class where the students learn the mechanism of the steam engine. Thirty-two pupils learn mechanical drawing and 22 elementary practical mathematics.

130. *Examinations.*—One boy from the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, appeared for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, and was successful. There were no candidates from Public Schools for the Entrance Examination of either the Punjab or the Calcutta University during the year under review. The results of the High School Examination were not as good as they might have been. Out of 47 candidates (13 boys and 34 girls) 31 passed (8 boys and 23 girls), giving a percentage of 65·9 passes against 85 in the previous year. The number of candidates for this examination last year was 48 with 41 passes.

In the Middle School Examination 90 (50 boys and 40 girls) passed out of 139 (71 boys and 68 girls), or 64 per cent., against 87 (36 boys and 51 girls) out of 140 (63 boys and 77 girls), or 62 per cent., in the previous year. In the Primary Standard Examination 237 candidates were successful out of 304, or nearly 78 per cent., compared with 155 out of 276, or only 56 per per cent., in 1902-03. The highest place in the High School Examination was taken by the Park School, Simla, and the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, took the highest place in the Middle and Primary School Examinations.

131. *Stages of instruction.*—Of the 2,508 pupils in European Public Schools for general education, 2,395 were in Secondary and 113 in Primary Schools. As compared with the previous year, the figures are:—

	1902-03.	*1903-04.*
High stage	114	115
Middle stage	665	668
Primary stage	1,759	1,725

Of the 778 European children (319 boys and 457 girls) between the ages of 6 and 18, 570 (228 boys and 342 girls) are attending schools; 124 (54 boys and 70 girls) are being privately educated; while 84 (37 boys and 47 girls) are receiving no education.

132. *Teachers.*—The total number of teachers employed in European Public Schools is 193, *i.e.*, 53 male and 140 female. Of these only 4 male and 5 female teachers hold a British University degree, while 9 males and 27 females have either University qualifications or hold Teachers' Certificates obtained in Britain. The rest hold either an Indian University degree or a Letter of Recognition from the Department.

133. *Professional and Technical Training.*—A College for the training of women teachers, known as St. Bede's College, was opened at Simla just before the close of the year under report. The course of training extends over two sessions. Candidates are also prepared for Degree Examinations. The College fees are Rs. 60 per mensem. A monthly grant is made to the College by Government. The details of the working of the College will be noticed in next year's report.

134. *Expenditure and Fees.*—The total direct expenditure on Public Schools amounted to Rs. 2,07,072, or Rs. 7,111 more than in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 21,896, or 11 per cent., was contributed from Imperial Revenues; Rs. 66,297, or 32 per cent., from Provincial Revenues; Rs. 77,471, or 37 per cent., from Fees; and Rs. 41,408, or about 20 per cent., from Other Sources. The average annual cost of educating a pupil at the Lawrence Asylums was about Rs. 70, and at other institutions about Rs. 87. The income from Fees in Aided Schools amounted to Rs. 59,144, or 40 per cent., of the total expenditure, compared with Rs. 56,759, or 37 per cent., last year.

135. *Scholarships.*—Thirty-four scholarships were current during the year against 31 the year previous. Thirty-two of these were Government scholarships, of which 20 were held by boys and 12 by girls. The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,056, or Rs. 100 more than last year, Rs. 1,960 being paid from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 96 from Private Funds. The number and value of Government scholarships have recently been raised, and will be noticed in next year's report.

136. *General remarks.*—During the year under review two important Conferences were held in the interests of European education. One was for the purpose of considering certain important questions with a view to the proposed revision of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and was attended by the Managers of the principal European Public Schools. The other was a Committee consisting of the Directors of Public Instruction, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab, with the Director-General of Education as President, appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy, to enquire into the financial condition of European Schools in the hills. The result of these meetings will be noticed in next year's report.

CHAPTER X.—Education of Muhammadans.

137. *Number and comparison.*—The number of Muhammadan boys under instruction in both Public and Private Institutions has risen from 100,515 to 101,612, *i.e.*, by 1,097, or 1 per cent., and of Hindús from 96,219 to 96,356, *i.e.*, by 137, or 1 per cent.; while that of Sikhs has declined from 20,070 to 19,919, *i.e.*, by 151, or ·7 per cent. In Public Institutions for males, Muhammadans have fallen by 175 (from 64,615 to 64,440), but Hindús and Sikhs have gone up by ·7 and 1·9 per

cent., respectively. The number of Muhammadans in Public Institutions of all kinds is now 7·47 per cent. of those of school-going age, compared with 12 35 for Hindús and 13·37 for Sikhs. This proportion has, since last year, declined very slightly in the case of Muhammadans, but has risen in the case of Hindús and Sikhs. In the Secondary stage of Anglo-Vernacular Schools the percentage of Muhammadans on boys of school-going age is very small (only ·51), and is less than one-half of that of each of the other two communities. In Public and Private Institutions together this percentage in the case of Muhammadans, Hindús and Sikhs is now 11·77, 15·05 and 15·56, respectively, showing a slight rise in favour of Muhammadans and Hindús, and a slight fall in the case of Sikhs.

The number of Muhammadan girls in Public and Private Schools has risen by 142 (from 11,101 to 11,243), of Hindús by 194 (from 8,502 to 8,696), and of Sikhs by 507 (from 2,369 to 2,876). In Public Schools alone the girls of the first-named community show a fall of 361; while those of the other two have risen, the increase being appreciable in the case of Sikhs. The percentage of girls in both Public and Private Institutions taken together is 1·47 for Muhammadans, 1·61 for Hindús, and 2·89 for Sikhs, and shows some increase over that of last year in the case of each community.

The total number of Muhammadans (boys and girls) under instruction of some kind or other in the Province is now 112,855 against 111,616 last year, being an increase of 1,239, or 1·1 per cent. In the case of Hindús this number is 105,052, or 331 more than last year, and in the case of Sikhs 22,795 against 22,439, or an increase of 356. Thus there has been an all-round increase during the year under report. The Sikhs continue to take the lead both as regards boys' and girls' education, being closely followed by the Hindús. The Muhammadans, forming more than one-half of the total population (*i.e.*, about 53 per cent.) of the Province, are still the most backward, and though they are now more alive to the need and benefits of our Public School education, their energies in this direction must be considerably increased if they are to compete successfully with the more advanced communities of the province. It is worth noticing that, while the numbers of Hindús and Sikhs have fallen in Private Schools and risen in Public Schools, the case of Muhammadans is just the reverse. The majority of them, especially in the Ráwalpindi Circle (in which 79·2 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans), seem to prefer that the teaching of the mosque should precede the lessons of the school.

138. *Comparison of Circles as regards progress among Muhammadans.*—Comparing the Inspectional Circles as regards the percentage of Muhammadan boys under instruction of some kind, the first and second places are taken by Ráwalpindi (14·7 per cent.) and Jullundur (12·53 per cent.), Lahore with a percentage of only 9·5 occupying the last place. As regards the attendance of Muhammadans in Public Schools alone, the order of precedence is:—Jullundur (9·11 per cent.) 1st; Ráwalpindi (9 per cent) 2nd; Delhi (7 per cent.) 3rd; Mooltan (6·95 per cent.) 4th; and Lahore 6·3 per cent. last. And taking into consideration the advance of English education, we find Jullundur again taking the lead, with a percentage of ·82 followed closely by Lahore with a percentage of ·8; Mooltan with only ·26 per cent. being the most backward of all in this respect.

139. *Progress made during the year.*—There has been an increase of 41 Muhammadan boys in Arts and Training Colleges and of 64 in institutions for special instruction; but their number has fallen by 253 in Secondary and Primary Schools, and by 12 (6 in each) in the Law and Oriental Colleges. In Public Girls' Schools also their attendance has gone down by 20 in the Secondary and 350 in the Primary stage. This fall has been more than counterbalanced by a fairly large increase in Private Schools. Five Muhammadans passed the M. A. Examination against 2 last year; 35 obtained the B. A. degree against 34; and 2 the degree of B. O. L. against the same number last year. In the Intermediate Examination 57 (including one of the Science Faculty) passed against 59 last year; 277 against 336 were successful in the Entrance Examination; and 3 passed the Clerical and Commercial Examination against 5 in 1902-03. In the Middle School Examination 1,156 boys against 1,001 and 10 girls against 15 were successful. 3,160 and 73 girls passed the Upper Primary Examination against 3,108 and 83 in 1902-03. One hundred and seventy-four girls passed the Lower Primary test against 182. Altogether 4,952 Muhammadans passed the various Public Examinations against 4,827 last year. The Jullundur Inspector remarks that "there has been much progress during the year under review in the education of Muhammadans. The numbers have risen in all kinds of schools and in all stages, and the results of all Public Examinations except the Upper Primary

are much better." The Lahore Inspector reports that "the success achieved by them (Muhammadans) in several Public Examinations is a clear proof of the fact that they are trying their best to rise to the same educational level as their fellow countrymen. Out of 81 Middle School Scholarships awarded by competition 55 were won by Muhammadans. The prominent part taken by Muhammadans generally in school games and athletics also deserves notice."

140. *Means for the special encouragement of Muhammadans.*—The special concessions of free and half-rate fees allowed to Muhammadans continue to be enjoyed by them, though in some cases in the Lahore Circle the provisions of Article 240, Punjab Education Code, were ignored by the masters in charge of schools. The Victoria Scholarships, which are intended for the encouragement of English education among Muhammadans, continue to be much appreciated, and, as remarked by the Ráwalpindi Officiating Inspector, "help to induce the parents of many intelligent but poor students to continue the education of their sons in the higher stages of instruction." These scholarships are paid from the Provincial Revenues, and in several Districts also from the District and Municipal Funds, and 220 of them were current at the close of the year under report against 194 last year; 21 against 23 in the Delhi Circle; 39 against 42 in the Jullundur Circle; 53 against 36 in the Lahore Circle; 73 against 57 in the Ráwalpindi Circle; and 34 against 36 in the Mooltan Circle. Besides these, a number of scholarships and stipends are also awarded from the Nawáb Fund to Muhammadan students in the Anglo-Arabic School, Delhi; and of these, 40 scholarships and 10 stipends were current. In the Mooltan Circle 8 Kaure Khán Close Scholarships are annually awarded to Biloch boys. The schools for the special benefit of Muhammadans remain very much as last year. In the Delhi Circle the Anglo-Arabic High School, with its branch, maintained at Delhi from the Itmád-ud-Daula Fund, continues to prosper, and had at the end of the year 396 scholars, all of whom, except 2, were Muhammadans. The Aided Shahzáda High School, Delhi, had on its rolls 87 scholars, of whom 58 were Muhammadans. No fees are levied in this school. In the Jullundur Circle the Aided Islámiya School at Ludhiána and the Unaided Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Hoshiárpur and Qádián continue to be maintained for the sole benefit of the children of Muhammadans. In the Lahore Circle the Islámiya College and High School (with the Hamídia Oriental School and branches for boys and girls), maintained by the Anjuman-i-Himáyat-i-Islám at Lahore, the M. A.-O. High School at Amritsar, and the 'Ali Razábád School, maintained by the Honourable Nawáb Fateh 'Ali Khán, Qazalbásh, in the Lahore District, continue to do very useful work. The Lahore Inspector reports that "the progress made by the Lahore Islámiya School is very satisfactory in every respect." Of the two Islámiya High Schools in the Ráwalpindi Circle the one at Gujránwála has been reduced in status, and is now an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School. The other at Ráwalpindi suffered on account of changes among its staff; and its financial condition is anything but satisfactory. In the Mooltan Circle the Edward Coronation Anglo-Vernacular Unaided Primary School at Maghiána was abolished and the Unaided Islámiya Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Mooltan, reduced to the status of an Anglo-Vernacular Primary School during the year under report. Besides the above public institutions, there are, in every Circle, many Aided Elementary Indigenous Schools which are chiefly meant for the education of Muhammadan children. The Lahore Inspector remarks that "we should, however, endeavour to prevent any fall in the number of Muhammadan teachers and stipendiaries in the Training Institutions so as not to produce an unfavourable effect on the education of Muhammadans." The Ráwalpindi Officiating Inspector, in whose circle Muhammadans form the bulk of the population, attributes the backward state of education among the community not so much to their apathy and neglect as "to the fact that in towns and villages by far the largest numbers of them are either small land-holders or petty handicraftsmen and kamíns, such as weavers, mochis, carpenters, blacksmiths, mirásís, &c., who are generally dependent for their livelihood on the bounty of zamíndárs and the produce of the soil. All these people, having, as they do, scanty means and families to support, can ill afford to educate their children in public schools, however desirous they may be to do so." This remark is applicable to the greater part of the province, and may be taken as an approximately correct explanation of the fact that while Muhammadans are very fairly represented in Private and Primary Schools, their proportion at the higher stages of instruction is comparatively small. Further on the same officer remarks: "It is, I think, no exaggeration to say that the attendance of Muhammadan boys would be considerably reduced, even in village Primary Schools, if the concession granted by the Government to agriculturists in the matter of tuition fees were to be withdrawn." It is satisfactory to note that the educated and well-to-do Muhammadans and their associations are doing a most praiseworthy work in furthering the cause of education among their co-religionists by maintaining schools, founding scholarships and stipends, and providing for the education of orphans and indigent Muhammadan students.

CHAPTER XI.—Education of Native Chiefs, etc.

141. *The Aitchison College.*—The number of pupils at the close of the year was 69, an increase of 2 on that of the previous year. For purposes of instruction these are classified as follows:—2 read in the Government College, 16 in the High Department, 27 in the Middle, and 24 in the Primary. During the year under report 20 students left and 22 joined the institution. Of the latter the Principal notes with satisfaction that 2 are only 8 years old, and that 18 are under 15 years of age. As all these pupils will be in the College for a number of years, there will be sufficient time to thoroughly study and develop their characters, and the wholesome influences brought to bear on them should produce a deep impression. It has been decided that each of the boarding-houses shall in future be placed under the charge of a European House Master, and Mr. Kelly, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State, has already entered upon his duties. The instructional state of the School is satisfactory, and the results of the Primary and Middle School Examinations, in which every student presented by the College was successful, are excellent. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,317-8-10, the income from fees being Rs. 28,062-8-0, or over Rs. 1,000 less than in 1902-03. The falling off is due to the change in the fees "for wards," who now pay a fixed fee of Rs. 50 per mensem, instead of, as formerly, a percentage on the income of their estates. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 30,575-6-7 to the credit of the College in the current account.

142. *Education amongst gentlemen of rank.*—The returns for the different Circles show that the total number of boys of school-going age included under this term is 413, or 92 less than the number given in last year's report. This great falling off in the figures is probably due to the fact that certain wards of court included in last year's numbers have been omitted from the statistics now supplied. Thirty-two of these boys are under no instruction whatever, and of these 25 reside in the Jullundur Circle. Fifty-one are taught by private tutors, and are thus deprived of those character-forming influences which operate for good in all well-conducted schools. Of the remainder, 33 read in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, 18 in other Arts Colleges, 277 attend Public Recognised Schools, and two are borne on the rolls of schools in Native States.

CHAPTER XII.—Private Schools.

143. *Kinds of schools included.*—These schools are classified in last year's report.

144. During the year under report the total number of Private Schools has fallen from 4,825 to 4,701, but the number of scholars attending them has increased from 76,010 to 76,315. Of these, 4 schools attended by 83 pupils are for Europeans. The above figures also include 576 schools for girls containing 9,744 scholars against 541 schools and 9,494 scholars in the previous year. The decrease in the number of Private Schools is chiefly due to the prevalence of plague in the province, and the fact that, notwithstanding good harvests, the roll of these institutions remained almost stationary, may be attributed to the same cause. It is noticeable that, with the exception of Rote Schools, which alone show a gain of 1,833 pupils, the strength of every type of Private School has gone down.

A few Anglo-Vernacular Schools not borne on the list of institutions recognized by the Department are included under "Other Schools." As the Private Schools are useful in extending elementary instruction among the masses, the Department continues to encourage them by awarding grants-in-aid on very easy terms The number of schools examined for grants during the last year rose from 586 to 592, or by 6 only. But the facts that, notwithstanding adverse circumstances, the roll of such institutions advanced from 20,810 to 21,532, the results of all the standard examinations were better, and the amount of grants earned rose from Rs. 34,448 to Rs. 36,681, indicate that the elementary schools brought within the pale of the Department are growing in size and improving in efficiency. The Delhi Inspector, speaking of these schools, says: "Discipline and the state of registers have much improved."

CHAPTER XIII.—Education in Native States.

145. *Number of institutions and scholars.*—If we include the Oriental College, Patiála, as a Department of the Arts College there, the number of Colleges in Native States is the same as last year, *viz.*, three. These are situated at Patiála, Bahawalpur and Kapurthala. The total number of students borne on the rolls of these institutions is 96, or 7 more than in 1902-03. The number of Public

Schools has increased by 9, so that the total is now 243. Of these, 53 are Secondary Schools with 7,855 pupils; 189 Primary with 6,787 pupils; and one is a Special School with 14 students. Comparing these figures with those of last year, we find that the number of Secondary Schools has increased by 2 and the number of Primary Schools by 7. But while the increase in the former has been accompanied by a corresponding increase of 251 in the number of scholars, the number of pupils borne on the rolls of Primary Schools is 120 less than in the previous year. The number of Indigenous Schools has fallen from 928 to 861, and the number of scholars attending them from 9,050 to 8,844. The aggregate number of scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions has decreased from 23,660 to 23,596; but it is satisfactory to note that the number of girls has risen from 1,760 to 1,961. There has also been a decline of over 200 in the number of pupils learning English. The above figures show that, while the number of pupils in the lower classes has decreased, 79 elementary indigenous schools have been closed and fewer boys learn English; there has, however, been a satisfactory increase in the number of girls borne on the rolls in the attendance at Secondary Schools, and in the number of pupils at Public Primary and Advanced Indigenous Schools.

146. *Examination results.*—As last year, for the M. A. Degree Examination there were no candidates from Native States. In the B. A. Examination 2 out of 8 candidates were successful, both belonging to Patiála. In the Intermediate Arts Examination 10 out of 26 candidates passed, the Bahawalpur College sending up three, all of whom were successful. In the Entrance Arts Examination 51 out of 161 candidates passed. In the Middle School Examination 218 out of 401 passed on the Anglo-Vernacular side and 53 out of 91 on the Vernacular. A comparison of these figures with those of last year shows that, with the exception of the B. A. Examination, the number of candidates sent up for every examination was smaller than in the previous year, and that the results were not so satisfactory.

147. *Inspection work.*—During the year under report the services of Mr. H. T. Knowlton were placed at the disposal of the Patiála Darbár for the purpose of reporting on the condition of education in that State and recommending measures for improving the organisation of the Department and increasing the efficiency of the schools. His report, which will deal fully with every aspect of educational work, will show how much must be done in the way of providing and furnishing suitable buildings, improving the present staff, arranging for a proper supply of trained teachers in the future and opening industrial schools and clerical and commercial classes, before the educational facilities afforded will be on a par with those of the neighbouring districts in the Punjab. The fact that the Darbár applied to the Punjab Educational Department for the services of an officer shows that the Council of Regency is alive to the needs of schools and anxious to place educational institutions on a more satisfactory footing. The Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, inspected eight schools in Native States:— These inspections are of the greatest assistance to teachers and the authorities. The example set by the Kashmír Darbár last year has been followed by the Educational Department, Patiála, and during the year under report two teachers sent by the State were trained in the Central Training College. Arrangements have been made to send two or more every year in future. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,50,361, an increase of over Rs. 9,000 on that of 1902-03. This increase is entirely confined to Secondary Public Schools on which Rs. 18,568 more than last year have been spent. The decrease in the expenditure on Primary Schools, due chiefly to the reductions under this head made in the Patiála State, is to be regretted, especially when it is remembered that these are the schools which benefit the masses and should consequently be the first care of the State.

CHAPTER XIV—Discipline and Moral Training.

148. The reports of the Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges show that in every class of institution, from the humblest Village School to the First Grade College preparing for the highest University Examination, the importance of moral training is kept in view. In the Quinquennial Report the means to be used for this work are classified as follows:—(1). The maintenance of well-managed hostels; (2). Physical training and the encouragement of manly sports; (3). The influence of carefully trained and selected teachers; (4). The maintenance of a high standard of discipline; (5). Social intercourse between teachers and pupils in the play-ground and elsewhere; (6). The selection of text-books, such as biographies inculcating a wholesome example. It will be convenient to deal with these aspects of moral training in the order there given.

149. The *maintenance* of well-managed hostels is dealt with in the Chapter on Boarding-Houses, and calls for no further remark.

150. *Physical Training* forms an essential part of the curriculum of every school and during the past year has received special attention. The courses prescribed contain special graduated exercises in drill and gymnastics, and state what games shall be played at every stage They thus on the one hand forcibly impress upon teachers the value of drill as a means of inculcating prompt and ready obedience, bringing to light and removing physical defects in the pupils, and developing symmetrically the different parts of the body; and on the other hand emphasize the still greater moral value of games as a means of cultivating in boys initiative, self-reliance, voluntary obedience to recognized rules, and the spirit of co-operation. To ensure that these courses shall be thoroughly and intelligently taught a Gymnastic Master is borne on the staff of nearly every Secondary School, while itinerant Gymnastic Instructors travel from village to village, spend a few days at each Primary School, put the pupils through their courses, and specially train teachers and monitors to carry on the work in their absence. To foster and maintain a spirit of emulation amongst the pupils and encourage every boy to take a real interest in physical exercise, the Department directs that quarterly competitions shall be held and that pupils who complete the prescribed courses shall be awarded certificates of proficiency. Lastly, to keep Gymnastic Masters up to their work, to make a comparison between the work of different schools and districts possible, and to promote that healthy rivalry which is such an incentive to continued effort, there are District and Circle Tournaments where Instructors and teams and selected students from different schools and districts compete for trophies and prizes purchased from funds raised for the purpose by the local authorities. In the Normal Schools the students are required to master and show their ability to teach the courses prescribed for Middle Schools, while in the Training College the students, in addition to being able to perform neatly and skilfully certain feats in gymnastics, have to master the course for High Schools. In Arts and other Colleges no special courses of exercises in drill and gymnastics are prescribed; but all students are expected to spend a certain number of hours every week in the playing fields or in the gymnasium. All Inspectors agree that the course in *Drill* has been carefully worked through, and that the pupils generally executed the movements with greater certainty and precision than hitherto. The following Districts are, however, mentioned as being behind others in this respect: Karnál, Hissár, Ambala and Muzaffargarh. In *Gymnastics*, the progress of the pupils was not so general. In every school a few boys performed feats very creditably; but as only one or two boys can be using a piece of apparatus at a time, it necessarily follows that proficiency is not so general as in drill; and that only those boys who have a liking for the subject and devote their spare time to practising the different feats excel in this branch of the work. The Lahore, Delhi, Jullundur and Mooltan Inspectors all complain that many schools are still without apparatus. Hence the value of *Desi Kasrat*, now introduced into the departmental courses of physical training. The chief *English games* played are cricket, football and tennis. Cricket is played in every Anglo-Vernacular and most of the Vernacular Secondary Schools. Football, although not so popular as cricket, is yearly becoming more general, and is now played in most Board and Aided Schools; while tennis, which a few years ago was practically unknown, is now played in the leading High Schools of the Lahore, Jullundur and Delhi Circles, and a beginning has been made with hockey. *Native games* are played "with zest and enthusiasm" everywhere in the Mooltan Circle, receive a fair amount of attention throughout the Ráwalpindi Circle, and are popular in the Jullundur District. The Ráwalpindi Inspector states that few teachers take part in these games, and that by holding aloof they miss one of the best means of studying the characters of their pupils and learning what motives specially influence different boys. More *Gymnastic Instructors* are needed, especially in the Ludhiána, Jullundur, Miánwáli and Dera Gházi Khán Districts. Among those at present employed, too, are many who are not fully qualified for the work, and the Mooltan Inspector states that 11 of the 19 working in his Circle only hold the Junior Gymnastic Certificate. *Quarterly competitions* were held througout the Province in most of the Secondary Schools; but the granting of *Certificates of Proficiency* to such pupils as complete the courses is not general. During the past few years the prevalence of plague has prevented the holding of several *tournaments*. It is therefore satisfactory to note that during the year under report District Tournaments were held in every District of the Delhi Circle with the exception of Delhi and Simla; at Kángra and Jullundur in

the Jullundur Circle; in every District of the Lahore Circle; at Muzaffargarh and Jhang in the Mooltan Circle; and at Siálkot in the Ráwalpindi Circle. Two Circle Tournaments, one at Lahore and the other at Delhi, were also held. At the latter, the Maconachie Shield was carried off by the Hissár team. At Lahore Khalífa Imád-ud-dín's Cricket Shield was won by the Union Academy, while the Central Model School team secured the Sime Challenge Shield for Athletics. The results of the Junior Gymnastic Certificate Examination testify to the attention paid to physical training in the Normal Schools. Of the 217 sent up from these institutions, 66, or 30 per cent., were successful. The affiliation of the Central Training College to the University, conferring, as it does, the privilege of taking part in the University Tournament, has given a great impetus to the physical training there given, and the results of the Gymnastic Examinations compare favourably with those of the previcus year. Of the physical training in other Colleges affiliated to the University, it will be sufficient to state that in only one, the Hindu College, Delhi, has the interest of the students in games in any way declined. In the others the authorities have taken steps to provide for more effective supervision of this part of the work. Physical exercise of some kind is compulsory in the Government, Forman Christian, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic, and Islámiya Colleges; swimming has been added to the sports in the Government College; a new play-ground has been given by Government to the Forman Christian College; two play-grounds have been laid out and a new gymnasium erected for the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College; and a hockey and football field has been made over to the Training College. As the University does not possess a ground of its own, the Cricket and Football Tournaments were not held during the year under report. The Athletic Sports Tournament took place on the 17th and 18th December, 1903. Nine Colleges sent up competitors. The Trophy for Gymnastics was won for the seventh year in succession by the Government College, and the Athletic Trophy by the Forman Christian College.

The special work of the past year may be thus summarised:

The courses in Physical Training have been thoroughly revised and enlarged by the inclusion of exercises in *Desi Kasrat*. These exercises make the provision of gymnastic apparatus unnecessary, and will thus make the training in gymnastics possible in every school. To ensure that these new exercises shall be intelligently and properly taught a special Instructor has been obtained from the Central Provinces and attached to the Central Model School. Short courses in Physical Training extending over three days have been given at the Central Training College to out-station Instructors. The results of Gymnastic Examinations are better than in the previous year. And as noted above, the physical training given in Colleges has been characterised by greater interest on the part of the Professors and rendered more general and thorough by the erection of a gymnasium and the provision of four additional playing fields.

151. *The influence of the Teachers.*—Every Inspector refers to the superior quality of the work done by trained teachers; and it is satisfactory to note that over three hundred have during the past year left our Training Institutions to go out and work in the different schools of the Province. The superiority of their work is due to many causes. As a rule, men who undergo a course of training definitely select teaching as their occupation in life, are not therefore constantly looking out for better paid posts elsewhere, and devote all their energies to school work. They have truer conception of the meaning of education and have higher aims. They possess some knowledge of child nature and know the right motives to appeal to in order to get the best work out of their pupils. They have studied the art of teaching and can make their lessons pleasurable and interesting. They have been instructed in the principles of organisation and can so arrange school work that it proceeds quietly and smoothly and without friction. On this point the Inspector of Schools, Ráwalpindi Circle, remarks:—"The rise in the number of trained teachers is having a very beneficial effect on the character of the school children;" and referring to the same topic the Lahore Inspector says:—"A marked change for the better in the conduct of teachers and taught and in cleanliness of person and dress is observable." With nearly seven thousand teachers employed in the schools of this Province, about a third of whom have had no training for the work, it is only in the natural order of things that cases should occasionally arise in which teachers fail to fully realise their responsibilities and to set before their pupils examples worthy of imitation. Such cases are, however, few and far between; and during the whole of the past year the total number for the Province did not exceed twenty, or one for every four hundred teachers employed. One teacher was dismissed for taking presents from his pupils and another for gambling.

The Head Masters' Association at Lahore continues to do useful work. There are Teachers' Associations in connection with most of the Secondary Schools; and, lthough plague has interfered with their meeting regularly, they have been

called together whenever possible. In the Mooltan and Ráwalpindi Circles, too, arrangements have been made for calling the Primary School teachers together at certain centres ; thus the teachers have had an opportunity of witnessing model lessons and keeping in touch with modern methods.

152. *The maintenance of a high standard of discipline* is demanded of the staff of every school; and in the case of Aided Schools the full grant for organisation and discipline is only awarded when the condition of the institution is, in both of these respects, thoroughly satisfactory. The chief factor in this work is the personality of the teacher for whose guidance certain regulations are given in the Code. The chief breaches of the rules occur in connection with the administration of corporal punishment, and during the past year one teacher was dismissed, another fined, and three otherwise punished for infringing the Code regulations on this point. With these exceptions, however, the orders of the Department were generally faithfully observed in all recognised schools.

153. *Intercourse between teachers and pupils* is much more common than formerly. The day when a teacher's intercourse with his pupils was confined to the walls of the class-room has gone by and sports are no longer left to the care of a half-hearted Gymnastic Master. The playing fields, the meetings of the Students' Clubs, and the reading rooms are all regarded as places where teachers and pupils may meet together on more or less equal terms, and where they may learn to understand and better appreciate one another. The Cricket, Football and Students' Clubs, the Literary and Debating Societies, and all such institutions, though managed by the pupils themselves, are always supervised by one of the members of the staff. But it is unfortunate that in this Province there are so few Professors and School-Masters who can actually take part in a game of cricket, football or hockey.

154. *The selection of text-books* is conducted with great care, and every effort is made to ensure that the moral lessons contained therein shall be definite, effective, and such as will offend none of the religious susceptibilities of any branch of the community. No book is included in the list of text-books till it has been carefully reviewed by one or more experts, considered and approved by a Special Sub-Committee, laid before a general meeting of the Text-Book Committee, and finally approved and prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. The Inspector of Schools, Ráwalpindi Circle, draws attention to the fact that the moral value of lessons in history is now generally recognised by teachers, who are no longer satisfied with enumerating the chief events in the lives of leading statesmen, but seek to illustrate and impress these lessons of faith, patriotism, courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty which those lives illustrate.

CHAPTER XV.—Boarding-Houses.

155. *Number of Boarding-houses and inmates.*—At the end of the year there were altogether 294 boarding-houses with 10,479 boarders, against 291 such houses and 10,131 inmates in the preceding year. Of these, 272 boarding-houses were for males, and were occupied by 9,109 boys while 1,370 girls lived in 22 houses. The above figures include 20 boarding-houses for Europeans (7 for boys and 13 for girls), which were occupied by 1,505 scholars (618 boys and 887 girls). Of the 294 boarding-houses 12 are managed by Government, 178 by Local Bodies, 41 are aided, and 63 are unaided. The aggregate expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,77,576, of which Rs. 1,30,281 was met from Public Funds, Rs. 1,48,436 from Fees, and Rs. 98,859 from Private Sources.

156. *Boarding-houses maintained by Government.*—The boarding-houses maintains by Government remain as specified in last year's report.

157. *College Boarding-houses.*—There are now 12 boarding-houses connected with Colleges in the Province, with 868 inmates ; last year there were 757 inmates. The accommodation in the boarding-house of the Government College having proved insufficient, a bungalow was hired near it for use until the enlarged premises are available. The boarding-house of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, was provided with a small hospital and dispensary by Rái Bahádur Lála Lál Chand, M.A., President of the College Committee. In the Islámiya College, the Hindu College, and St. Stephen's College the accommodation for boarders was extended. An additional wing of the boarding-house was erected at St. Stephen's College out of funds contributed partly by Government and partly by friends of the Revd. J. W. T. Wright, late Principal of the College, after whom it is to be named ; the arrangements have been improved and the system of a separate cubicle for each student has been adopted. This has added to the popularity of the institution and attracted even students who belong to the city of Delhi. The Gordon Mission College boarding-house has become popular. The extensions to the

combined boarding-house of the Central Training College, the Lahore Normal School, and the Central Model School, which were noticed in the last report, were completed during the year. In every case the Superintendents reside on the spot, and in all Government hostels their pay and quarters have been improved. In the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College Sandhya and Havan are regularly performed every evening under the guidance of the Principal and one of the Professors. The boarding-houses of the Forman Christian College accommodated 199 scholars; 180 lived in the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College boarding-house, 126 in that of the Government College; the Central Training College had 122; the Khálsa College, Amritsar, 64; the Oriental College, Lahore, 38; the Islámiya College, 42; the Gordon Mission College, Ráwalpindi, 20; the St. Stephen's College, 17; the Hindu College, Delhi, 12; and the Scotch Mission College, Siálkot, 7. The Law College at Lahore continues to be without a boarding-house. The boarding-house proposed for the Medical College could not be started during the year; but certain premises on the site of the future boarding-house were used for the accommodation of the military pupils of the Hospital Assistant Class.

158. *School Boarding-houses.*—With the exception of 4 Board and a few Aided and Unaided Schools, every recognized Secondary School in the Delhi Circle is provided with a boarding-house. The number of such houses continues to be 66, but that of their inmates has increased from 1,785 to 1,840. Three of these boarding-houses with 173 residents are for Christian girls at Delhi. A boarding-house was erected during the year at Palwal (Gurgáon District), and another at Ballabgarh (Delhi District). In the Jullundur Circle the number of boarding-houses has increased from 63 to 67, with 2,253 residents against 2,134 in the preceding year. The houses attached to the Kanya Maha Vidyálya, Jullundur, and the North India Medical School for Christian Women at Ludhiána, are for females. The Kángra District is well provided in this respect. The boarding-houses in the Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána Districts are overcrowded. In the last District several boys are allowed to take their food in the boarding-house, but have to make their own arrangements for living in the bazár. A wretched hired building, quite unsuitable for the purpose, is used as the boarding-house of the M. B. School, Jullundur. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Kartárpur in the same District is without a boarding-house. An additional building was rented at Hoshiárpur, and extensions were made to 4 buildings in that District. A new building is under construction at Samrála in the Ludhiána District, and some additions were made to a boarding-house in the Jullundur District. In the Lahore Circle the number of boarding-houses for natives has risen from 36 to 38, with 1,281 residents against 1,214 in the previous year; of these, 4, with 248 inmates, are for girls. All the Board Secondary Schools in this Circle, with the exception of the Vernacular Middle School, Pákpattan, are provided with boarding-houses. A good house for the Central Model School, Lahore, and a new boarding-house for the Vernacular Middle School at Padhána in the Lahore District, are under construction. A boarding-house was started at Kamália. The boarding-houses in connection with the Aitchison Chiefs' College, the Central Model School and the Khálsa College, deserve special mention. In the Ráwalpindi Circle, owing to the removal of certain Secondary Schools from the list of recognized institutions, the number of boarding-houses has decreased from 65 to 62, and that of the boarders from 2,055 to 1,966. Two of the boarding-houses with 173 residents are for girls. There are altogether 71 recognized Secondary Schools in this Circle, 11 of which are without boarding-houses. A boarding-house has been started at Rohtás, and large dormitories erected at Chakwál and Kunjah. Some of the important Aided Schools have improved and extended their boarding-houses. The Unaided Schools show no improvement in this respect. In the Mooltan Circle the number of boarding-houses continues to be 27, while the number of boarders has increased from 628 to 682. All the Secondary Schools, except one Aided and one Unaided School have boarding-houses attached to them. The internal arrangements of boarding-houses for natives are generally satisfactory, though insufficient accommodation, defective lighting, want of medical attendance, and inadequate equipment are reported at several places. Provision for indoor amusements and games and a supply of healthy juvenile literature are still much wanted. In a number of denominational schools the boarders have to offer daily prayers or take part in religious ceremonies. The type of person employed as superintendent is gradually being improved throughout the Province.

CHAPTER XVI.—Educational Conferences and Exhibition.

159. *General Educational Conference.*—A General Educational Conference was held at Lahore on the 21st April, 1903, and the four following days. The twenty-two questions considered by the Conference were detailed in the report for the year 1902-03. Some of the proposals made by the Conference have been considered by Government, and the orders passed thereon promulgated to schools. Some others are under consideration, and, before arriving at any conclusions with regard to them, it has been thought advisable to consult Commissioners of Divisions and School Managers; and no action has been considered necessary as regards a few of the proposals. Certain changes suggested by the Conference in the organization of Industrial Schools, indigenous and other, and in the present standards and grant-in-aid rules relating to those institutions, are under consideration. The recommendations made with the view to simplify the present grant-in-aid rules for all kinds of schools were circulated for criticism and suggestions among Managers of Aided Secondary Schools. The recommendation of the Conference regarding the formation of local committees, where suitable members are available, with the object of promoting the cause of education generally and more especially that of female education, but without any powers to interfere in the internal management of schools, has been accepted and the necessary instructions issued to the Local Bodies. The question of the School Final Examination, about which also the Conference had something to say, is under the consideration of the Government of India. With reference to another recommendation of the Conference, Evening Continuation Classes have been started from 1st April, 1904, for European young men and for Indian youths at the Central Training College and the Central Model School, and for European and Indian young women at the Cathedral Girls' High School, with a syllabus comprising a wide range of subjects. Those attending these classes have at present to pay no fees. In connection with another proposal made by the Conference, it has been ordered that Inspectors of Schools, before submitting Provisional Anglo-Vernacular Certificates (Senior and Junior) to be made permanent, should fully satisfy themselves as to the qualifications of the holders of such Certificates in the matter of English pronunciation and idiom. In accordance with another recommendation made by the Conference detailed instructions have been issued regarding the award of High School Scholarships hitherto awarded on the results of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination, which will be abolished with effect from next year. The recommendation of the Conference regarding the place to be assigned to a Vernacular language in the High School Curriculum is still under consideration. At present Urdu, Hindi and Panjabi can be taken up as optional subjects in the Entrance Examination. But the Conference have proposed that the study of a Vernacular language should be made compulsory in place of a classical language, which should be made optional. With reference to the proposals made by the Conference regarding the means that should be adopted to induce widows and the wives of teachers to offer themselves for training, Inspecting Officers and Local Boards have been directed to use their utmost endeavours to popularise the practice of teachers' wives establishing private schools for girls wherever such may be practicable. The wives of schoolmasters will be afforded all reasonable facilities to qualify themselves as teachers in the Female Normal School at Lahore. In Indigenous Schools in the Punjab boys and girls often read together, and, in accordance with a suggestion made by the Conference, Local Boards have been directed to encourage the practice, wherever possible, in ordinary Primary Schools at the Lower Primary stage. The recommendation that schools for girls maintained by Government should be gradually established where local agency has proved inefficient or inoperative, has also been accepted. With reference to the conclusion arrived at by the Conference regarding the place that should be assigned to Panjabi in the curriculum of Primary Schools, it has been decided that the "*Urdu kā Qāida*" should be revised in order to incorporate words generally known to children, and Inspecting Officers have been instructed to encourage, rather than discourage, the giving of answers in Panjabi in the Lower Primary Department. With reference to another proposal made by the Conference orders have been issued that, "no grant shall be paid on account of any boarding-house unless the Inspector is thoroughly satisfied that the locality is respectable, the sanitation sufficient, the rooms properly lighted by day and night and well furnished, and the private study of the scholars effectively supervised." The grant-in-aid in question shall not be less than one-third or more than two-thirds of the approved expenditure. There will, in future, be two classes of Primary Schools, *viz.*, Town Schools and the Rural Schools, the curriculum

prescribed for the latter being adapted to the needs of the agriculturists. The suggestion that the curriculum in the Zamíndári Schools should be raised so as to bring these institutions on the same level with the ordinary Town Primary Schools has not so far been accepted. Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions are being consulted regarding a proposed scale of salaries of teachers in the various classes of schools. The changes in the Schemes of Studies suggested by the Conference are being considered in connection with the larger question of the revision of the curricula in force in schools of various kinds.

160. *Conference of Inspecting Officers.*—Immediately after the General Conference, a Conference of the Inspecting Officers met on the 27th April, 1903, under the presidency of the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle. The questions discussed at this meeting were—(1) the position and duties of the new District Inspectors; (2) the Sixth Circle of Inspection; (3) the extent to which the management of Primary and Secondary Schools should be taken over by the Educational Department; (4) the closing of the Zamíndári Schools at the time of the annual inspection; (5) the effect of a two-years' course of study upon attendance at Normal Schools; (6) the numbers and rates of stipends to be offered in connection with the Central Training College, the Normal Schools and the Female Normal School; and (7) the institution of a Provident Fund for teachers.

The duties of the Assistant District Inspectors have been laid down in detaie and the reorganisation of the Circles will be settled as soon as the sanction of the Secretary of State to the creation of a Sixth Circle of Inspection is obtained. The proposals made by the Conference regarding the powers to be granted to Inspectors in the matter of the appointment, transfer, punishment, &c., of teachers are being considered in connection with the general question of the taking over by the Department of schools now under the management of the Local Bodies. In view of the introduction of a two-years' course a revised and a more comprehensive scheme of work for the Central Training College has been promulgated, and, in the case of the Normal Schools, a revised time-table has been issued. The rates for the stipends for Normal Schools and the Central Training College have been revised and their total number raised from 316 to 430 in the case of the former, and from about 60 to 272 in that of the latter. The stipends will now be tenable for two years, and payable for the full twelve months of each year. Pending the organisation of a Government Training Institution for female teachers, the Government has sanctioned the foundation of ten stipends of Rs. 10 per mensem each for award to female candidates on their passing the Extrance Examination and continuing their studies in institutions where approved training to the satisfaction of the Education Department is given. The question of the institution of a Provident Fund for teachers was carefully considered by the Government of India in 1901, and abandoned as impracticable for various reasons. The suggestions made by the Conference regarding the admission of the children of teachers, under certain circumstances, as free or half-rate students are under consideration.

161. *The Punjab Educational Exhibition.*—An Educational Exhibition, the first of its kind in Upper India, was held in the third week of April, 1903.

All the classes of exhibits were well represented, and there were, in addition, numerous miscellaneous articles. The circular inviting exhibits was issued on the 10th March 1903, and the Exhibition opened on the 20th April. The total number of exhibitors was 248. Of the educational institutions which sent in exhibits 4 were Technical Schools, 13 Industrial Schools, 7 European Girls' Schools, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools, 30 Vernacular Girls' Schools, 26 Anglo-Vernacular Municipal Board and District Board Schools, 12 Vernacular Municipal Board and District Board Schools, 25 Aided and Unaided Schools for boys, 2 Reformatory Schools, 2 European Schools for boys, and 9 Training Institutions. The number of firms exhibiting was 25. The total number of visitors was 35,252. The Revd. Mr. A. H. Hildesley, who kindly wrote an account of the Exhibition which was issued to the public, says :—"Daily visits to the Exhibition convinced the writer that the vast majority of those who went, went to learn; it was not uncommon to see teachers taking notes, and all seemed anxious to learn the why and the wherefore of the exhibits. There was no restriction against any reasonable examination of the various objects, and everything that was within reach was handled. The rooms were always crowded, but there was no noise or confusion; the idea that it was an Educational Exhibition, and not a mere show, was dominant. Very wisely no charge was made for admission, so that the benefits of the Exhibition were at the service of all. The Exhibition bore eloquent testimony to the enthusiasm of teachers, to the excellent methods of instruction, and particularly to the good results of heuristic teaching.' Miss F. A. Francis, the Inspectress

of Girls' Schools, who wrote a short description of the *Pardah day*, says :—"The *pardah day* at the Educational Exhibition brought together perhaps the largest and most representative crowd of ladies ever seen in Lahore. From the time the doors were open the entrance was besieged by a stream of ladies whose numbers could not have been less than 700 or 800. The crowd included every nationality and every costume known to Lahore : English ladies, wives and daughters of Judges and Commissioners, Muhammadan *pardanashín* ladies who had rarely crossed the threshold of their houses, Native Christian girls who came on their bicycles, American Missionaries, English speaking Pársi and Bengáli ladies, wives of Hindu Barristers, Editors and Professors, medical ladies and nurses, and nuns, French and Belgian as well as English, from the Roman Catholic Convents. The schools of all religions were represented and there were large contingents of Hindu and Muhammadan teachers from the Victoria School, and of Native Christians from the Lady Dufferin and Alexandra Schools." Writing about the keen interest taken by the visitors in the various exhibits, Miss Francis says :—"To a crowd, most of whom came frankly for amusement, and with something of the curiosity and inexperience of children, the most interesting objects were naturally pictures and models of animals and familiar objects, more especially working models, such as a railway engine and familiar machines. But the teachers studied, with intelligent attention, the objects bearing on their work, such as relief maps, Kindergarten objects, and especially the physiological models, elementary physiology being taught in all Vernacular Middle Schools A clay relief map of India with real water was especially popular with all classes, and a normal student of the Victoria School on her return immediately proceeded to make as close an imitation of it as she could."

CHAPTER XVII.—Preparation & Distribution of Text-Books.

162. *Review of the work of the Text-Book Committee.*—The year has been one of steady work all along the line. The chief matters that engaged the attention of the Committee were revision of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Urdu Readers; the consideration and approval of illustrations for the new Urdu Primer; the bringing out of a Hand-Book of School Furniture and Apparatus, giving drawings, measurements and brief descriptions; the revision of a number of Geographical Readers and arrangements for the preparation of three new Readers owing to the redistribution of the area comprised in certain old Districts or the creation of new ones; and the careful consideration of the proposals for the preparation of Pictures for Object Lessons and of coloured illustrations for the walls of the schools.

Apart from these, a well graded series of charts for instruction in Free-hand Drawing has been prepared under the direction of the Committee in the local School of Art and approved by that body. The Sub-Committee of Mathematical experts that sat last year to frame a scheme of work in Geometry with reference to certain recommendations made by the Committee of the Mathematical Association of England has finished its deliberations and submitted a complete report to the Director for approval. Additional slides are being prepared for the Magic Lanterns supplied to the Inspectors of the various Circles for the use of the schools. The proposed book of songs adapted to native airs which was taken in hand last year has now been published and prescribed for use in the Primary classes of the Lahore Central Model School as an experimental measure. The work of the preparation of Rural Readers was entrusted to a Special Sub-Committee, which held several meetings, and after careful consideration drew up a list of lessons for the required Readers. A simpler Urdu Primer containing names of agricultural objects and implements has also been written under the directions of the Sub-Committee. Courses of Reading in Hindi and Gurmukhi, suited specially to the requirements of girls' schools, are being prepared. And last, though not least, Mr. Knowlton's Manual of Kindergarten Methods has been published in English as well as in Urdu.

The General Committee met five times and the Sub-Committees and Special Sub-Committees 40 times. Altogether 45 as compared with 32 meetings were held during the year under report. The total number of publications considered by the several Sub-Committees was 330. Of these, 156 were either recommended for adoption as text-books in the Government, Board or Aided Schools, or placed in the Reference Library of the Committee, or encouraged by the purchase of copies for presentation to schools. The plan of sending out books from the Library to Inspecting Officers and School Masters, noticed in the last year's report, has worked very well. Besides, the Museum and the Library have been thrown open to the principal Educational Institutions of the Province, and it is pleasant to see parties of students, in charge of their teachers, coming to the Committees' Hall and inspecting the models, charts, maps and apparatus displayed there. The educational value of such visits can scarcely be overrated. In all

752 volumes were added to the Library, and a number of new charts, drawing sheets, models, maps, &c., were hung up on the walls of rooms or placed on the Museum table.

163. *Translation Department.*—The translating staff attached to the Central Training College reviewed during the year 34 books for the Text-Book Committee and translated several circulars and other official documents for the Educational Department.

164. *The Printing and distribution of text-books.*—The new arrangements for the printing and distribution of text-books are well nigh completed. All that now remains is to invite tenders and then make a selection. Consequently there was no regular contract for the work during the year; but pending the final settlement of the arrangement in this behalf, Munshi Gulâb Singh and Sons, the old contractors, were permitted to bring out limited editions of only such books as were not already in stock. The total number of different books or new editions published during the year fell, under the circumstances explained above, from 38 to 24, with a further fall in the aggregate number of copies struck off, *viz.*, from 974,350 to 63,250. The caligraphy and lithography of the books come fairly up to the requisite standard. The only volumes of the Secretariat books held on commission sale by Munshi Gulâb Singh and Sons, that were sold during the year, were two copies of the "Fauna of British India," Part I, and one copy of Part II of the same. Their sale-proceeds have been credited to Government. All the remaining copies of Parts I and II of the book named above, Part I 36 copies, Part II 41 copies, have been returned to the Secretariat in compliance with the wishes of the Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government. Munshi Gulâb Singh and Sons, however, still hold on commission sale 25 copies of "Punjab Plants."

165. *Finances of the Committee.*—The Text-Book Committee receives from the Printers and Publishers 10 per cent. of the price of all books issued to the public. The opening balance for the year was Rs. 10,075-13-8 against Rs. 18,768-0-11 last year; the receipts amounted to Rs. 17,138-5-3 as compared with Rs. 7,782-15-0, and the disbursement came to Rs. 12,603-1-5 against Rs. 16,475-2-3. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 14,611-1-6 as compared with Rs. 10,075-13-8. The Committee expended a sum of Rs. 1,766-14-5 in purchasing copies of good and useful books for presentation to Schools and Colleges. The thanks of the Department are again due to the members for their valuable assistance.

W. BELL,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

(*For Details, see General Table III.*)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.			
				Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*						
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	Institutions and Scholars.	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Institutions — For Males.	15	3	344	2,462	5	16	2,845	354	3,631	6,830	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 15·56
			Institutions — For Females	...	...	35	360	...	6	401	...	716	1,117	2·55
	Towns ... 228	Males 13,352,514	Total ...	15	3	379	2,822	5	22	3,246	354	4,347	7,947	18·11
	Villages ... 43,660	Females 11,402,223												
	Total ... 43,888	Total 24,754,737												
			Scholars — Males ...	1,360	486	64,698	109,343	248	2,012	178,147	5,351	58,356	241,854	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 12·08
			Scholars — Females ...	...	8	2,811	13,705	...	244	16,768	43	12,565	29,376	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·72
			Total ...	1,360	494	67,509	123,048	248	2,256	194,915	5,394	70,921	271,230	7·30

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

(For Details, see General Table IV.)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Collegiate Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Institutions* ... For Males	2,33,540	1,26,880	11,29,216	5,02,942	39,764	1,20,001	21,52,843	1,70,749	75,173	1,86,864	1,54,307	5,42,781	63,827	4,86,986	16,80,687	41,16,698
For Females	...	...	1,61,204	1,00,532	...	21,932	2,83,668									
Total	2,33,540	1,26,880	12,90,420	6,03,474	39,764	1,41,933	24,36,011	1,70,749	75,173	1,86,864	1,54,307	5,42,781	63,827	4,86,986	16,80,687	41,16,698
2. (*a*).—Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·90	7·14	11·91	1·56	2·99	4·98	34·48	4·45	5·0	11·91	4·12	34·10	2·03	3·91	65·52	100
(*b*).—Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	·06	·56	18·40	58·28	·01	·25	77·56	·02	...	3·17	9·65	1·34	2·49	5·77	22·44	100
(*c*).—Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	·45	·84	54·58	20·92	....	3·09	79·88	·01	...	·65	3·80	8·52	1·46	5·68	20·12	100
(*d*).—Percentages on Total Expenditure on columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·67	3·08	31·35	14·66	·97	3·44	59·17	4·15	1·83	4·54	3·75	13·18	1·55	11·83	40·83	100

3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	307 7 2	250 11 11	14 1 1	7 12 3	150 6 7	53 9 9	66 9 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	16 8 7	0 11 10	...	0 3 4	...	1 12 1
	Total Cost ...	397 9 4	299 6 6	45 1 3	12 15 1	150 9 11	79 15 4	95 1 1
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 1 4	0 0 5	...	...	0 0 7
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 10 0	4 5 5	...	8 11 0	4 6 4
	Total Cost ...	...	...	8 10 2	4 15 0	..	21 5 5	5 9 4
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 9	0 2 11	...	...	0 1 6
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	..	...	7 5 11	5 9 7	...	23 13 3	6 14 9
	Total Cost ...	...	...	18 6 9	7 4 3	...	28 10 11	14 12 1
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenues ...	203 6 1	...	8 12 7	5 0 1	..	40 0 0	8 8 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 14 5	0 6 5	...	...	0 10 10
	Total Cost ...	205 13 6	...	11 2 5	5 15 6	...	40 0 0	10 4 9
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	41 13 11	25 0 0	8 11 9	0 7 9	...	0 15 5	4 0 5
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	3 6 9	...	2 1 1	1 7 9	...	4 3 10	1 11 10
	Total Cost ...	144 2 7	171 1 2	32 0 6	4 9 2	...	13 13 3	16 10 8
Unaided Institutions ...	Total Cost ...	114 8 2	...	17 17 10	2 14 1	...	161 2 4	18 9 4
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	56 10 6	204 0 8	2 5 5	0 2 10	150 6 7	30 0 0	2 11 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	1 6 0	13 1 10	4 5 2	3 7 0	0 3 4	5 7 2	3 12 5
	Total Cost ...	169 1 9	273 7 2	19 1 8	5 1 5	150 9 11	64 8 9	12 12 9

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

PUBLIC

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Maintained by Native States.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
Collegiate Education. English	1	181	175	163	...	...	...	...	3	61	61	55
Collegiate Education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	42	30
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Collegiate Education. Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	1	234	236	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	1	127	132	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	542	543	516	...	...	...	...	4	96	103	85
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys — High Schools	4	1,332	1,323	1,124	26	7,892	7,886	6,714	12	2,690	2,805	1,900
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	53	10,049	10,048	7,[illegible]	30	4,176	4,[illegible]5	2,848
School Education, General. For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	110	17,287	17,299	14,[illegible]	11	989	1,251	634
School Education, General. For Girls — High Schools	2	310	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	6	562	565	413	...	...	...	...
Total	6	1,642	1,619	1,413	195	35,790	35,798	29,222	53	7,855	8,161	5,382
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
School Education, General. For Boys	5	535	528	457	1,635	77,215	74,281	60,[illegible]13	164	5,976	5,357	4,175
School Education, General. For Girls	...	...	...	...	194	6,731	6,660	5,[illegible]35	25	811	969	443
Total	5	535	528	457	1,829	83,946	80,941	65,548	189	6,787	6,326	4,618
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	5	248	264	251	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
School Education, Special. " " for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	1	(*a*) 302	294	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	1	308	310	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	9	8
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools	1	496	482	382	(*d*) 4	365	373	299	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	1	59	43	33	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Reformatory Schools	1	11	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	1	128	133	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	1,493	1,489	1,273	5	424	416	332	1	14	9	8
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	24	4,212	4,179	3,659	2,029	120,160	117,155	95,102	247	14,752	14,599	10,093
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 1. *Advanced Teaching* — (*a*). Arabic or Persian												
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — (*b*). Sanskrit												
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — (*c*). Any other Oriental Classic												
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly*												
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 3. *Elementary, teaching the Qurán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote*												
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS — 4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard*												

RAL TABLE III.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

INSTITUTIONS.										
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				*Unaided.*						
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
3	456	476	427	6	548	548	443	13	1,246	(*a*) CLASSIFICATION—
1	79	79	66	...	...	...	...	2	114	*I Division*—
										Section A.—One hundred and four youngsters. All learn free-hand drawing from flat copies and elementary modelling in clay; 34 learn chip carving; 4 blacksmithy; 2 repoussé work; and 64 brush outline.
1	133	96	85	...	...	...	...	1	133	*Section B.*—Thirty-five boys. All learn advanced free-hand drawing, plan and elevation, practical plane geometry and elementary modelling: 13 carving and joinery; 1 repoussé work; 3 blacksmithy; and 18 drawing in colours.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	234	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*II Division.*—Forty-two youths. All learn building drawing to scale from originals; model drawing, solid geometry and modelling in clay; 21 learn painting; 9 carving and joinery; 9 repoussé work; and 3 blacksmithy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	127	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	668	651	578	6	548	548	443	18	1,854	
34	9,269	9,320	7,985	23	5,339	5,136	4,031	99	26,522	*III Division.*—Thirty-one youths. All learn architectural drawing, building construction, modelling in clay and casting in plaster, light and shade, perspective; 14 ornamental drawing and design; 11 carving and joinery; 5 repoussé work; and 1 blacksmithy.
28	3,934	3,938	3,342	13	1,647	1,624	1,334	124	19,806	
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	121	18,276	
9	685	638	593	...	...	...	...	11	995	
14	838	769	698	...	...	...	...	14	838	
4	510	544	422	...	...	...	...	10	1,072	
89	15,236	15,209	13,040	36	6,986	6,760	5,365	379	67,509	*IV Division.*—Forty-seven youths. All learn architectural design, building construction and modelling in clay and terra-cotta; 23 practise applied designs for building decoration; 14 joinery and carving; 3 pottery; 4 blacksmithy; and 3 repoussé work.
555	21,508	21,201	17,876	103	4,253	3,632	3,175	2,462	109,487	*Engineering Class.*—Forty-three youths. All learn elementary building, drawing, estimating, building materials, building construction, surveying, levelling, and revision of Mathematics.
118	5,175	5,121	3,817	23	844	777	602	360	13,561	
673	26,683	26,322	21,693	126	5,097	4,409	3,777	2,822	123,048	(*b*) One hundred and twenty learn Yunáni system of medicine through the medium of Arabic and Urdu, and 19 through the medium of Persian and Urdu; and 18 learn Vedic system of medicine through the medium of Sanskrit and Hindi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	248	(*c*) Medical School for Women—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 attend Medical Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	302	6 „ Compounders' Class.
	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9 „ Nurses' Class.
3	(*b*)157	131	118	1	(*c*)42	42	42	5	507	8 „ Dáis' Class.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	
(*e*)4	255	249	230	(*f*)2	90	107	92	11	(*g*)1,206	(*d*) Three Boys' Schools and 1 Girls' School.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	59	(*e*) Three Girls' Schools and 1 Boys' School.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*f*) One Girls' and 1 Boys' School.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	(*g*) Six hundred and seventy-eight boys learn drawing; 557 carpentry; 149 smith's work; 59 wood-working; 2 rubber stamp making; 41 engraving; 25 boys prepare themselves as typists, accounts clerks and short-hand writers; 68 girls learn needlework.
...	...	...	...	1	29	20	20	2	157	
7	412	380	348	4	161	169	154	27	2,504	
774	42,999	42,562	35,659	172	12,792	11,886	9,739	3,246	194,915	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	3,777	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1,617	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys ...		1,501	27,247	
						„ Girls...		207	2,648	
...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys...		2,092	30,758	
						„ Girls...		491	6,786	
...	...	...	...	...	...	For Boys ..		38	2,116	
						„ Girls...		18	1,366	
						Total ...		4,701	76,315	
						GRAND TOTAL ...		7,947	271,230	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III—*concluded.*

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.		
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
ARTS COLLEGES.													
Collegiate Education. English	1,236	1,026	...	4	36	109	803	290	...	3	1	...	...
Collegiate Education. Oriental	60	96	17	...	...	48	18	48	...	..	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.													
Collegiate Education. Law	121	...	12	...	...	9	96	28	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Medicine	234	...	...	7	11	39	152	24	...	1	...	8	...
Collegiate Education. Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Teaching	80	...	47	...	1	13	73	40	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. Agriculture	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,731	1,122	76	11	48	218	1,142	430	...	4	1	8	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.													
School Education, General. For Boys. High Schools	19,936	18,513	24,120	666	475	3,073	13,731	8,462	2	24	89	2	...
School Education, General. For Boys. Middle Schools English	10,372	10,242	18,400	315	276	2,177	10,630	6,365	6	2	35	61	...
School Education, General. For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular	5	9,052	18,152	...	12	2,798	9,319	6,085	51	...	11	2	...
School Education, General. For Girls. High Schools	945	94	480	784	155	...	37	12	...	6	1	...	35
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools English	737	...	319	611	213	...	1	...	...	12	1	...	124
School Education, General. For Girls. Middle Schools Vernacular	3	105	1,072	...	186	56	618	209	...	...	3	...	...
Total	31,998	38,006	62,543	2,376	1,317	8,104	34,336	21,133	59	44	140	65	159
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.													
School Education, General. For Boys	1,353	17,268	109,487	38	788	12,067	49,402	46,504	19	5	664	241	...
School Education, General. For Girls	98	587	13,205	73	517	969	8,019	3,936	...	2	45	...	97
Total	1,451	17,855	122,692	111	1,305	13,036	57,421	50,440	19	7	709	241	97
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.													
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Masters	...	248	248	...	1	51	94	102	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Training Schools for Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Schools of Art	...	...	...	1	1	16	150	134	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Medical Schools	30	157	370	11	29	40	226	201	...	..	...	1	..
School Education, Special. Engineering and Surveying Schools.	14	...	14	...	...	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Technical and Industrial Schools.	259	..	1,100	...	89	40	517	558	...	...	2	...	35
School Education, Special. Commercial Schools	59	...	20	...	...	6	39	14	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Reformatory Schools	...	...	11	...	...	...	7	4	...	..	...	...	...
School Education, Special. Other Schools	...	...	6	...	...	4	66	87	...	...	...	...	...
Total	362	405	1,769	12	120	158	1,109	1,103	...	...	2	1	35
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	35,542	57,388	187,080	2,510	2,790	21,516	94,008	73,106	78	55	852	315	291
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. *Advanced Teaching*—(a). Arabic or Persian	43	3,696	354	...	...	44	303	3,408	...	...	22	43	..
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. *Advanced Teaching*—(b). Sanskrit	...	1,604	42	...	...	1,237	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. *Advanced Teaching*—(c). Any other Oriental Classic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* For Boys	31	5,515	23,765	...	295	2,649	15,893	8,320	...	...	90	666	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 2. *Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly* For Girls	...	1,020	1,680	...	72	184	1,127	1,235	10	...	20	...	403
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 3. *Elementary teaching the Qurán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote.* For Boys	...	30,364	577	...	...	401	270	30,064	...	...	23	2,493	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 3. *Elementary teaching the Qurán, Shástras, or other religious Books by rote.* For Girls	...	6,768	104	...	...	94	102	6,590	...	...	...	...	982
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard* For Boys	1,049	736	1,920	23	33	250	1,299	501	...	...	10	16	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 4. *Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard* For Girls	130	23	1,273	60	56	88	637	525	...	.	...	...	25
Total	1,253	49,726	29,715	83	456	4,947	20,011	50,643	10	...	165	3,218	1,410
GRAND TOTAL	36,795	107,114	216,795	2,593	3,246	26,463	114,019	123,749	88	55	1,017	3,533	1,701

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A).

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST MARCH, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—									
Arts Colleges—									
English	Male ...	4	36	109	803	290	...	3	1
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male ...	...	...	48	18	48	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law	Male ...	...	...	9	96	28	..	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male ...	...	10	39	152	24	...	1	...
	Female ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male ...	...	1	13	73	40	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		11	48	218	1,142	430	...	4	1
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—									
Secondary Schools—									
For Boys—									
High Schools	Male ...	664	475	3,073	13,731	8,462	2	24	89
	Female ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male ...	254	276	2,177	10,630	6,365	6	2	35
	Female ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male ...	...	12	2,797	9,318	6,085	51	...	11
	Female ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools	Male ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	749	155	...	37	12	...	6	1
Middle Schools—									
English	Male ...	122	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Female ...	489	213	...	...	...	...	11	1
Vernacular	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	186	56	618	209	...	...	3
Total		2,376	1,317	8,104	34,336	21,133	59	44	140
Primary Schools—									
For Boys	Male ...	21	771	12,057	49,322	46,387	19	5	664
	Female ...	17	17	10	80	117	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	33	6	8	23	26	...	1	...
	Female ...	40	511	961	7,996	3,910	...	1	45
Total		111	1,305	13,036	57,421	50,440	19	7	709
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—									
Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training Schools	Male ...	...	1	51	94	102	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (A)—*concluded.*

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST MARCH, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, RACE, OR CREED, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársís.	Others.
				Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—*concluded.*									
Schools for Special Instruction—concluded.									
Schools of Art	Male ...	1	1	16	150	134	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	2	40	226	196	...	...	...
	Female ...	11	27	...	...	5	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	1	10	3	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	Male ...	...	89	36	339	539	...	...	2
	Female ...	...	...	4	178	19	...	...	...
Other Schools*	Male ...	...	...	10	112	105	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		12	120	158	1,109	1,103	...	...	2
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		2,510	2,790	21,516	94,008	73,106	78	55	852
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. ADVANCED TEACHING—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	44	303	3,365	...	...	22
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	Male ...	...	...	1,237	380	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—A VERNACULAR ONLY OR MAINLY—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	286	2,649	15,742	7,814	...	...	90
	Female ...	...	9	...	151	506	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	20	383	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	72	184	1,107	852	10	...	20
3. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—THE QURAN, SHASTRAS, &c.—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	401	270	27,571	...	...	23
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	2,493	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	982	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	94	102	5,608	...	...	...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS NOT CONFORMING TO DEPARTMENTAL STANDARDS—									
For Boys	Male ...	17	24	250	1,298	501	...	...	10
	Female ...	6	9	...	1	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	60	56	88	637	525	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...		83	456	4,947	20,011	50,643	10	...	165
GRAND TOTAL		2,593	3,246	26,463	114,019	123,749	88	55	1,017

* Under this head are shown Veterinary College, Lahore, Music School, Mooltan, the Clerical and Commercial School, Amritsar, and Reformatory School, Delhi.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III (B).

RETURN OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																						
	Managed by Government.				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*																		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
School Education, General. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																												
For Boys — High Schools ...	2	364	354	346	3	247	224	193	1	63	57	53	6	674	674	159	514	660	...	...	...	2	...	11	1	2	...	
For Boys — Middle Schools, English ...	...	..	...	...	6	313	282	221	...	...	...	...	6	313	296	41	88	313	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	61	...	
For Girls — High Schools ...	2	310	296	289	6	473	432	392	...	...	...	...	8	783	783	6	243	783	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	35	
For Girls — Middle Schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	12	625	563	496	...	...	...	...	12	625	625	...	83	611	...	...	1	...	...	12	1	...	124	
TOTAL ...	4	674	650	635	27	1,658	1,501	1,302	1	63	57	53	32	2,395	2,378	206	928	2,367	...	...	1	2	...	23	2	63	159	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																												
For Boys	...	...	...	...	1	38	26	22	...	...	...	...	1	38	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	
„ Girls	...	...	...	...	3	75	76	58	...	...	...	...	3	75	75	1	20	73	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	34	
TOTAL ...	...	..	...	...	4	113	102	80	...	...	...	...	4	113	113	1	20	111	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	17	34	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4	674	650	635	31	1,771	1,603	1,382	1	63	57	53	36	2,508	2,491	207	948	2,478	...	...	1	2	...	25	2	80	192	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ... Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standard ... For Boys ...													3	23	23	...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
„ Girls ..													1	60	60	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
TOTAL													4	83	83	...	1	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	25	
GRAND TOTAL													40	2,591	2,574	207	949	2,561	...	...	1	2	..	25	2	86	218	

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC								
	Managed by Government.							Under Public Managed	
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.									
Collegiate Education. — English	53,803	...	...	15,774	...	...	69,577	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.									
Collegiate Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Medicine	58,370	3,041	2,824	11,811	..	...	76,046	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Teaching	33,905	194	26	...	...	...	34,125	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total	1,46,078	3,235	2,850	27,585	...	...	1,79,748	...	...
Secondary Schools									
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	15,728	...	1,200	17,860	...	20,129	54,917	1,200	10,563
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,461
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	67,550
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	7,049	...	...	2,573	...	8,443	18,065	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	1,009
Total	22,777	...	1,200	20,433	...	28,572	72,982	2,234	99,583
Primary Schools.									
School Education, General. — For Boys	4,100	...	...	1,623	...	1,112	6,835	...	2,86,122
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,824	19,209
Total	4,100	...	...	1,623	...	1,112	6,835	3,824	3,05,331
Schools for Special Instruction.									
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	39,709	55	...	...	...	...	39,764	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	16,876	1	..	403	10	76	17,366	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	13,709	...	...	4,550	...	...	18,259	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Technical and Industrial Schools	8,218	..	...	294	...	...	8,512	...	947
School Education, Special. — Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
School Education, Special. — Agricultural Schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Reformatory Schools	5,492	..	...	..	...	...	5,492	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	21,378	.	...	1,745	..	25,200	48,323	...	..
Total	1,05,382	56	..	6,992	10	25,276	1,37,716	...	947
Buildings	3,04,568	...	...	...	...	...	3,04,568	12,423	7,729
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	18,704	...	...	...	...	3,965	22,669		14,383
Total	3,23,272	...	...	...	...	3,965	3,27,237	12,423	22,112
University	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Medical Colleges	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1903-1904	6,01,609	3,291	4,050	56,633	10	58,925	7,24,518	18,481	4,27,973

RAL TABLE IV.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.	
by District or Municipal Boards.					*Managed by Native States.*							*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards*	
Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	18,674	...	...	254	...	...	18,928	10,800	275
...	...	...	...	...	2,274	...	...	...	...	...	2,274	12,440	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	(a) 286	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	21,234	...	...	254	...	...	21,488	25,640	367
89,618	1,29,728	339	149	2,31,597	24,279	4,122	...	4,601	3,895	...	36,897	70,018	2,280
40,199	27,742	547	662	1,49,611	41,643	3,168	86	2,997	...	...	47,894	13,603	3,914
17,092	39,958	309	30	1,24,939	5,775	...	...	464	...	...	6,239	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,730	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,616	231
12,833	1	...	...	14,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)10,866	120
1,59,742	2,57,429	1,195	841	5,21,024	71,697	7,290	86	8,062	3,895	...	91,030	1,32,833	6,593
39,058	53,082	398	220	3,78,880	28,199	1,775	275	2,449	...	1,134	33,832	4,023	28,627
23,801	68	...	3	46,905	3,459	478	...	...	...	...	3,937	8,785	2,130
62,859	53,150	398	223	4,25,785	31,658	2,253	275	2,449	...	1,134	37,769	12,808	30,757
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	5
...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...
6,118	414	...	101	7,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
2,198	1,354	...	...	3,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,316	1,768	...	101	11,132	360	...	...	...	...	...	360	366	509
29,013	...	100	121	49,386	8,446	98	...	...	120	...	8,664	1,35,381	...
4,977	...	...	34	19,394	2,325	75	50	...	50	...	2,500	8,264	...
33,990	...	100	155	68,780	10,771	173	50	...	170	...	11,164	1,43,645	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*								
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*concluded.*								
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards—concluded.					*Unaided.*			
	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — English	1,500	31,016	6,155	10,181	59,927	19,189	10,253	(a)33,309	62,751
Collegiate Education. — Oriental	31	223	793	6,504	20,083	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Collegiate Education. — Law	...	9,458	...	4,565	16,423	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegiate Education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,531	40,697	6,948	21,250	96,433	19,189	10,253	(a)33,309	62,751
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	20,370	1,37,481	12,079	(c)44,539	2,86,767	58,640	7,827	(d)28,436	94,903
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English	4,009	29,975	3,118	17,523	72,142	15,213	3,777	4,320	23,310
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools	237	27,559	123	26,322	75,019	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English	...	9,313	2,773	9,163	39,096	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	250	314	714	1,883	14,147	...	...	...	...
Total	24,866	2,04,642	18,807	(c)99,430	4,87,171	73,853	11,604	(d)32,756	1,18,213
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General. — For Boys	5,102	11,172	6,781	17,509	73,214	3,844	2,583	3,754	10,181
School Education, General. — For Girls	3,273	2,475	6,996	23,516	47,175	356	829	(e) 1,330	2,515
Total	8,375	13,647	13,777	41,025	1,20,389	4,200	3,412	(e) 5,084	12,696
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools	1,102	...	1,656	368	3,492	...	...	21,363	21,363
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	1,259	1,763	656	3,209	(f) 1,100	4,965
School Education, Special. — Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	846	906
Total	1,102	...	1,656	1,622	5,255	656	3,269	23,309	27,234
Buildings	...	...	4,390	26,869	1,66,640	...	9,837	3,686	13,523
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	...	..	309	6,149	14,722	...	1,048	3,494	4,542
Total	..	...	4,699	33,018	1,81,362	...	10,885	7,180	18,065
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in — Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1903-1904	35,874	2,58,986	45,887	1,96,345	8,90,610	97,898	39,423	1,01,6[illegible]	2 38,959

RAL TABLE IV—*concluded.*

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM								
				ALL OTHER SOURCES.				
					Public.			
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Native States Revenues.	Imperial Contributions.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
34	35	36	37	38	39	39*a*	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
65,803	275	1,500	66,233	58,699	18,674	..	2,11,183	(*a*). Includes Rs. 1,200 paid from Provincial Revenues to the Khálsa College, Amritsar, for strengthening the staff of the College.
12,440	92	31	223	7,297	2,274	...	22,357	
2,400	...	...	9,458	4,565	...	...	16,423	(*b*). On account of stipends to students sent from the Patiála State to the Central Training College, Lahore.
58,379	3,041	2,824	11,811	...	...	...	76,046	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
33,905	194	26	..	...	(*b*) 286	...	34,411	
...	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	
1,72,918	3,602	4,381	87,725	70,560	21,234	...	3,60,420	
87,138	12,843	1,11,18[illegible]	3,48,310	1,07,340	24,279	13,983	7,05,081	(*c*). Includes Rs. 1,000 paid from Cantonment Funds.
13,603	24,375	44,208	1,35,927	33,201	41,643	...	2,92,957	
...	67,550	17,092	40,422	339	5,775	..	1,31,178	(*d*). Includes Rs. 192 paid from Provincial Revenues to an Unaided School.
27,779	48	237	30,132	26,975	...	7,913	93,084	
17,616	231	...	9,313	11,936	...	...	39,096	
11,900	1,129	13,083	315	2,597	..	...	29,024	
1,58,036	1,06,176	1,85,808	5,64,419	1,82,388	71,697	21,896	12,90,420	
8,123	3,14,749	44,16[illegible]	72,170	35,541	28,199	...	5,02,942	(*e*). Includes Rs. 115 paid from District Funds to an Aided Indigenous Girls' School in the Ráwalpindi District, which was converted into an ordinary Primary Girls' School during the year.
12,609	21,454	27,07[illegible]	2,899	33,037	3,459	..	1,00,532	
20,732	3,36,203	71,231	75,069	68,57[illegible]	31,658	...	6,03,474	
39,709	55	...	..	...	...	...	39,764	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	
16,876	1	...	403	86	...	...	17,366	
..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	
14,075	5	1,102	4,55[illegible]	23,382	...	...	43,11[illegible]	
...	...	...	...	.	360	...	360	
8,218	1,451	7,218	1,364	4,569	..	...	22,820	(*f*). Rs. 1,100 paid from Municipal Funds to the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore.
...	...	2,198	1,351	...	...	...	3,552	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,49[illegible]	
21,378	...	...	1,745	906	...	25,200	49,229	
1,05,748	1,512	10,518	9,416	28,943	360	25,200	1,81,697	
4,52,372	7,729	29,013	...	45,221	8,446	...	5,42,781	
26,968	14,383	4,977	..	13,778	2,325	1,396	63,827	
4,79,340	22,112	33,990	...	58,999	10,771	1,396	6,06,608	
(*g*)59,020	98	32	1,03,790	7,809	...	...	1,70,749	(*g*). Includes Rs. 50,000 paid by Government for the Examination Hall.
66,344	...	...	...	...	8,829	...	75,173	
1,58,017	18,251	2,219	...	...	8,377	...	1,86,864	
14,920	848	1,476	...	9,905	3,517	...	30,666	
7,819	1,479	383	...	3,336	...	...	13,017	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,095	46,512	8,862	...	4,531	3,348	...	75,348	
6,515	1,301	53	...	20	462	...	8,351	
11,743	1,422	301	...	2,121	...	...	15,587	
371	1,775	616	...	1,506	...	...	4,268	
1,217	2,344	1,250	...	2,259	...	...	7,070	
31,847	23,470	11,179	1,48,436	99,718	1,698	67,785	3,84,133	
20,050	9,831	8,141	...	39,188	6,885	18,758	1,02,853	
3,89,958	1,07,331	34,512	2,52,226	1,70,393	33,116	86,543	10,74,079	
13,26,732	5,76,936	3,40,443	9,88,855	5,79,861	1,68,836	1,35,035	41,16,698	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTI										
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.							*Aided by Government nicipal*			
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	7,604	...	...	4,309	...	17,183	29,096	8,780	...	...	16,510
For Boys — Middle Schools—English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,354	...	...	5,406
For Girls — High Schools	7,049	...	...	2,573	...	8,443	18,065	16,224	...	...	24,919
For Girls — Middle Schools—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,346	...	...	9,313
Total	14,653	...	...	6,882	...	25,626	47,161	48,704	...	...	56,148
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	766	...	...	726
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,982	...	...	2,270
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,748	...	...	2,996
Buildings	16,810	...	...	...	...	...	16,810	1,14,318	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	400	...	...	...	...	1,818	2,218	5,206	...	...	...
Total	17,210	...	...	...	...	1,818	19,028	1,19,524	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	31,863	...	...	6,882	...	27,444	66,189	1,70,976	...	...	59,144

TABLE IV (A).

PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

TUTIONS.							TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						
MANAGEMENT.													
or by District or Mu-Boards.			*Unaided.*								*All other sources.*		
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Private.	Public (Imperial contributions).	GRAND TOTAL.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	7,192	32,482	11,445	...	(a) 192	11,637	16,576	...	...	32,264	10,392	13,983	73,215
926	7,740	21,426	...	...	...	...	7,354	...	...	5,406	8,666	...	21,426
123	14,574	55,840	...	...	...	...	23,273	...	...	27,492	15,227	7,913	73,905
...	5,562	31,221	...	...	...	...	16,346	...	...	9,313	5,562	...	31,221
1,049	35,068	1,40,969	11,445	...	192	11,637	63,549	...	...	74,475	39,847	21,896	1,99,767
...	614	2,106	...	...	...	...	766	...	...	726	614	...	2,106
...	947	5,199	...	...	...	...	1,982	...	...	2,270	947	...	5,199
...	1,561	7,305	...	...	...	...	2,748	...	...	2,996	1,561	...	7,305
...	19,520	1,33,838	...	...	...	...	1,31,128	...	...	...	19,520	...	1,50,648
...	2,072	7,278	...	...	...	...	5,606	...	...	...	2,494	1,396	9,496
...	21,592	1,41,116	...	...	...	...	1,36,734	...	...	...	22,014	1,396	1,60,144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,960	...	...	...	96	...	2,056
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18,782	...	...	96,197	41,549	67,785	2,24,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,048	...	...	...	38,410	18,758	59,216
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,790	...	...	96,197	80,055	86,543	2,85,585
1,049	58,221	2,89,390	11,445	...	192	11,637	2,25,821	...	...	1,73,668	1,43,477	1,09,835	6,52,801

(a) From Provincial Revenues.

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government	English	4	1,332	210	...	210	410	...	410
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	English	13	2,971	84	...	84	817	...	817
		Vernacular	71	11,199	...	...	...	3,400	...	3,400
	Municipal	English	66	14,970	1,181	...	1,181	4,564	...	4,564
		Vernacular	39	6,088	...	...	...	1,690	...	1,690
	Native States	English	42	6,866	319	...	319	1,313	...	1,313
		Vernacular	11	989	...	...	...	204	...	204
	Aided ...	English	61	13,162	1,259	...	1,259	3,614	4	3,618
		Vernacular	1	41	41	...	41	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	35	6,907	1,072	...	1,072	2,365	...	2,365
		Vernacular	1	79	7	...	7	11	...	11
	Total		344	64,604	4,173	...	4,173	18,388	4	18,392
For Girls.	Government	English	2	310	...	16	16	...	86	86
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	28	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	5	534	...	...	...	...	72	72
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	22	1,473	...	67	67	4	302	306
		Vernacular	5	560	...	9	9	...	61	61
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		35	2,905	...	92	92	4	522	526
Total Secondary Schools ...			379	67,509	4,173	92	4,265	18,392	526	18,918
Primary Schools.										
For Boys.	Government		5	535	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		1,538	69,464	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		97	7,751	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		164	5,976	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		555	21,508	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		103	4,253	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,462	109,487	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		94	2,755	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		100	3,976	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		25	811	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		118	5,175	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		23	844	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		360	13,561	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...			2,822	123,048	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			3,201	190,557	4,173	92	4,265	18,392	526	18,918

RAL TABLE V.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
443	...	443	269	...	269	...	...	...	1,332	...	1,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
831	...	831	1,214	...	1,214	25	...	25	2,971	...	2,971
2,079	...	2,079	5,356	2	5,358	362	...	362	11,197	2	11,199
4,546	...	4,546	4,555	...	4,555	124	...	124	14,970	...	14,970
1,186	...	1,186	2,956	...	2,956	256	...	256	6,088	...	6,088
1,589	...	1,589	3,436	...	3,436	209	...	209	6,866	...	6,866
165	...	165	620	...	620	...	...	...	989	...	989
3,206	12	3,218	5,020	47	5,067	...	...	...	13,099	63	13,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
1,698	...	1,698	1,718	...	1,718	54	...	54	6,907	...	6,907
30	...	30	31	...	31	...	...	...	79	...	79
15,773	12	15,785	25,175	49	25,224	1,030	...	1,030	64,539	65	64,604
...	92	92	...	116	116	...	...	...	...	310	310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	28	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	155	155	...	307	307	...	...	...	...	534	534
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	363	395	123	558	681	...	24	24	159	1,314	1,473
...	121	121	...	301	301	...	68	68	...	560	560
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	733	765	123	1,307	1,430	...	92	92	159	2,746	2,905
15,805	745	16,550	25,298	1,356	26,654	1,030	92	1,122	64,698	2,811	67,509
113	...	113	422	...	422	...	...	...	535	...	535
14,419	...	14,419	54,407	8	54,415	630	...	630	69,456	8	69,464
502	...	502	6,524	...	6,524	725	...	725	7,751	...	7,751
1,157	...	1,157	4,749	...	4,749	70	...	70	5,976	...	5,976
1,823	11	1,834	19,350	222	19,572	102	...	102	21,275	233	21,508
198	..	198	4,042	...	4,042	13	...	13	4,253	..	4,253
18,212	11	18,223	89,494	230	89,724	1,540	...	1,540	109,246	241	109,487
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	231	231	...	2,524	2,524	...	...	...	...	2,755	2,755
...	243	243	...	3,733	3,733	...	...	...	...	3,976	3,976
...	39	39	2	770	772	...	...	...	2	809	811
7	251	258	75	4,617	4,692	...	225	225	82	5,093	5,175
...	40	40	13	785	798	..	6	6	13	831	844
7	804	811	90	12,429	12,519	...	231	231	97	13,464	13,561
18,219	815	19,034	89,584	12,659	102,243	1,540	231	1,771	109,343	13,705	123,048
34,024	1,560	35,584	114,882	14,015	128,897	2,570	323	2,893	174,041	16,516	190,557

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. *Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.*		
					1		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys ...	Government ... English ...		2	364	21	...	21
	Aided ... ... English ...		9	560	21	...	21
	Unaided ... English ...		1	63	15	...	15
	Total		12	987	57	...	57
For Girls ...	Government ... English ...		2	310	...	16	16
	Aided ... ... English ...		18	1,098	...	47	47
	Total		20	1,408	...	63	63
Total Secondary Schools			32	2,395	57	63	120
Primary Schools.							
For Boys ...	Aided		1	38	...	...	...
	Unaided		...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1	38	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Aided		3	75	...	...	...
	Total		3	75	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			4	113	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			36	2,508	57	63	120

RAL TABLE V (A).

EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB (FOR EUROPEANS) AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-04.

MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Secondary (Middle) Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.*			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*					
						Reading Printed Books.					
2			3			4					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
138	...	138	97	...	97	108	...	108	364	...	364
170	4	174	136	12	148	170	47	217	497	63	560
24	...	24	13	...	13	11	...	11	63	...	63
332	4	336	246	12	258	289	47	336	924	63	987
...	86	86	...	92	92	...	116	116	...	310	310
4	237	241	32	282	314	123	373	496	159	939	1,098
4	323	327	32	374	406	123	489	612	159	1,249	1,408
336	327	663	278	386	664	412	536	948	1,083	1,312	2,395
...	...	...	8	10	18	13	7	20	21	17	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	10	18	13	7	20	21	17	38
...	...	...	7	10	17	27	31	58	34	41	75
...	...	...	7	10	17	27	31	58	34	41	75
...	...	...	15	20	35	40	38	78	55	58	113
336	327	663	293	406	699	452	574	1,026	1,138	1,370	2,508

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindús.* Brahmans.	*Hindús.* Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pársis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges.																						
1. Master of Arts		1	2	3	20	9	...	7	36	11	5	...	2	18	...	...	2	11	5	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts		1	3	5	32	82	73	86	273	18	46	37	27	128	...	2	14	76	36	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.		1	1	2	1	4	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	1	1	1	3	3	21	1	1	26	2	12	...	...	14	...	2	...	11	1	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	1	4	9	14	45	117	251	92	505	28	63	116	25	232	1	7	30	137	57	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges.																						
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...
3. First Arts Oriental Faculty	..	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4. Honours in Sanskrit	...	1	3	4	...	8	3	...	11	...	5	3	...	8	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
4. „ „ Arabic	...	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	6	...	3	3	...	6	..	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
4. „ „ Persian	...	1	1	2	...	6	1	13	20	...	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
5. *High Proficiency* in Sanskrit	...	1	8	9	...	9	14	3	26	...	5	7	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	....	...	...
5. „ „ „ Arabic	...	1	1	2	...	5	6	...	11	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	..
5. „ „ „ Persian	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	..	4	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Panjábi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	..	9	9	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
5. „ „ „ Pashto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	1	11	12	...	4	29	5	38	...	1	13	2	16	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...
6. „ „ Arabic	...	1	2	3	...	4	5	1	10	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
6. „ „ Persian	..	1	2	3	...	3	3	2	8	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
6. „ „ Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. „ „ Panjábi	...	1	1	2	...	1	4	20	25	...	1	1	12	14	...	...	1	13	...	...	..	...

| | | |

EDUCATION—GENE

RETURN showing the DISTRIBUTION of LOCAL FUND and MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE

OBJECTS of EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education. — Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	275
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	92	92
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,041	...	...	3,041
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	194
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,235	...	367	3,602
School Education, General. — Secondary Schools.															
For Boys. — High Schools	2	471	490	389	1,200	3,000	...	8,182	...	...	12,382	...	7,563	2,280	12,843
For Boys. — Middle Schools. English	11	2,500	2,402	2,040	...	7,584	100	20,546	120	143	28,493	...	12,877	3,914	24,375
For Boys. — Middle Schools. Vernacular	71	11,199	11,230	9,283	...	54,597	126	25,987	309	9	81,028	...	12,953	...	67,550
For Girls. — High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48
For Girls. — Middle Schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	231
For Girls. — Middle Schools. Vernacular	1	28	26	17	9	252	...	...	...	...	261	...	757	120	1,129
Total	85	14,198	14,148	11,729	1,209	65,433	226	54,715	429	152	1,22,164	...	34,150	6,593	1,06,176
Primarmy Schools.															
For Boys	1,538	69,464	67,040	54,600	...	2,85,048	161	39,091	343	218	3,24,861	...	1,074	28,627	3,14,749
For Girls	94	2,755	2,720	2,134	1,779	17,750	111	...	...	2	19,642	...	1,459	2,245	21,454
Total	1,632	72,219	69,760	56,734	1,779	3,02,798	272	39,091	343	220	3,44,503	...	2,533	30,872	3,36,203
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	.	...	55
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	1	117	109	95	...	947	1,000	278	...	101	2,326	...	...	504	1,451
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	117	109	95	...	947	1,000	278	...	101	2,326	56	...	509	1,512
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	7,729	...	...	100	121	7,950	...	...	...	7,729
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	14,383	...	...	...	...	14,383	...	...	...	14,383
Total	...	...	...	...	...	22,112	...	...	100	121	22,333	...	...	...	22,112
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,251
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	848
Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,479
Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,512
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301
Medical Schools	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,775
Other Special Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,344
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,301
Total	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,233
Grand Total	1,718	86,534	84,017	68,558	2,988	3,91,290	1,498	94,084	872	594	4,91,326	3,291	36,683	38,341	5,76,838

RAL TABLE VII.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,775	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	123	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,824	...	...	2,824	5,865	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	220	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	...	1,531	4,381	7,983	
24	7,421	7,396	6,325	...	89,618	7,563	1,21,546	339	149	2,19,215	1,200	...	20,370	1,11,188	1,24,031	
42	7,549	7,646	5,925	...	40,099	12,877	67,196	427	519	1,21,118	...	100	4,009	44,208	68,583	
39	6,088	6,069	4,847	...	16,966	12,953	13,971	...	21	43,911	...	126	...	17,092	84,642	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	237	285	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	
5	534	539	396	1,025	12,833	757	1	...	...	14,616	...	...	250	13,083	14,212	
110	21,592	21,650	17,493	1,025	1,59,516	34,150	2,02,714	766	689	3,98,860	1,200	226	24,866	1,85,808	2,91,984	
97	7,751	7,241	5,913	...	38,897	1,074	13,991	55	2	54,019	...	161	5,102	44,160	3,58,909	
100	3,976	3,940	2,901	2,045	23,690	1,459	68	...	1	27,263	...	111	3,273	27,074	48,528	
197	11,727	11,181	8,814	2,045	62,587	2,533	14,059	55	3	81,282	...	272	8,375	71,234	4,07,437	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,102	1,102	1,107	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
3	248	264	204	...	5,118	...	136	...	...	5,254	...	1,000	1,100	7,218	8,669	
1	59	43	33	...	2,198	...	1,354	...	...	3,552	...	...	...	2,198	2,198	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	307	307	237	...	7,316	...	1,490	...	...	8,806	...	1,000	2,202	10,518	12,030	
...	...	...	...	12,423	29,013	...	...	...	...	41,436	...	...	...	29,013	36,742	
...	...	...	...	...	4,977	...	...	...	34	5,011	...	...	...	4,977	19,360	
...	...	...	...	12,423	33,990	...	...	...	34	46,447	...	...	...	33,990	56,102	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	20,470	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	2,324	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	7,862	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,862	55,374	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	1,354	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	1,723	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	2,391	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	3,594	(a) Exclusive of Rs. 98 on Punjab University.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,320	52,621	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,480	1,41,713	(b) Exclusive of Rs. 32 on Punjab University.
311	33,626	33,138	26,544	15,493	2,63,409	36,683	2,18,263	821	726	5,35,395	4,050	1,498	36,974	(b) 3,40,411	9,17,249	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN showing the ATTENDANCE and EXPENDITURE in HOSTELS or BOARDING-HOUSES for the Official Year 1903-1904.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of					Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.													
1. Managed by Government	10	911	126	122	414	1	248	7,429	...	*38,423	12,874	58,726	* Includes Rs. 33,120 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	178	4,569	...	...	4,138	431	...	...	31,798	976	11,990	44,764	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	27	1,104	47	...	955	102	...	6,009	2,735	12,025	27,446	48,215	
4. Unaided ...	57	2,525	571	45	1,765	144	...	...	16	26,373	25,929	52,318	
Total ...	272	9,109	744	167	7,272	678	248	13,438	34,549	77,797	78,239	2,04,023	
For Females.													
1. Managed by Government	2	303	...	...	303	...	...	2,262	...	†38,166	6,867	47,295	† Includes Rs. 34,665 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	14	789	2	...	641	146	...	12,147	100	32,767	58,722	1,03,736	
4. Unaided	6	278	...	...	162	71	45	...	...	17,914	4,608	22,522	
Total ...	22	1,370	2	...	1,106	217	45	14,409	100	88,847	70,197	1,73,553	
Grand Total ...	294	10,479	746	167	8,378	895	293	27,847	34,649	‡1,66,644	1,48,436	(a)3,77,576	‡ Includes Rs. 67,785 from Imperial Revenues.

(a). This return does not include the total expenditure of Rs. 2,557 incurred from Native State revenues on Boarding-houses maintained by Native States.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII (A).

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES (FOR EUROPEANS) FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1903-1904.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of					Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Males.													
1. Managed by Government	2	371	...	...	371	..	...	2,185	...	*37,808	9,709	49,702	*Includes Rs. 33,120 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government...	4	198	...	...	198	...	...	4,155	...	5,319	16,486	25,960	
3. Unaided	1	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	12,270	12,270	
Total ...	7	618	...	...	618	..	...	6,340	...	43,127	38,465	87,932	
For Females.													
1. Managed by Government	2	303	...	...	303	...	...	2,262	...	†38,166	6,867	47,295	†Includes Rs. 34,665 from Imperial Revenues.
2. Aided by Government ...	11	584	...	...	584	...	...	10,180	...	28,041	50,865	89,086	
Total ...	13	887	...	...	887	...	..	12,442	...	66,207	57,732	1,36,381	
Grand Total ...	20	1,505	...	...	1,505	...	...	18,782	...	1,09,334	96,197	2,24,313	

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